BIG CUT OF LUMBER.

STATISTICS SHOW 5,820,909,000 FEET CUT IN 1905.

Figures Furnished by American Lumberman — Output of Northwest

Territory for Last Year

Proves Enormous,

Chicago.—The pine, hemlock and hardwood output of the northwest for 1905 is made the subject of a statistical review in the current issue of the American Lumberman. The figures in the publication are accepted as authoritative by the census department of the government.

The review shows that lumber manufacturers of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota in 1905 cut 5,820,909 feet of all kinds of lumber. Of the total output 3,628,029,000 feet was white and Norway pine, 1,195,073,000 feet was hemlock, and 1,077,807,000 hardwoods of various kinds.

Pine production in 1905 fell 592,888, 300 feet below the amount reported to have been cut in 1904, a loss of 14 per cent. The output of hemlock was the lightest in five years, notwithstanding price incentives held forth, which ordinarily would have increased the activity of manufacturers. Stocks of hemlock show a decrease of 38 per cent, when compared with those held year ago.

In hardwoods the cut was the second heaviest reported to the American Lumberman. Stocks on hand were moderate — 367,608,000 feet — against 392,550,000 feet in 1904.

The shingle output was 1,465,089,000 pieces, the lightest recorded in 15 years; stocks were 470,951,000 pieces, or about 30 per cent. lighter than for 1904.

With reference to the northern pine industry the American Lumberman ways:

"To-day the northern pine industry is centered in the so-called west of Chicago district. The cut of that territory constitutes about six-sevenths of the entire pine production, and the manufacturers of that district may be conceded to represent about that proportion of the trade."

CURES DISEASE WITH LIGHT Copenhagen Physician Remedies Affictions of the Heart in a

Unique Manner.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Hasselbach, though considering further disclosures on the Finsen ray treatment at the moment premature and untimely, admits striking out on new and independent lines and has become convinced that the light treatment is effective in heart disease and affections of the nervous system.

Dr. Hasselbach, after experimenting on his own perfectly normal organs, next experimented on two doctors. Both of these were complete invalids, one suffering from angina pectoris and the other from a nervous affection of the heart. This treatment, which lasted in one case for a month, and in the other for six weeks, resulted in enabling both doctors to resume their practice. Twenty patients—men and women—suffering from heart disease or rheumatic affections, are now awaiting treatment with the Finsen rays, some of them being already in the doc-

tor's hands.
Dr. Hasselbach's treatment results in very materially increasing the temperature of the skin; but the taking of the exact measurements has not yet been concluded. A hospital for the light ray treatment; provided with 30 beds, will be ready here for the admission of patients in a year's time.

RATTLERS UNDER HEARTH.

Nest of Reptiles Unearthed—Woman Scalds Them to Death and Then Displays Them.

Munfordsville, Ky.—Forty-two rattlesnakes, ranging in size from six inches to five feet, were killed under an oldfashioned hearth at the farmhouse of Isaac Welborn, in the Roundtree neighborhood.

Mrs. Welborn scalded the reptiles, and, with a pair of tongs, lifted them put and placed them in a row for display. For several weeks Mrs. Welborn had complained that the house was haunted. Friends shared this belief and neighbors ceased their visits to the Welborns.

Mrs. Welborn was on the verge of approstration when she persuaded her busband to remove the hearthstone. In a hollow place the snakes were snugly awaiting the coming of warm weather.

Mrs. Welborn has forgotten her pervousness and gave a dinner party and everybody in the vicinity partook of the hospitality of the Welborns and viewed the largest array of rattlers ever placed on exhibition in Kentucky.

Has Longest Legs in State.

Charles Coy, of Navesink, N. J., has the longest legs of any person in the state. He is but 17 years old, yet is over six feet tail. His body is unusually short, and his legs are unusually long. He requires a pair of trousers the inches the inside seam of the leg. With all this height Coy is a light-weight, tipping the scales at 125 pounds.

How Par Does Decision Reach?
A New Jersey court holds that a mau
is not responsible for beer bills incurred by his wife, as beer is not a necessary of lite. A certain smart set
near New Jersey would like to know
whether the same rule applies to cocktails and highbolls.

MAY NOT BE ELEMENTS.

interesting Facts About the Origin of Two Most Precious Metals.

About two years ago Frederick Sodly, an English physicist, observed that a gas which proved to be bellium was given off from radium under cirtumstances suggesting that it was generated by the disintegration of the latter element. Subsequently Sir Wililam Ramsay made tests which led him to the same conclusion. Since that time a number of lines of experiment bearing on the possibility of transmutation have been opened. One of these was designed to find out whether radium was derived from granium. A second is described by Mr. Soddy in the latest issue of Nature to reach this country and grew but of his suspicion that gold also, might be both a product of a different element and the parent of the others.

