MEMORIAL FOR LUSITANIA HERO

Shaft to Lindon W. Bates to Tower Above Berkshires.

GREAT LIGHT TO BEAM

Father Chooses Spot Favored by Brilliant Young Man Who Surrendered Life.

New York, March 4.—In memory of his son, Lindon Bates, jr., who was lost in the Lusitania disaster, Lindon Wallace Bates, of this city, is arranging to erect on Mount Lebanon, the highest point in the Berkshires, a remarkable monument which will serve to remind future generations of the brilliant career of this young man and of the bravery with which he died.

Typically American in origin and design, as is befitting a memorial to one so truly American in ideals as was Lindon Bates, jr., this monument will rise more than 175 feet above the summit of the mountain, standing out in grandeur by day and beaming forth as a beacon by night to all within a radius of fifty miles.

Quite the most striking feature of a memorial characterized by originality and at the same time by dignified simplicity is that the top of the shaft will be provided with electric searchlight reflectors which will throw a great beam of light in a vertical direction and beam of equal power to the east and west, thereby forming a cruciform effect at night. The location of the monument is such that this cross, shining in the darkness, will be seen in five States—New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Back to the Maya Period

For a design which Mr. Bates thought would please his son—for this has been the main thing that has guided him in the consideration of every detail concerning the memorial—Mr. Bates went back 1,500 years into the history of the New World and has selected something which is believed by archaelogoists to have been created in the Maya period, the earliest period of known civilization in North America. The Maya period is pre-Aztec and pre-Toltec and the people of this remote time are supposed to have reached the highest stage of their civilization in the state of Oaxaca, in southern Mexico.

The monument itself will be a structure of marble or white granite, with the base eighty-eight feet square. The shaft, to be mounted on two truncated pyramids, will rise 132 feet above the base. The double pyramid will inclose a domed crypt about thirty feet in diameter and forty feet high. The dome will contain a gallery, which will overlook the sarcophagus, lighted from the top with a violet light. The shaft will be hollow, with a stairway leading to the top, access to which is to be reached from the top of the second pyramid story.

Spring to Give Power.

The site of the memorial is on the summit ridge of the Berkshires, about 1,000 feet east of the State line between New York and Massachusetts.

An approach from the base of Mount Lebanon to its summit will be cut through a forest of virgin white birch, and it will be called Vista avenue. This avenue will be 2,300 feet long and sixty feet wide, at the beginning of which there will be a large fountain. The entrance into Vista avenue from the State road will be semi-circular, containing a fountain, on the east side of which will be the entrance to the electric power station, and on the west side the guardian's lodge, both in white marble or white granite in the same style as the base of the monument. The water for the two fountains will be supplied by the spring which will furnish the power for the lights in the top of the monument.

Amphitheater in Woods.

In Vista avenue, 200 or 300 feet from the base of the monument and approached by a flight of monumental steps, will be an elliptical amphitheater bordered by evergreens and white birches. When one reaches the base of the monument he will have gone the entire distance up Vista avenue in a straight line. The monument will be placed so that when the sun is behind it there will be a reflection of the memorial in the fountain at the junction of the State road and Vista avenue.

The plans for the monument provide for places on the corners of the truncated pyramidal bases and at the staircases for several groups of appropriate statuary. The top of the monument ultimately will be provided with a large memorial group.

Inscriptions for the monument already have been selected. The north side will show a copy from a tablet in Berzelius Hall, New Haven, as follows:

In Memory
LINDON WALLACE BATES, Jr.,
1902-S.
Born July Seventeen, 1883.
Lost on the Lusitania
May Seven, 1915.

His achievements in Science, Literature, Philanthropy and Public Service were fitly crowned by his surrender to another of his opportunity for safety. "Greater love hath no man than this—That a man lay down his life for his friends."

The south side of the monument will contain an inscription giving a short history of the sinking of the Lusitania and the circumstances surrounding the death of Lindon Bates, jr.

"Roxwell's Daily Prayer."

The inscription on the north side will be called "Roxwell's Daily Prayer." Roxwell, it may be said, was the pseudonym by which Lindon Bates, jr., was known to his family and friends. The prayer is:

"May I faithfully guard the trust of my brother's soul. Make me unselfish, charitable, righteous, and fit me for a work of highest service to mankind."

