

THE MALTA ENTERPRISE.

R. M. REICHEL, Editor.

MALTA, - - - MONT.

NEWS OF A WEEK TOLD IN BRIEF

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS GATHERED FROM ALL POINTS OF THE GLOBE.

GIVEN IN ITEMIZED FORM

Notable Happenings Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Summary of the Latest Home and Foreign Notes.

PERSONAL.

Representative A. A. Wiley of Alabama, a member of the past four congresses, was reported critically ill at Hot Springs, Va.

Miss Annie S. Peck, well known mountain climber, is going to Peru to make a second attempt to reach the summit of Mount Huascarán, which she believes is the loftiest peak in the western hemisphere.

Raymond Hitchcock, the actor accused of mistreating young girls, was acquitted by a jury in New York.

The empress of Germany fell from her horse while out riding, but was uninjured.

J. C. Barnes, president of the insolvent Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust company, was found guilty of grand larceny at Minneapolis.

The state board of pardons of Illinois refused to pardon Herman Billick of Chicago, convicted of the murder of Mary Vzal.

George W. Wood, Lewin A. Wood and Forest B. Wood pleaded guilty in St. Paul to conspiracy to defraud and were fined \$2,500 each.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Agnew-Hart anti-racetrack gambling bills were passed by the New York senate by the constitutional majority of 26 to 25 and were at once signed by Gov. Hughes.

A jury in Pontiac, Mich., decided that Henry Clay Ward of that city, a millionaire whose eccentric actions led to his family's applying to have a guardian appointed for him, was incompetent to manage his own affairs.

Mulid Hafid, the usurping sultan of Morocco, entered Fez at the head of a large army.

Ten robbers, heavily armed, invaded the customs office at Tiflis and killed the official in charge and his four assistants, decimating with \$12,000. The police pursued the robbers, killing three.

After a campaign of extraordinary bitterness the voters of Sedalia, Mo., rolled up a majority of 848 against local option.

Patrick O'Hare of Pittsburg, Pa., fatally shot his wife and child and cut out his own throat.

Flood conditions in Missouri and Kansas were much improved, though there were three drownings at Kansas City.

Two children of Fall River, Kan., were found suffocated in a trunk in which they had hidden.

The Lusitania beat the Mauretania's record on the western passage by seven minutes.

For the third time in as many days an entire square of dwelling-houses was burned in New Orleans.

Before the brewers' convention adjourned at Milwaukee it was decided to raise \$200,000 to wage war against the spread of prohibition.

Thieves smashed a window in the jewelry store of Hyman, Berg & Co., State and Washington streets, Chicago, and escaped with 60 gold watches and jewelry valued at \$3,000.

As the result of the local option elections held in Oregon, county prohibition will prevail in 21 of the 23 counties after July.

David B. Hill of New York, on sailing for Europe, scored William J. Bryan, declared there was no longer a Democratic party, and commended the candidacy of Gov. Johnson of Minnesota.

As the result of a political quarrel at Stanberry, Mo., R. H. Duncan, a lawyer and candidate for prosecuting attorney, shot and killed Charles E. Butler, city marshal.

A pouch of registered mail from Los Angeles for New York containing upwards of \$50,000, was stolen after reaching Kansas City.

The United States Brewers' association at its closing session in Milwaukee adopted a platform of principles in which it pledges itself to the abolition of the immoral saloon and to the cause of temperance in the use of intoxicants in the broadest sense.

The great elevator of the Tri-State Grain company at Hammond, Ind., and 250,000 bushels of corn were destroyed by fire.

George W. Arndt, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Mines, committed suicide by shooting.

After holding the police at bay for six hours Dr. Joseph Posnissel, an employee of the prison office at Washington, shot himself through the brain while insane.

Secretary Metcalf announced that the two new battleships authorized at the last session of congress would be named Florida and Utah.

Adolph Streckfus, the millionaire yachtsman, married Miss Elsa de Bettville, daughter of an old resident of San Francisco, in Philadelphia.

Miss Mabel Cutler, daughter of the governor of Utah, eloped with and married Thomas E. Butler, driver of a delivery wagon.

Oregon's Democratic convention instructed its delegates for Bryan.

Flames destroyed about a block of dwellings in New Orleans.

One man was killed and a score injured when a crowd on St. Louis street car jumped the tracks.

The Russian drama by a vote of 194 to 78, administered a crushing defeat to the ministry in rejecting the proposed expenditure of \$5,500,000 to lay the keels of four new battleships.