The first step in such an inquiry, of course, would be to accumulate a suitable amount of gold and confine it so that if gas were evolved the quantity and character could be determined. So rapid is the transformation which radium undergoes that results can be had in a few days. Inasmuch as gold is apparently not a radio active metal it would be safe to assume that if it disintegrates at all the process must be extremely slow.

devices of the solution of the Bank of England.

Mr. Soddy gives to the readers of Nature no hint of the element from which he fancies that gold has been derived. What Mr. Soddy did in his other experiments was to watch the process of evolution and try to estimate the rate at which it took place. He was more successful in his observations of the generation of helium from radium than in those which sought evidence of the production of radium from uranium, but in neither case did he appear to imagine that he could hasten the change. He does not show any faith, either, in the possibility of hurrying nature, even if the ancestry of gold were once discovered.

Hence the only practical result of the inquiries which he now proposes, supposing them to be successful, would probably be to inform the world whether this metal is being manufactured in the crust of the earth as fast as it disintegrates. If production exceeded decay, it would depreciate. If there was no conspicuous difference between the rates at which the two processes went on the value of the metal would remain unaltered.

The question whether or not silver also is a derivative has recently been under discussion by correspondents of nature. Dr. Donald Murray and Dr. Norman R. Campbell regard the association of that metal with lead in galena suggestive of such a possibility. Unfortunately, the ratio between the amounts of the two elements found in that ore varies enormously. It is not uniform, like that between the quantities of uranium and radium in pitchblende. Besides, silver, as well as gold, is found in a variety of combinations. These facts are, perhaps, not absolutely fatal to the Murray-Campbell hypothesis, but they strongly discredit it. Still, as a guide to further research, a hint of this kind is not without value.

Experiments relative to the origin and stability of gold are more interesting, if not more promising, than those concerning the nature of silver, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Soddy will find the means to conduct the research which he contemplates, whether Dr. Murray and Dr. Campbell proceed with theirs or not.

Engraved Diamonds.

Very beautiful effects are now produced by engraving the surface of diamonds. A French jeweier, Bordinet, has invented tools for this purpose, which, it is said, only his son is permitted to use. Among the surprising things thus produced is a diamond cut into the form of a ring, polished on the inside, and covered with delicate engraving on the upper surface. Another is an engraved diamond fish, Diamonds are also engraved with armorial bearings. Only in the past few years has it been possible to bore holes through diamonds, but this feat is now accomplished in many cutting establishments. The bored stones are then strung together with other gems or with pearls.

His Taste.

"What is the real secret of the art of hanging pictures?" asked the lady with the lorgnette.

"The real secret," said the artist, "is to hang most of them in the garret, where they don't show."—Detroit Free Press.

"You never bought a gold brick, did you?" asked the admiring friend. "Not exactly," answered Mr. Cum-

rox. "But I once came mighty near having a French count for a son-in-law."—. Washington Star.

ADULTERATED SEEDS

BLACK LIST PUBLISHED BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Four of America's Most Important
Forage Plants Found to Be
Chief Victims of the
Fraud.

Seed testing by the department of agriculture, which was rendered mandatory by the appropriation act, has developed the remarkable fact that hundreds of thousands of seeds sold by supposedly reputable firms all over the country are purposely adulterated. The publication of the names of the firms that indulge in this practice has thrown a bomb into the camp of the! seedsmen, and is causing the farmers' all ever the country to look more closely into the seeds they buy and to cut out many of the firms whose names are thus published in the department's black list. Some of the adulterated samples bought in the open market and examined by the department have a very small percentage of adulterants, so small as to make it a question whether the introduction was not accidental. But in cases where the adulteration runs as high as 98 per cent, there is little room left for accident. It is these dealers who are squirming the most. The publication of the names is mandatory by act of congress, but the hornets' nest stirred up is none the less stingsome.

From the statistics compiled by the department it appears that the adulteration is practically confined to four of America's most important forage plants—red clover, alfalfa, orchard

grass and Kentucky blue grass.

Since July 1, 1904, the department has obtained in the open market from seedsmen some 1,250 samples of these four kinds of seeds, which have been examined for the presence of adulter-

Out of 65 samples of red clover and alfalfa seed examined prior to the present investigation, 24 firms were found to be adulterating seed and the names were all published by the department. The adulteration ran from one and a fraction to 45 and a fraction per cent, the average being about 20 per cent.