The inscription on the west side will denote the mission on which Lindon Bates, jr., was engaged at the time of his death. It will say simply:

"COMMISSION FOR RELIEF
IN BELGIUM."

There is a significance attached to the erection of such a monument on this particular spot. Mount Lebanon has been part of the Bates estate for many years. Nearby there stood the Bates country home, in Columbia County, N. Y. It was here that young Lindon spent much of his boyhood.

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JESSE A. CASE
Dept. 205, Brockton, Mass.

Newly Discovered Central Law Of Weather Will Save Millions

Meteorologist Predicts Time Soon Will Come When Forecasts Can Be Made Nearly Year in Advance—Solar Pulsations Are Key to Storm Waves.

(Written for The Washington Herald by Willis Luther Moore, D. Sc., Professor Meteorology, George Washington University; formerly chief, Weather Bureau.)

For eighteen years as chief of the United States Weather Bureau I sought, with all of the facilities of a great government institution, to solve the problem of the law that I know must be back of the initiation of storms.

I constructed the weather research observatories at Mount Weather; flew kites carrying self-recording thermometers and barometers daily to altitudes of from two to over four miles; sailed free balloons with instruments frequently to nineteen miles altitude and received the instruments back again under parachutes after the baloons had exploded; measured the height and velocity of clouds by means of theodlite observations; daily plotted observations collected from around the entire Northern Hemisphere so that I might locate all the storms of land or ocean on any given date and trace the sequence of storms and cold waves from their beginning to their ending, and collated and discussed the available data which might be expected to show the relation that subsists, if any, between solar activities or planatory positions and the weather of the earth—but all without definite success until I became associated with W. F. Carothers, of Houston, Tex., who has undoubtedly discovered the central law of the weather, which makes it possible to make forecasts two and three weeks in advance with higher accuracy than can be made from an ordinary meteorological chart for two days in advance.

Will Save Millions.

When this new system is adopted by the government or other institutions for the making of predictions there will result a saving of hundreds of millions to the farmer and to the man who works out of doors. While the forecasts will not be perfect, they will have but a small percentage of error, and will enable one to know weeks in advance the general character of the weather, and to get detailed forecasts that will have a higher degree of accuracy than he has had heretofore.

By this system every one of the cyclones and anti--cyclones that constitute our weather may be traced back to certain activities of the sun that it is possible now definitely to measure. The splendid work of C. G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution, has shown the variable character of the sun's heat and that certain spots radiate more than other parts of the surface of the sun. There are hot, luminous, metallic clouds surrounding the sun, called the photosphere. Here and there the pent up heat of the interior bursts through these clouds and creates a rift or opening which emits heat in excess of the hot adjacent photosphere.

These rifts, by sending out shafts of extra heat disturb the otherwise orderly processes of the seasons and create turbulent gyrations in our atmosphere that we call storms and cold waves. Carothers has discovered a most wonderful and ingenious way of locating these rifts through the action that they exercise on the morning rise of the barometer, which always is present in more of less degree between 4 and 10 a. m. each day at the equator and for some degrees north and south. He has also determined them by direct observations of the sun.

Twenty-five-day Rotation.

Most investigators have been confused and lost in an interminable jungle by trying to correlate weather of the earth with a twenty-seven day rotation period which the photosphere seems to have and to trace the relation of spots, prominences, and faculae and variations in magnetic conditions to storms of the earth.

Carothers found that the sun, at least at the equator and beneath the photosphere, rotates in twenty-five days and not twenty-seven; that there are never less than five nor more than eight of the heat rifts previously referred to; that they may retain their position and existence for many months, or more than a year, at a time, with varying degrees of intensity; and that each crosses our central meridian every twenty-five days.

They may pass away and others form; but, as previously stated, each one of our storms and cold waves can now be traced back to one of these heat pulsations of the sun, and it is found that their intensities are directly proportional to the strength of the solar rifts. Mr. Carothers has discovered the length of the interval between the passage of a rift and the appearance of a cold wave in the western part of the United States. It is nearly three weeks in length.