Settlement of further contests by the Republican national committee gave William H. Taft 504 votes, or more than enough to nominate on first ballot.

The United Confederate Veterans elected Gen. Clement A. Evans of Georgia commander-in-chief and decided to meet next year in Memphis. W. F. Burns of Jackson county, S. C., while on a bridal trip across Panther mountain, in Greenville county, was robbed of his pretty young wife by a gang of six men, after he had been bound, beaten and robbed.

According to the school census, Chicago now has a population of about 2,140,000.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago and Washington and Miss Juliette Williams of Washington were married at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Margaret Sargent of Sioux City, Ia., found her mother and a man named Joe Ford dead with bullet holes in their heads.

Archbishop Nikon, exarch of Georgia, was assassinated in Tiflis by revolutionists.

A monument to the Russian dead at Port Arthur, erected by Japan, was unveiled.

An 11-year-old boy at St. Joseph, Mo., wrecked a freight train to obtain coal.

The Montclair (N. J.) council adopted an ordinance providing a five dollar fine for the owner of every dog that barks after 6 p. m.

The Republican national committee seated both the "Ily whites" and "black and tan" delegates from Louisiana with half a vote each. The latter agreed to vote for Taft. Six contests in Mississippi and one in Missouri were decided in favor of Taft.

Edward VII, king of England, and Emperor Nicholas exchanged royal visits on the waters of the Bay of Reval in the Gulf of Finland. It was a notable meeting and one which may have a far-reaching effect in the world politics of the future.

Property damage to the extent of \$20,000 was done in Guthrie, Okla., by a violent wind and rain storm.

Representatives of the large steel interests agreed on a general reduction in prices of finished steel products.

Three hundred persons, including Marquis de Dion, were poisoned by promoxines at a banquet of the Automobile club of Paris. One person is dead and many others are in a serious condition.

Fire in the business district of Ennis, Tex., did \$150,000 damage.

Mrs. Thomas Murrill of Breathitt county, Kentucky, killed Miss Mary Terry, for whom Murrill had deserted her.

Two persons were killed and five others injured when an apartment house in course of construction in Washington collapsed.

Sam T. Stevenson, former secretary of New Orleans Local No. 17, Typographical union, was arrested in that city with \$8,000 of the union's funds.

Nine persons were killed and 65 injured by a rear-end collision of a freight with a passenger train at Roccapetra, Italy.

Twelve people were injured, two probably fatally, in a street car collision in Chicago.

Secretary Taft was given 16 more contested seats by the national committee and his managers refused to designate a proposition that opposing delegates from Louisiana be seated with half a vote each.

Roy A. Gormley, a Detroit grain broker, ended a week's debauch by committing suicide in his apartment at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago.

Incendiaries set fire to the old St. Paulus church at Berlin while 1,500 persons were gathered to hear the famous Dominican monk Bonaventuri. Only the coolness of the clergy prevented a holocaust.

On claims aggregating \$8,791,047 due the National Car Wheel company of New York, the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad was thrown into the hands of a receiver at Toledo, O.

One man was killed and one woman and two children badly injured, and damage estimated at \$150,000, was done in Port Huron, Mich., and vicinity by a severe wind and electrical storm.

The Hotel Gramatan at Bronxville, N. Y., and the new Cliff hotel at Newport, R. I., were destroyed by flames.

Nine hotel keepers and business men of Galesburg, Ill., were arrested for violating the local option law.

For kindness shown his wife in her sickness, Giles Gilbert, a Duluth pioneer who died a few weeks ago, left \$25,000 to Miss Edith Bain, a music teacher of Chicago.

Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, widow of the Democratic leader of Kings county, New York, received notice from Rome that the pope had conferred upon her the title of marchioness in the papal nobility.

The schooner yacht Dervish, owned by Commodore Henry Moss of the Corinthian Yacht club, won the ocean race from Marblehead to Hamilton in Class B.

Two of the seamen hurt by the bursting of a steam pipe on the cruiser Tennessee died of their injuries, making the number of fatalities six.

OBITUARY.

William Davis Ely, the oldest alumnus of Yale university and a member of the class of 1836, died at his home in Providence, R. I. He was 93 years old.

A. J. Burt, for many years auditor of the Michigan Central railroad, died suddenly from heart disease at his home in Detroit, Mich.

William Emory Quinby, for many years editor and proprietor of the Detroit Free Press, and former United States minister to the Netherlands, died in Detroit.