The officials of the department say in this connection:

"The red clover has in all cases been adulterated with yellow trefoil. Yellow trefoil seed is quite similar in appearance to that of both red clover and alfalfa and is easily mistaken for either of these when not examined carefully. A farmer whose attention has not been particularly called to the use of this adulterant would hardly discover its presence. This seed is imported from Germany for the express purpose of being used as an adulterant of red clover and alfalfa, and it has not entered into agriculture in the United States. The plant is a lowgrowing legume, somewhat similar to clover, but of practically no use in any region where either clover or alfalfawill succeed. In one case the trefoil seed had been killed before it was added to the red clover. In the fiscal year 1903-1904 about 250,000 pounds of trefoil seed was imported, and in 1904-

1905 about one-half of that amount.

"In addition to yellow trefoil there are two other kinds of seeds, sweet clover and bur clover, which appear as adulterants of alfalfa. Sweet clover is a rank-growing weed throughout the northern states, but has been used as a forage plant in some parts of the south, especially Texas.

"The bur clover, which is used as an adulterant of alfalfa seed, is all imported, being a by-product from the cleaning of South American wool. A large proportion of low-grade alfalfa, which is constantly being imported from Germany, contains more or less of this bur clover seed obtained from wool.

"Of the 266 samples of orchard grass which have been examined 133 have been found to be adulterated. The seeds most commonly used as adulterants of orchard grass are English rye grass and meadow fescue, both of which average from one-third to one-half the price of orchard grass seed. It is evident that this adulteration is very general, as these samples were obtained from 24 states.

"Forty-one out of 251 samples of Kentucky blue grass were found to be adulterated with Canada blue grass. While Canada blue grass is imported from Canada in amounts varying from 600,000 to 700,000 pounds per year, it is used but sparingly in the United Stater, and it is evident that the bulk of the seed imported is sold sooner or later as Kentucky blue grass. Kentucky blue grass seed costs 16 cents a pound and the Canada seed about five

"Considerable attention has been called to the practice of adulterating seeds, and farmers and seedsmen are both scrutinizing much more closely the samples which are being offered them. This is seen from the increasing number of samples which are being submitted to us for examination, especially as to the presence of adulteration."

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN CUTICLE Medical Students Said to Have Or-

Medical Students Said to Have Organized Partnership in Grewsome Business.

San Francisco.—It has become known that several young men in this lity have organized a partnership for dealing in human skin stripped from leading in hospitals and college dissecting rooms, tanned and made into purses and articles of wearing apparel. This, grewsome business, it is said, has been in operation some time, and its owners have made considerable money by it.

A day or two ago two men, who declined to tell their names, but who said they were medical students, living in San Francisco, called on the president of a tanning company of West Berkeley and asked him to prepare some human skin for commercial purposes. With them they had two pieces of cuticle, one about a foot square and the other a trifle smaller, which they admitted they had stripped from a body in a dissecting room. They said they intended making slippers out of the skin. The commission was declined.

Other tanners have also been approached by embryo physicians, who are engaged in the traffic. It is alleged that articles made from the sking of men and women have been carried from California to all portions of the union. When tanned, the skin of a man is worth in the neighborhood of \$500. The skin is soft and pliable, resembling in many respects chamois. Of it belts, purses, slippers and many other small articles are manufactured.

MORTORCAR REACHES LIMIT

"All Conveniences of Home" in Perkins' Auto—Builds a \$23,000 Machine.

New York.—George W. Perkins, formerly vice president of the New York Life Insurance company and partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, is the possessor of one of the finest private automobiles in the world: It cost \$23,-

It has a limousine body, containing revolving chairs, a wash stand, toilet cases, mirrors, electric lights, patent heaters, hat cords, parcel nets, leather pockets, filled with various articles, a writing desk, and a cabinet containing smokers' articles.

It has also a telephone and an annunciator leading to the chauffeur's seat, so the occupant of the car can be in touch with the driver at all times.

At the rear of the dashboard in front of the chauffeur are several small electric lights. Over each is a silver mounted laby booking instructions of various kinds, such as "more speed," "slower," etc. By pressing a button in the interior of the car the lights are illuminated to signify the directions to be carried out.

If some special order is to be given the telephone is used, the receiver of which is shaped like a horn, and is situated close to the right ear of the driver.

QUEER CHECK TO PNEUMONIA

Patient's Condition Bettered by Leap from Hospital Window to Portico in Pyjamas.

New York.—Theron Brown is better now. He was suffering from pneumonia in the city hospital at Newark and was delirious when the nurse left him for a moment to fill an ice bag. Brown is a negro, 23 years old. He was apparently in a bad way and urgent care was necessary in his case, but when the nurse's back was turned he dived through a third-story window and landed on his head on the roof of a portico.