A working hypothesis that satisfies the requirements of science with regard to these discoveries may be stated as follows:

That the passage of the earth through a shaft of extra heat expands the lower air at the equator much more than it does at high latitudes, causing the air in the tropics to bulge upward until huge masses, somewhat like avalanches of snow on a mountain side, break loose and slide down the incline towards the poles. These masses crowd each other because of the converging of the meridians of longitude, have their northward movement checked, and settle down to the earth in the form of cool or cold waves in the middle latitudes or near the Arctic circle.

Follow Well Defined Routes.

They move along certain fairly well defined routes in accordance with the general hemispherical circulation of the atmosphere, settling over continents in winter and over oceans in summer, because the plane on which they slide is steeper over land in winter and over oceans in summer. As they come down they rotate in an anti-cyclonic manner, cause ascending cyclonic storms to form on both their eastern and western sides, and thus indirectly produce rain and snow fall by the warm moist air that they force upward.

They, themselves, are dry, because they have been chilled and had their moisture squeezed out by the cold of elevation before they started on their northward circuit from the equator.

We know to the fraction of a day the time required for these air masses from the equator to complete their overhead journey and come to the earth on our western border.

Having located a heat rift on the sun, or several of them, we may look with certainty for its return at the end of twenty-five days and for the cool weather conditions that in each case will follow in due time. With experience and improved methods of observations the forecasts made by this system will certainly yield a far higher accuracy than any previously known and for a much longer period, and must therefore result in great benefit to mankind and a wonderful conservation of human energy. Much preliminary work had been done by myself and others, but Carothers, with his ingenuity, furnished the key to unlock the door.

Are Many Charlatans.

There have been so many charlatans making long-range weather forecasts, and persons making similar predictions whose work showed that they were ignorant of the most elementary knowledge of science, that I have not given my indorsement to this project until I became convinced that it would stand the test of scientific inquiry.

The meteorologists of the world are practically agreed that systems of long-range weather forecasting that depend upon planatary meteorology have no proper basis; neither have those that are predicated upon the phases, cycles, or movements of the moon; upon stellar influences or star divinations; upon the actions of animals or plants; nor upon days, monhts, seasons, and years. The moon and perhaps the planets exert some influence upon atmospheric tides, but these effects are too slight to have any appreciable influence in storm formation.

Now that we are for the first time able to refer our weather directly back to the sun and begin to trace some definite laws where for so long only chaos seemed to reign, it is reasonable to expect that with the continuation of the extremely valuable work of Abbot and the interpretations of Carothers and other meteorologists, we shall soon be able to foresee the general character of the seasons a year in advance. In this connection I may quote from my annual report of 1903, with some feelings of satisfaction, showing that I had anticipated the result now accomplished. It is as follows:

Discovery Predicted.

"The science of meteorology is not to be confined to the atmosphere of the earth, because the changes in the action of the atmosphere of the sun precede the variations of the earth's air, which finally culminate in a certain type of season. Thus, wet and dry seasons, warm and cold summers and winters, and all the other climatic differences, first depend upon the persistence of certain high and low areas of pressure in one locality or another, and these may be due to the solar radiation, which itself changes with the output of energy from the interior of the sun.

"Thus, meteorology is really a closely allied but difficult branch of solar physics, and it ought to be studied with the aid of a fully equipped observatory devoted especially to such research. The study of the records of all the various forms of solar activity indicate that the sun in fact is a great variable star, and that terrestrial weather may change in synchronism with it.

"In short, the entire field of cosmical processes forms a complex problem which especially concerns the meteorologist, and by him should be studied out for the benefit of mankind, whose life and happiness depend so largely upon the weather. I am so far convinced of the importance of finding out the laws of this cosmical physics, by which alone the problem can be solved, that it has been thought proper to found a research observatory at Mount Weather, Va., and equip it suitably for these investigations."

It is a significant commentary at this time to say that Mount Weather now is abandoned.

BOY SCOUT NEWS.

During the past week two large school troops have been formed. The first to organize was the Jefferson school troop, at Sixth street and Virginia avenue southwest. A full troop already has been enrolled and the boys of this troop had their first hike with Field Executive Patton recently.

Last Thursday afternoon another troop of Boy Scouts was formed at the Wallace School, Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Field Executive Taylor addressed the boys and four patrols were started. This troop had its first hike yesterday.