William Smith King, one of the famous pony express riders, died at Amazonia, Mo.

Peter White, one of the leading citizens of Marquette, Mich., fell dead in Detroit.

Oliver H. P. Belmont, the well-known banker and politician, died of appendicitis at his home in Hempstead, L. I.

"Young Steve" Brodie, son of the bridge jumper, died in a New York hospital after being found unconscious on the Bowery, where he had passed his time since losing the fortune his father made.

REPUBLICAN BODY ENDS SEAT STRIFE

MORE TAFT DELEGATIONS ARE SEATED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

ANTI-MACHINE CLIQUE WINS FIRST CONTEST

Plans for Making Nomination of Cabinet Official Unanimous Are Set on Foot by His Friends—"Allies" Hold Meeting and Keep Up Fight.

Chicago, June 13.—The Republican national committee Friday finished the hearings of contests.

The contests called up were several districts in Texas, those from Virginia, Oklahoma and from Arizona, and Alaska. The national committee decided in favor of the Lyon delegates in all of the seven Texas districts considered Friday. This gives the Taft people a clean sweep of the state on the temporary roll call. The arguments for the anti-Taft people in the First, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh districts were made by Thomas Bailey.

In the Second, Fifth and Twelfth districts the anti-Taft people were represented by A. J. Macaulay. National Committee Chairman C. A. Lyon represented the Taft delegates in all the contests.

The state of Virginia was called immediately following the section in Texas. The contests here were for delegates-at-large and in the First and Eighth districts, inclusive. The at-large contest was first taken up.

It was asserted that only about 9,000 negroes were entitled to vote under the laws of Virginia, and that of these, only between 3,000 and 4,000 have properly qualified. Maj. F. C. Bryan

had heard noises which they were unable to account for.

The previous night the prisoners say was the most harrowing. An evil spirit appeared and swung to and fro along the iron grating of the cages from midnight until two or three o'clock in the morning. Bob Boone and Will Miller, two of the prisoners, fainted. The others hid under the bedclothes.

"Rev." W. G. Whitaker, charged with forgers, says it was a "demon" and it grinned at them through the iron bars. It moved its lips, but could not speak. It poked a hand through the iron grating and every time it swung to the cage it would grin in a most diabolical manner, while the negroes moaned and prayed.

The prisoners say that every night they hear the trap fall, meaning by this the trap of the gallows on which a negro was recently hanged. Sheriff Hunter promised the prisoners that they will be moved to the new jail building as soon as it is completed.

WINS CASH AND A BRIDE.

Italian Count Also Gets \$20,000 by Walking Around World.

Spokane, Wash.—Count Della Ginesa Regio Salvatore, who started on a tour of the world seven years ago to win \$20,000 in a wager with another Italian nobleman, has come to Spokane, wooded and won an olive complexioned dandy of the land of his birth, and will pass a couple of years in preparing the manuscripts of a series of books dealing with the incidents of his experiences and travels around the inhabited globe.

The money he won as the result of his long hike has been paid to a charitable institution in Italy.

The count and his girl wife are living on Monroe street, where they have established a comfortable home. While the young countess entertains lavishly her titled husband is busy with his secretary and living "the ordinary life," as he calls it. He passes part of the time tramping among the hills and fishing in the nearby streams. Count Regio declares he has visited every city of importance in the United States and Canada, and he speaks of them with knowledge that could not have been acquired in any other manner.

OIL KING TO BUILD HOSPITAL.

Large Institution to Treat Obscure Diseases Planned.

New York.—Plans have been made for a large hospital to be conducted in connection with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Borings have been made south of the present building, where there are extensive outcroppings of rock. It is likely that the foundations will be laid at that point, as the site will command a view of the river and at the same time give the patients the full benefit of the breeze from the stream.

It is understood that the project has been approved by John D. Rockefeller, who established the institute, and that funds will be provided by him. The institute was founded primarily for investigation of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with the object of finding a cure for that mysterious disease.

In many ways the hospital will be unique. Its patients will be those suffering from obscure diseases. Both grown people and children will be admitted. The objects of the hospital will be, first to cure ailments which have failed to respond to ordinary treatment, and second, to afford material for observation by the scientists at work in the institute.

Girls and Throwing.