He was momentarily stunned, but revived and jumped 15 feet to the court, landing on the concrete pavement. Then he ran through Fairmount street to Cabinet street, where he was overtaken by Night Watchman Peter Clark, who led him back to the hospital. Brown was clad only in hospital pyjamas and his feet were bare. The temperature outdoors was 15 degrees above zero. His temperature a few minutes before the plunge was 104 and when he was returned to bed it was

He was severely cut and scratched by the glass he crashed through, but his general condition seemed to be bettered by his adventure and it is believed that he will recover from the attack of pneumonis.

FEARED TO TELL INCIDENT.

Robbed, Lew Wallace's Aged Cousin Walked One Hundred and Thirty Miles.

Iowa City, Ia.-Footsore and penalless, William Mories, of Bloomington. Ill., 95 years old and a first cousin of Gen. Lew Wallace, arrived here after walking the greater part of the 130. miles between Des Moines and Iowa City. Despite the fact that he owns nearly 240,000 acres of land in Texas and a fine residence in Bloomington. the old hero of the Mexican war, who had been robbed of his traveling funds and watch in Des Moines, chose to make his way to friends near Kaloma, In., and seek aid from them to take him home rather than call upon his wife and daughter there for assistance and let it be known that he had been

Mories was an intimate friend of nearly every president of the United States since the Mexican war, was one of the three delegates to the world's congress of religions at the Columbian exposition, and held the same position at the congress at St. Louis.

THE WEALTHIEST DUCHESS

Marriage of the Lady of Westminster
Was the Result of a Love
Match.

Riches and romance do not always so together, but in the case of the lovely young duchess of Westminster they share the honors, says the New York Sun.

The duchess was a daughter of Col. William Cornwallis West, and, consequently, a sister-in-law of the clever American who was once Lady Randolph Churchill. Some people think that it was the clever match-making of the Yankee sister-in-law which made Shelagh West a duchess.

But there is another story. And according to that, it was a boy and girl love match dating back to the time when young Lord Belgrave was wont to go down to Wales to be entertained in the nursery of the Cornwallis home.

The children fell fathoms in love with each other, mays Munsey's Magazine, and when they were just old enough to feel the first pange of sorrow in love they went through the graceful old world ceremony of mursery betrothal

The boy's father was dead, and his grandfather, to whose great title and splendid estates he was heir, frowned upon the childish romance. Young Belgrave was sent off to school and then to war; but six years ago the old duke died, and the youth became his own master. Meanwhile Miss Sheliagh had entered London society, where she was much admired and petted. Her sister had married Prince Henry of Pless—a brilliant match, which brought the elder Mrs. Cornwallis West much credit as a matrimonial strategist.

The Boer war was nearing its end, though De Wet was still at large, when the young duke of Westminster, reputed to be the richest nobleman in the world, came home to take over his inheritance, and suddenly the fashionable world was startled by the information that Shelagh West was to be the duchess of Westminster.

An illustrious personage, not usually addicted to jesting, was told of the match, and he is credited with having said:

"Mrs. Cornwallis West should be sent to Africa. She is the only person who could catch De Wet."

The young duchess at once took a leading place in society. Her first act was to drop the name of Shelagh, by which she had always been known. and to resume the more dignified one of Constance. She dresses extremely well, and is the possessor of jewels befitting her rank and station. Her diae monds alone represent a vast fortune. Among them is what is known as the Neska diamond, a wonderful stone about the size of a 50-cent piece. She spends little time in London, Grosvenor house being mostly closed, or given over to meetings of charitable societies. But she has given entertainments there, though she prefers the retirement of Eaton hall, that famous show place near Chester.

Prompted at 1,000 Dances.

For 36 years Joe Place has prompted at dances in York county. He is known by every dancer in the county. Joe was born in Biddeford about 56 years ago. When a young man he went to work in machine shops, and he has been employed at his trade as a machinist all these years. He is as good a workman ashe is a prompter. He does the prompting as a sort of diversion. He works in the shop all day, and at night goes home, changes his clothes and proceeds to some dance hall. where he will call off dances till two a. m. He has done this for pearly two score years. He has prompted at dances 13 consecutive nights, and worked in the shop every day. He says he has prompted at 1,000 dances, large and small, during his career. His voice is so powerful that it carries a quarter of a mile.-Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Trrigation in India. The most extensive irrigation works

in the world are in India. There an area equal to more than the entire surface of the state of Maine is supplied with water from rivers which are controlled by artificial means. This takes no account of the land irrigated by private enterprises or from tanks. The value of the crops raised on land irrigated by the government is about \$135,060,000 yearly. It is believed that if all the tanks and other small local soruces of irrigation were taken into the reckoning the area watered would be nearly as great as that of the British isles—say a region not far from three times as extensive as Ohio.