Troop 17 met last Friday. Fourteen out of seventeen boys passed their school examinations and were advanced one grade. The scoutmaster held a meeting of the patrol leaders at his home and instructed them in scoutcraft. Five boys have passed their tenderfoot examination, and we have had two applications for membership in the troop. The second class scouts are preparing to be examined at the next meeting.

At the last meeting of Troop 24 two new members were voted in and accepted. Mr. Bender delivered an address. The troop has started a fund for camp expenses and at the beginning of the camping season this fund will be used to defray expenses. The troop has an excellent library. Members hope to be able to have electric light installed in the clubhouse in the near future. The scouts are all working hard on some models for demonstrations to be given some time in April. Scout Pairall has been appointed the courier for the Scout Bulletin.

The membership campaign of Troop 30 has begun in earnest and each scout is expected to bring in at least one new recruit for the next meeting. Several articles in the by-laws and constitution of the troopers were amended at the last meeting. An indoor baseball and soccer ball have been purchased by the troop and Scout Nelms has perfected a new game, "floorball."

Troop 32 has the honor to be the first troop to get out its own weekly troop bulletin. Last Friday evening the troop had a lecture from Field Executive Patton and illustrated with his own lantern slides. A bicycle corps has been formed among the scouts owning wheels. Three scouts have been appointed to represent the troop at the meeting of the Piney Branch Citizens' Association tomorrow. They are Scouts Omohundro, Cartwright and Fellows. The next patrol leader's examinations will take place on Wednesday. A troop court has been installed. Johnston and Stanton were present at the last meeting and gave the boys practical instruction in first aid.

Troop 43 met last Tuesday evening at 36 D street southeast. Patrol Leader Warren Nicholson and his assistant, Everett Hall, are the two leaders of the new patrol just formed. It will be known as the Blue Buffalo. So successful were the members of the troop with the Ritter plan that another order was placed by the members. Julius Lazerow was appointed assistant senior patrol leader. Last Friday afternoon the boys who intend to take the second class examinations went over them with Mr. Kidwell. The troop now has thirty-two members.

Mr. Patton lectured to Troop 46 recently.

Troop 55 now has three patrols, namely, "Stag," "Black Bear," "Blue Buffalo." Bad weather has not interfered with the three regular ikes. The patrol leaders are as follows: Stag patrol, Leighton Johnson; assistant, Richard Greist; second patrol leader, Belwin Hardy; assist-three regular hikes. The patrol leaders Robert Pritchard. The troop recently was presented with a large American flag by a member of Waugh M. E. Church.

TIN SMELTING BECOMES AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Bolivian Ore Will Be Imported by Refining Company with Plant at Perth Amboy, N. J.

"Commerce Reports" announce the establishment of an entirely new industry in the United States. All arrangements have been completed for the importation of Bolivian tin ore by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and a large plant has beeen erected at Perth Amboy, N. J., for smelting and refining the raw material. It will be the first attempt to establish the industry on a large scale in the United States.

The first definite information that such an undertaking had been decided upon was contained in a letter to Secretary Redfield from William Loeb, jr., of the American Smelting and Refining Company, in which it was stated that a new plant had been practically completed at Perth Amboy for the smelting of tin ores and concentrates and the electrolytic refining of tin. Mr. Loeb stated that this country imports about 45,000 tons of tin yearly, and of this about 90 per cent is Straits tin, which is consumed largely in the production of tin plate. The Straits Settlements impose an export duty on tin ores, thus compelling the reduction to metallic form in the country in which it is produced.

The Bolivian tin, according to Mr. Loeb's letter, contains impurities which, with the established methods of smelting, do not produce a tin suitable for tin plate, but the plant at Perth Amboy proposes not only to smelt the impure ores from Bolivia and other countries, but to refine the product by the electrolytic process. A recent analysis of this electrolytic tin by experienced chemists showed it to run 99.98 per cent pure, while the base metal from which it was produced contained only 93 per cent. For the manufacture of tin plate this tin is pronounced as good as the best Straits tin.

"In addition to building the plant and purchasing the South American tin ores," writes Mr. Loeb, "we are financing the miners by making liberal advances immediately on shipments from South America. We hope eventually to be able to extend our present plant and increase the business considerably. In the initial steps of our negotiations to secure these tin ores, we were greatly helped by the co-operation of the chief of your Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Commercial Attache of the Department in South America, and by the State Department."

FAMOUS WAR PAINTING ON EXHIBITION HERE

"The Battle of Gettysburg," By James Walker Being Shown at Senate Office Building.

James Walker's celebrated painting, "The Battle of Gettysburg," owned by James Drummond Ball, of Boston, has been put on exhibit in Room 132, at the Senate Office Building, where it is being inspected by members of Congress and the public.

The Senate Cimmitee on the Library, of which Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, is chairman, arranged for the exhibit of the famous picture. There are fourteen other historical paintings by Artist Walker now hanging in the Capitol or the War Department. The public has been invited to view the painting now in the Senate Office Building.

The picture, which portrays twenty-five square miles of the battlefield of Gettysburg and locates the position and movements of 175,000 men, showing 309 regiments and seventy-eight batteries of artillery, and containing more figures than any other painting in the world, is to be deposited, if purchased by Congress, in the Lincoln Memorial, now being built near the Potomac on the Speedway at a cost of $2,000,000.

"The Battle of Gettysburg" is considered to be the grandest battle scene ever put on canvas, the work requiring eight years. It is historically and artistically correct, having been begun by Artist Walker within forty-eight hours after the battle, the scenes being designed and arranged by Col. Bachelder, the government historian of the battle, and the picture has been approved by more than 1,000 officers of the Federal and Confederate armies, who visited the battlefield with Mr. Walker.

WELL-GROOMED WOMEN CANNOT BE "HOMELY"

Complexion that Is "Put On" Makes Wearer Ridiculous, Says Writer in Farm and Home.

While clothes are an important factor in one's appearance, it is not the only one to be considered. So many busy housekeepers neglect to pay sufficient attention to their own personal appearance. We are not all born beauties, neither are we born homely, unless the case be abnormal. A clean, healthy woman, who carries herself erect, and dresses herself properly, is never homely, while on the other hand a slovenly, sickly, cranky person is never pretty, says a writer in Farm and Home. However our features may differ, if we are normal we all have hands, feet, hair, complexions and figures that need attention to keep them in good order and in good shape.

The complexion is generally a pretty good indication of the health of the individual. A complexion that is "put on" deceives no one and makes the wearer only ridiculous. Some points to be remembered by the one who would preserve a good complexion are as follows: Keep the bowels regular by natural methods. Drink little tea or coffee, but plenty of milk, buttermilk or pure water. Eat liberally of fruits and vegetables, but rather sparingly of meats and greasy foods. Exercise regularly in the open air, and sleep enough and in a well-ventilated room. Wash your face carefully and thoroughly, morning and evening, using only pure soap, with warm water, followed by a rinsing with cold water.

Frequent bathing is conducive to good health. It keeps the pores of the skin clear, so that they can perform their proper functions, clearing the system of excretions which cannot be discharged in other ways. A brisk rub after the bath promotes circulation of the blood.

Georgetown Class Elects.

The post graduate class of Georgetown University Law School has elected the following officers: Harry W. Brimer, of Tennessee, president; William W. Schwartz, of Missouri, vice president; Charles E. Gebhardt, of New York, secretary-treasurer, and Andrew Undeck, of the District of Columbia, sergeant-at-arms.

C. B. Cadwell, of New Britain, Conn., bothered by foxes making raids on his poultry, rigged up a loaded gun with string attachments. The fox prowled around again. The hens in fright ran about the yard. One hen stumbled over the contrivance, discharging the gun just when the fox was in range and killed him.

G. W. U. NOTES.

The present enrollment in the Teachers' College is fifty-one, an increase of ten over that of last year.

Among those who recently have enrolled for work in Teachers' College are Miss Edith Thompson, principal of the Falls Church School; Miss Mary E. Sheads, a Seventh grade teacher of this city, and Miss Beulah A. Dore and Miss Grace Atkins, both of Maryland.

Mr. Call, of Teachers' College, recently returned from Detroit, where he attended educational meetings in session there.

Messrs. Rice, Taylor, Tilton and Haskell, of the senior class of the Medical School, have been appointed interns at Garfield Memorial Hospital.

A. C. Conoway, of the senior class at the Medical School, recently journeyed to West Virginia to take a hospital examination for an internship.

Dr. Edward Brown, '15, Medical School, is serving as intern at Casualty Hospital.

Miss Eleanore Cushing, member of the senior class at the Medical School, has returned from Wisconsin, where she spent several weeks because of the serious illness of her cousin, Dr. S. Herman Lippitt, who was graduated from the Medical School last spring. Dr. Lippitt now is out of immediate danger.

Members of the junior class at the Medical School gave a dance on Wednesday at Studio Hall. The committee in charge was composed of R. B. Miller, J. H. Houghton, and C. R. Fuschon. Music was furnished by Spiedel's Orchestra.

The freshman class of the Medical School gave a smoker recently at the Phi Alpha chapter house. Drs. Davis, Francis, Buchanan, Elliot and Stout spoke. Joseph Kreiselman, president, recited a poem entitled "The Surgeon's Victim." The closing feature was a boxing match between Roque Munoy and Raymond Deeker. Munoy took the count in the ninth round.

The freshman class of the Dental College gave a banquet last night at the Ebbitt. J. P. Collins, J. B. Copping, and W. H. Keroes composed the committee on arrangements.

W. E. Stutzman and H. O. Diehl, both of the Dental College, are on a trip to Arizona and Idaho.

E. H. Burgess, of the Dental College, has returned from a short trip to New York City.

George T. Owen, of the Dental College, has recovered from an operation for appendicitis.

Two new courses are being given the seniors at the Dental College. Radiology is being taught by Dr. Robert L. Eller and oral symptoms of systematic diseases is being taught by Dr. M. F. Thompson.

Three law clubs are being formed at the Law School. Harold Keats is organizing a club among the juniors. C. M. Dowell and Max Rhoade are organizing the freshmen.

Miss Elizabeth Davis recently entertained members of Chi Omega Fraternity at a dance at the Home Club. Dean William Allen Wilbur and Mrs. Wilbur and Mrs. Stimpson chaperoned.

Miss Grace Hall entertained members of Chi Omega at a dance recently at the Home Club.

Miss Marie Gatchell entertained at a dance recently at the Highlands. Many of her college friends were among the guests.

Members of Phi Alpha Fraternity recently journeyed to Baltimore to officiate in the installation of a Beta Chapter in the University of Maryland. Following the rites a banquet was served.

The Interfraternity Association will meet on Wednesday at Theta Delta Chi Fraternity house.

Phi Mu Sorority gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon at the Home Club.

Kappa Sigma recently held a tea at the chapter house recently.

Kappa Sigma recently held a tea dance.

Henry Fisher and Clarence Wright represented the local chapter of Kappa Sigma at the annual district conclave in Baltimore recently.

Kappa Psi has announced the pledging of C. L. Stretch, of the Pre-Medical Class.

Messrs. Wingate, Richard, Hough, and Johnson represented Theta Delta Chi in the interfraternity relay race at the recent George Washington University indoor track meet.

MODEL MINERS' VILLAGE IS NEARLY COMPLETED

Locust Mountain Coal Company Building Neat Homes for Their Workers Near Shenandoah.

The model coal mining village designed by Architect George S. Welsh, of Wilkesbarre, for the Locust Mountain Coal Company near Shenandoah is approaching completion. All of the ten houses of steel and hollow tile have been erected, and all but three have had the stucco applied. It is difficult to do this in winter weather, and it is probable that the last three houses will not be entirely finished until spring. The operation is part of the property of the Weston-Dodson Company.

The model village includes five blocks of houses to accommodate four families of the miners, two double houses for the foremen and assistant foremen, and a house for the superintendent. Thus, twenty-nine families will be accommodated.

The houses are finished in stucco on the outside and with plaster within. They are heated with furnaces which supply hot air to the various rooms. The miners' houses have a kitchen, dining-room, living-room, and bathroom on the first floor and three bedrooms on the second floor. The kitchens are provided with combination washtubs and sinks, and the bathrooms have concrete floors, cement walls, and white enameled doors so that they can be washed out with a hose.

Wild Horses Menace Herds.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 4.—Wild horses have increased to such an extent in New Mexico during the last few years that they are a menace to the domestic herds, according to a report of the Cattle Sanitary Board. The county board here has therefore suspended previous restrictions and will allow the round-up, sale and shipment of these unbranded horses. Many domestic animals have been lost recently through enticement to the wilds and by death resulting from stampede.

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