The assertion that when a girl wishes to throw a stone or ball at something in front of her she is more likely to hit the object she aims at in the opposite direction is a rather stale joke. We have seen girls who could throw quite as straight as boys. At the same time there is a medical reason why girls are more awkward than the opposite sex at times when throwing a ball. The collar-bone in the feminine anatomy is some inches longer and set some inches lower down than in the masculine frame. The long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free use of the arm, and thus prevents a straight throw.

Preserve Eggs.

To one part water glass silicate of sodium add nine parts boiling water and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Put it into one large or two small stone jars and when cool place therein strictly fresh eggs. Be sure to have sufficient liquid to cover the eggs. Place the jar in a dark, cool place, where they will not freeze. This will keep eggs in good condition for six to eight months. When you wish to use the eggs wash in warm water to remove the liquid.

PRISONERS SWEAR THAT THIS JAIL IS HAUNTED

GRINNING GOBLIN SWINGS TO AND FRO NIGHTLY ALONG GRATING OF CELLS.

Asheville, N. C.—A petition signed by all the prisoners, white and black, in the county jail, has been sent to the jailer and the sheriff appealing for protection from "evil spirits," which the prisoners declare haunt the jail.

In the morning when Jailer Mitchell unlocked the jail doors he was met by a wild-eyed bunch of prisoners begging to be removed. They declare that evil spirits pay nightly visits to the jail.

Both Sheriff Hunter and Jailer Mitchell admit that the prisoners had grounds for their appeal, as they, too,

had heard noises which they were unable to account for.

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TERROR OF GREEN TOOTHED MONSTER

THE CUCUPIRA OF AMAZON WOODS IS BULLET PROOF, BUT NOT INTELLIGENT.

IS FOND OF HUMAN HEARTS

Brazilian Explorer of Wilds Tells of Peculiarities of Demon of Wilderness of Which Natives Are Deathly Afraid.

Washington.—"I had not been in Brazil 24 hours before I heard of the cucupira," says a man who has been in out-of-the-way parts of Brazil. "At Para you can enter the primeval forests in a three-minute walk from your hotel, and so it happens that one may lie in bed and hear the prowling denizens of the woods giving their nightly concert. I was told, even while there, that any particularly frightful cry was made by the cucupira.

"Just what the cucupira was no one pretended to know. I was going up the river 600 miles to visit an old friend, and before going I read up about it.

"Prof. C. F. Hartt of Cornell, in 'The Mythology of Brazil,' wrote: 'One of the most important among the myths of the Indians of Brazil is called in the Tupi language the cucupira. In all parts of the country one hears of this evil spirit of the woods, but no good and exact description of it exists.'

"C. B. F. De Souza, in Valle de Amazonas," wrote in 1873: 'I believe it is certain that the Indians believe in the existence of a spirit or demon which appears in the woods and is called the cucupira.'

"Mr. Bates, the naturalist, is quoted as saying: 'The cucupira are of both sexes and have children.'

"At the plantation of my friend, Capt. Manuel Valdez, I heard the same vague accounts of the creature. Almost every night at sunset, when the nightly concert begins, some one among his 30 employees would smile

ingly say, as he heard some particularly unearthly cry: 'That is a cucupira.'

"To do justice to these people one must forget the impressions of tropical forests which he got from school geographies. Along the outskirts of the streams, birds, butterflies and flowers are everywhere, and there is an incessant chatter and chirp of small birds. Go but a short distance and all is changed.

"One may walk for hours without seeing a living creature, and the silence is only broken by the harsh cries of macaws and parrots as they fly over or feed on the surface of the canopy of green, nearly 200 feet overhead. The forest is like a deserted cathedral and until sunset the silence is oppressive.

"But the moment the sun drops this silence is broken by sounds like the crash of a great orchestra. Even an educated man will feel that hidden all about him are creatures of which he can form no conception save by their frightful cries.

"In these solitudes, when the light is beginning to fall, and remembering the nightly pandemonium, it is not so hard to understand the origin and influence of the most absurd stories one has heard. For instance, a lost Indian hunter who had shot a large monkey lay down to rest and fell asleep. He was awakened by a strange creature, who proved to be a cucupira.

"What is the matter, brother?" the cucupira asked, and sitting down beside him added: "I am hungry, give me a piece of your heart to eat."

"Secretly reaching behind him, the hunter gave him the monkey's heart.

"That is good, not your liver," said the hungry demon.

"This was eaten also. Then the hunter said:

"I too am hungry; give me your heart to eat."

"The cucupira, seeing that the man was unharmed, and not wishing to be outdone, took the hunter's knife and slashed out his two organs and fell down dead.

"Another hunter found a curious skeleton at the foot of a hollow tree. From the skull he removed one of the teeth, which were green, for a souvenir."

Objected to Diet of Rats.

The wife of a Lincolnshire laborer and ratcatcher was granted a separation recently on the ground, amongst others, that her husband neglected to provide proper food. He brought home rats to feed himself, the family, and the dog and cat upon. He skinned the rats and had them roasted for dinner, making his wife stuff them with sage and onions. She refused to eat them, but Hodgson and the children did. She had, however, helped to eat pie which she made by his orders with rats brought home for the purpose.—Fall Mail Gazette.



The Evil Spirit Swung To and Fro Along the Grating.



"I'm Hungry, Give Me Your Heart to Eat."

POTASH IN CLAY.

Experiment in Indiana, in Application of Clay to Swamp Land.

In Indiana some experiments have been made in which reclaimed swamp land was treated with a dressing of clay known to be very rich in potash. It was expected that the potash in the clay would be made available by having it cultivated in. For two years crops were grown on soil so treated and showed practically no results. Land so treated produced about the same as check plots of the same soil on which no clay had been put.

The reclaimed swamp soil was also very rich in organic matter, which in its decay might be supposed to act advantageously on the potash locked up in the clay. To what extent such potash is available is a matter not fully determined.

The above may have some bearing on the practice of plowing worn out land a little deeper than usual to get an inch or two of soil in which the potash has not been exhausted. If the clay spread on the reclaimed swamp land did not yield up its potash what may be expected of the potash in the inch or two of soil just below the level on which the plot has been worked to run in worn out lands?

It has been assumed that when the surface soil has been rendered deficient in potash by long cropping, and there was a potash-rich soil just below, plowing a little deeper would make it unnecessary to purchase commercial potash. Has this claim, asks the Farmers' Review, been sufficiently established? It is a problem worthy of extended study.

FENCING DRY GULLIES.

How a Barrier Can Be Put Up That Will Not Wash Away.

As the system of grain farming changes to one of general farming including stock, the subject of fencing is naturally a very important one. With the various fencing now manufactured to be used where wood is scarce, or in the timber sections where material for building post-and-rail fences is plentiful, the matter of constructing suitable fences for turning stock is comparatively simple. In either case, however, there are always gullies to be crossed in which there is running water part of the year but in the summer they are completely dried up and the stock are to pass from one field to another through the dry gully. It is pretty hard to run a fence across a small stream as the first heavy rain is liable to carry it away. Here, says the Farmer, is a suggestion for overcoming this difficulty. By hanging a frame from two supports placed on either bank of the gully, a swinging gate can soon be made that will turn stock. When the gully is dry the gate effectively closes the opening, while in times of freshets it swings out with the increasing volume of water. The frame can be spiked together in a very short time, although it may be framed together if a more elaborate gate is desired. By placing the rails close together near the bottom such a gate can be made to turn any kind of stock.

PLANNING AHEAD.

Work of the Farm Will Run More Smoothly if You Do.

The successful general utilizes the season of inactivity when his forces are lying idle in camp, to lay plans for the next campaign. Just so the captain of a farm ought to make use of the days when he is impatiently waiting favorable wind and weather, to plan the active season's campaign, says the Farm Journal.

We know farmers who have plans of their properties drawn on paper, which they consult from time to time and mark out which fields they will put in potatoes, which they will use for pasture, corn and what-not; modifying their plans, of course, to meet the exigencies of food or drought. To study out just what one is going to do, and how he is going to do it, will often save much time and labor in the execution.

In mercantile and manufacturing life, everything depends upon system, and success on the farm is no less dependent upon systematic methods. Regular hours for milking, a regular time for going to the creamery, and for feeding, etc., not only help one over the hard places and lighten the labors of the day, but also add to the efficiency and economy of farm work.

A WOOD CARRIER.

Rack Which Will Aid One in Carrying a Big Load.

Carrying in wood is a chore that the boys do not like and older folks begrudge the time. By making a rack with four legs, as shown in the illustration, enough wood may be carried in at one trip to last a day or two. The outside bars may be four or six feet long, the ends rounded for handles. Small stakes hold the wood from rolling off the ends and when loaded it may be conveniently handled by two persons.

Loss in Flooded Fields.

During the recent heavy rains we have noted the large loss of fertility through flooding of fields. In one large field where the water was standing some inches deep, hundreds of piles of