Moiski, an Austrian experimenter, has recently patented a process of lique-fying natural gas, which, it is reported, has been successfully employed in the Karpathian edifields. The liquid can be safely kept for storage or transportation in ordinary soda water siphons. Among the uses suggested for liquefied natural gas are the lighting of isolated houses and the driving of small engines and mators.

ISLAND FOR LEPERS.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES SITE FOR THE COLONY

Five Victims of Awful Disease Will Occupy Quarters on Isle Off Massachusetts Coast—Move to Protect Public.

Washington.-Leprosy seems to be almost as old as the human race. Expt to called its cradle, and on papyri found in the tombs of Egyptian kings descriptions of the disease are gives. Indian records show that it has existed in that country for at least 3,000 years, and to-day it is found to a greater or less extent in all parts of the world, from the tropics to Norway and Sweden. The United States marine hospital commission reports that there are in the country not far from 1,000 cases. Up to recently, however the only special lazaretto within the United States was in Louisiana, which had about 75 occupants in 1902.

In the summer of 1906, says the report of the state board of charities of Massachusetts, the state purchased the island of Penikese for the sum of \$25,000, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an institution to be known as Penikese hospital. This island, 100 acres in extent, which is located about 13 miles south of New Bedford, is to be used as a retreat for those afflicted with leprosy, there being five well developed cases within the state at that time—two Chinese and three Portuguese, one of the latter being in a woman.

Upon this island there have been erected at the present time four cottages, each 27 by 36 feet, one story high and containing four rooms, viz., a general sitting-room, two bedrooms and a kitchen, as well as a bathroom and closet—better quarters than any of the five had probably ever occupied prior to that time. The buildings are situated on the westerly side of the island and are well protected by the natural conformation of the land from the prevailing winds and winter storms.

Hope is expressed that, for the relief not-only of Massachusetts, but of other states concerned, congress will establish a national leper hospital at no distant day. While leprosy is not a highly communicable disease, it is thought that the protection of the public would justify such action on the part of the national government.

FALLS FROM AN AEROPLANE Test of California Machine Is Unsuccessful; Aeronsut Narrowly

Dakland, Cal.—An unsuccessful trial was made by Prof. Montgomery's aeroplane at Idora park, and it almost resulted in serious injury to David Wilkie, the aeronaut. At the height of 1,800 feet Prof. Montgomery signaled to descend, but the seroplane did not respond. Suddenly; however, it was

seen to drop from its support, and a shout went up from the spectators.

For a single moment the aeroplane remained on even keel, then it swerved sharply, and began to fall in short circles. Clinging desperately to the framework of the airship, Wilkie could be seen making frantic efforts to regain control of the machine, and twice it seemed that he had succeeded. Like a wounded bird the aeroplane swept downward, twice righting itself, only

to plunge again toward the earth.

The last time the machine floated on even keel it was within a short distance of the ground, and to this fact Wilkie owes his life, for when the machine started again toward the ground, it had only a few feer to fall. It struck with force enough to wreck the machine, but the aeronaut escaped with a bad gash on the nose and a number of painful bruises.

STATE TO INHERIT WEALTH Educator Has Plan to Confiscate Young Millionsires' Riches—How

He Would Accomplish It.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Prof. John L. March, of Union college, has a plan to abolish young millioneires. By it he proposes that the homestead shall be inheritable as at present. All the other property in lands and the like shall be sold at, public auction as soon as practicable after the death of the owner, the proceeds, with the cash possessions above a certain small sum, to go to the state.

The widow, the dependent male children, the female children and any incapables shall receive from the state an annuity dependent on the size of the estate, this annuity to expire at the marriage of the widow or daughters and with the completion of the reasonable education of the sons.

Blames X-Ray for Insanity. Grover M. Vogel has filed a potice of contest in Buffalo to the will of his wife, Adie M. Vogal, one of the grounds! specifying her inability to execute a legal documents setting forth that her mind had become affected by reason of X-ray treatment which she had taken, The allegation is made that the wife; was severely burned and her mind completely wrecked. The point raise a question in medical jurisprudence which is unprecedented here. The total valuation of the estate is given as \$20,-000, and under the will Mr. Vogel is only to receive an automobile worth

Trance Comes in Handy.

The man who committed bigams
while "in a trance" can console himself
by indulging in another trance during
his prison term.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS