

# THE NORTHWESTERN.

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The last annual silk crop of China was estimated at 21,000,000 pounds weight. Of this total more than 60 per cent is consumed in China.

In the electric cars and railway waiting rooms of many cities the boards of health have posted notices, forbidding, under heavy penalties, the unwholesome and nauseous practice of spitting on the floors. But have the authorities ever looked into a smoking car?

The honor of being made an earl cost Lord Roberts, as it costs every new-made peer of high degree, thousands of dollars in fees. Nevertheless, hosts of Englishmen, and probably not a few plain American citizens who esteem themselves—while not under temptation—good republicans, would gladly pay the price.

The municipal government of St. Petersburg has appointed a commission to study the question of sanitary workmen's homes. The city, with its marshy surroundings and its liability to overflows, is regarded as unhealthy at best. The evil is aggravated by the use of the poor of rooms beneath the overflow line.

William Dickerson, an engineer, living at Chelsea, Mass., is the moving spirit in an organization of fifty or sixty men and women of that part of the state who say they are descendants of Oliver Cromwell, and as such entitled to a share in the division of more than \$25,000,000, which, they have been assured, has been lying for generations in the Bank of England.

The sound of the woodsman's ax may soon be a thing of the past. In the forest of Potter county, Pa., a machine is to be tested which is claimed to be capable of peeling bark, cutting down trees and then transforming them into logs. After being fastened to a tree the machine will peel it from the ground to the branches, then cut it down and saw it into the required lengths.

Boys who "work their way" through college often find upon odd ways of turning an honest penny. Girls in similar circumstances also appear to be resourceful. Several Radcliffe students are earning their college expenses, or a part of them, by tending babies. They receive from twenty-five to fifty cents an hour, and are acquiring information not obtainable through the regular curriculum.

Five years ago when Alonzo White-man of Williamsport, Penn., died, his family was surprised at the smallness of his fortune. They were sure he had more money, but could not tell where, a few days ago, Charles White-man, a son, was rummaging about the attic of his home, when, in the secret apartment of an old trunk, he found, tied up with red tape, a package of government bonds, to the amount of \$40,000, evidently placed there by his father.

Other holidays commemorate events of the past; Arbor day speaks for posterity. John Frederick Oberlin, the famous Alsatian pastor, would not permit the peasant boys and girls to come to communion until they had planted at least two trees in their rock-strewn valley. Had the great educator of a century ago lived on the present site of Chicago the university of that city might not to-day be paying \$5,000 for transplanting a single row of big elms on its campus.

The British foreign office, it is said, is not disturbed by the speeches made in the senate on the Nicaragua canal question. "They are dismissed with the remark that treaties cannot be abrogated without the consent of both the contracting parties." "Cheer up," said the lawyer to his client; "they can't put you in jail for that." "Maybe they can't," replied the victim through the bars, "but they have." Whether treaties "can" be abrogated or not, we know of one that will be.

An application to congress for an appropriation of \$10,000 has been made by Secretary Hay as a preliminary step to the entertainment in Washington next December of the international congress which considers the protection of patents, trade-marks and other industrial properties of a similar nature. An article of the convention concluded in Paris in 1883 provides for the periodical revision of the agreement. The last conference was held last December in Brussels. The arrangements for the conference include the gathering from the various parties to the convention and the distribution of the suggestions for amendments, all of which must be completed at least six months before the meeting.

The University of Chicago is said to have been chosen as one of the nine institutions which will select the candidates for the Nobel prizes. The other eight are the Universities of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Leyden, London, Paris and Zurich. M. Noebel is a Swedish millionaire, who left a large legacy for prizes to the greatest benefactors of humanity. The prizes go to the greatest discoverers in physical science, chemistry and geology; also to the author of the greatest literary work of idealism and to the greatest promoter of peace.

# EARNINGS AND PRICES

RATE OF WAGES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Compensation in the United States Has Increased Under Protection, While Cost of Living Now Averages Less than It Did Ten Years Ago.

An examination of the general drift of wages and prices during the past ten years should prove interesting to the Free-Trader who is again concerned over the income and expenses of the masses. We take all the figures given below from the "American Agriculturist Year Book" for 1901. First, as regards the comparative wages in different countries, the average daily wages paid laborers in 1900 were as follows:

United States	.....\$1.85
Australia	.....1.60
Canada and provinces	.....1.10
Brazil and Chili	......80
Great Britain and Ireland	......70
France and Central Europe	......65
German Empire	......55
Austro-Hungary	......40
Asia Minor	......35
Spain and Portugal	......35
Turkey in Europe	......35
Armenia and Persia	......35
Italy and Malta	......25
Morocco and Tunis	......25
Chinese Empire	......20
Japanese Empire	......15

In April, 1900, there was compiled for the information of the house of representatives from reports furnished by labor unions, a tabulated statement showing the increase in wages by percentages, in 59 trades, from 1896 to 1899. These increases run from 3 to 50 per cent, averaging somewhat over 20 per cent. The report shows that in every industry wages were increased between 1896 and 1899, while in 20 they were increased in each of the three years, 1897, 1898, 1899, and in 35 they were increased in both of the two years, 1898 and 1899. The report proves an unquestionably substantial increase in all wages from the reductions made necessary during the Free-Trade period from 1894 to 1897.

Now, as to the comparison of present wages with the last Protection period, 1890-2. Using 100 as a basis the rate is as follows: 1891, 100.00; 1892, 100.30; 1893, 101.54; 1900, 103.43.

Thus, three facts are established: We are getting the highest wages in the world; we are not only getting much better wages than from 1894 to 1897, but even higher wages than from 1890 to 1892. And it might be added that more people are getting these wages than ever before in the history of our country.

But, we are told, the poor farmers and the poor mechanic have to pay so much more for what they buy. Well, here are the figures given for the prices of commodities in January, 1890, and July, 1899:

Commodities	1890	1899
Food	99.2	85.9
Clothing	101.9	84.5
Fuel and lighting	99	89.8
Metals and implements	106.8	107.9
Lumber and building material	104.1	99.9
Drugs and chemicals	104.5	95.9
House furnishing goods	100.0	95.7
Miscellaneous	94.1	95.7
All	102	92.9

With one exception everything is cheaper, while the whole cost of living is about 10 per cent less than ten years ago. This is an old time Protection argument exemplified and sustained: More people at work; more money for work; more purchases for money; Protection wants no better defense; Protectionists want no better argument.

## AMERICANISM.

Possibilities in That Direction Suggested by the Tariff League Banquet.

Rapidly increasing popularity seems to attend the American idea so effectively demonstrated and exemplified by The American Protective Tariff League at its banquet of Feb. 16. The Philadelphia Item thinks the idea can and should be systematically carried further. It says:

"The announcement that Mrs. McKinley has decided upon an American gown for the inauguration ball will make the majority of American people feel even more kindly toward the first lady of the land. If Americans would more generally stick to fabrics of home manufacture the country generally would be protected. But unfortunately there are many who, while firm for the protection theory, do not carry out that view in practice."

Still further in the same direction the New York Mail and Express is prepared to go. Distinctly commendable it pronounces the example set in preparing the bill of fare at the Tariff League banquet. Says the Mail and Express:

"It was a commendable example set by those who made out the bills of fare for the American League dinner the other night to name all the good things in plain United States. When we stop to think how small is our present day devotion to France, and how generally our luxuries for the table are products of American land and water, it seems rather old-fashioned and last century-like to go on calling oysters 'huitres,' and to ask for a 'roti.' There is still some excuse for our David Harums when they go forth to see the sights if they ask for the 'table d'hôte' and the 'maynoo,' but it is really much better taste for Americans who give dinners to call Carolina shad, canvas-back duck and California oranges by their own American names instead of French travesties."

"American Products for American Consumers" is a good motto. Already it has been shown beyond question

that American products are good enough for Americans to eat, drink, smoke, wear and use, and with coffee possibilities in Porto Rico and tea possibilities in South Carolina the day is near at hand when America need not call upon any foreign country for a single article of luxury or necessity. The dinner of the Tariff League at the Waldorf-Astoria was a luxurious affair. Had it been less luxurious it would have fallen short of furnishing the splendid object lesson which it enforced of the unlimited possibilities of strict Americanism.

## AT THE FRONT.

United States Now Leads All the World in Export Trade.

Having been so many times admonished by free traders that the system of protection was an insurmountable obstacle to the extension of our trade with foreign countries, it is peculiarly interesting to note the present commercial position of the United States as shown by the official statistics of the treasury department. An examination of the complete figures for the calendar year 1900, the third full year of the operation of the Dingley tariff, brings into view the tremendous fact that the United States now stands at the head of the world's exporting nations. The figures for the calendar year 1900, when compared with those of other nations, show that our exports of domestic products are greater than those of any other country. The total exports of domestic merchandise from the United States in the calendar year 1900 were \$1,453,013,659; those from the United Kingdom, which has heretofore led in the race for this distinction, were \$1,418,348,000, and those from Germany were \$1,050,611,000.

It is especially interesting to note the phenomenal progress made as an exporting nation by the United States in the past quarter of a century of almost uninterrupted protection. In 1875 this country stood fourth on the list of exporting nations. At that time the domestic exports of the United States were \$497,263,737; those of Germany, \$607,096,000; those of France, \$747,489,000, and those of the United Kingdom \$1,087,497,000. Today the United States stands at the head of the list, the United Kingdom second, Germany third and France fourth, with the figures as follows: United States, \$1,453,013,659; United Kingdom, \$1,418,348,000; Germany, \$1,050,611,000; France, \$787,060,000. All of the figures, it should be remembered, relate to the exports of domestic products. Thus in the quarter century the United States has increased her exports from \$497,263,737 to \$1,453,013,659, or 192 per cent; Germany, from \$607,096,000 to \$1,050,611,000, or 73 per cent; the United Kingdom, from \$1,087,497,000 to \$1,418,348,000, or 34 per cent, and France from \$747,489,000 to \$787,060,000, or 5 per cent. It must astonish free traders the world over to find that the greatest strides in foreign commerce have been made by the country in which, more than in any other country in the world, the protection principle has been strenuously, persistently, scientifically and practically enforced.

The following table, compiled from official reports, shows the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany in each calendar year from 1875 to 1900:

Year	United States	United Kingdom	Germany
1875	\$497,263,737	\$1,087,497,000	\$607,096,000
1876	575,738,894	976,410,000	619,919,000
1877	697,566,485	987,913,000	672,151,000
1878	722,286,821	958,590,000	702,513,000
1879	754,656,735	922,090,000	675,357,000
1880	876,594,075	1,038,521,000	741,202,000
1881	814,192,951	1,128,873,000	724,379,000
1882	749,911,309	1,175,669,000	778,228,000
1883	777,522,718	1,196,582,000	796,208,000
1884	723,708,704	1,154,016,000	779,822,000
1885	673,593,596	1,037,124,000	695,852,000
1886	696,519,439	1,055,226,000	726,471,000
1887	703,319,692	1,079,944,000	762,879,000
1888	679,397,477	1,141,365,000	780,076,000
1889	814,154,864	1,211,442,000	770,557,000
1890	845,959,603	1,282,474,000	809,810,000
1891	967,332,351	1,203,169,000	772,679,000
1892	928,297,315	1,105,717,000	718,808,000
1893	866,829,089	1,052,162,000	753,361,000
1894	807,312,116	1,051,193,000	720,697,000
1895	807,742,415	1,109,452,000	807,328,000
1896	886,830,000	1,189,671,000	857,745,000
1897	1,079,834,296	1,139,882,000	884,486,000
1898	1,232,561,828	1,135,642,000	894,963,000
1899	1,253,466,099	1,287,571,000	1,001,278,000
1900	1,453,013,659	1,418,348,000	1,050,611,000

## THE SCULPTOR AND HIS WORK



In This as in Others.

About ten years ago the free traders declared that tin plate could not be made in the United States in quality and price comparable with British made tin plate. The quality was long ago acknowledged to be equal to the best in the world, and now the English Trade Review warns Welsh tin plate manufacturers that they "may shortly find American tin plate manufacturers competing in this trade, as in others, in Great Britain."—Ottawa (Ill.) Republican-Times.

An international air is one assumed by the man who thinks he owns the earth.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER—LESSON I, APR. 7—LUKE XXIV: 1-12.

Golden Text: "Now Is Christ Risen from the Dead"—1 Cor. 15: 20—The Resurrection of the Savior of the World.

Historical Setting.—Time—Jesus rose from the dead Sunday morning, April 9, A. D. 30, and ascended 40 days later, May 18th.

Place.—A garden near Calvary, just outside the walls of Jerusalem. The city streets. The home of Peter in the city.

Sum of the Lesson.—The life of Jesus, the truth, he lived for the truth, he died for the truth. His resurrection was to be like the truth. "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." No earthly tomb could hold Jesus. He arose gloriously an immortal from the dead and ascended into heaven.

Modern Application.—Every person should seek the truth and avoid the false. The false comes in glittering colors and deceives even the best judges into believing that it is the truth.

Text of to-day's lesson.

1. Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, Jesus came unto the sepulcher, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them.

2. And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulcher.

3. And they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus.

4. And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments.

5. And as they were afraid and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them, Why seek ye the living among the dead?

6. He is not here, but is risen: remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee.

7. Saying, The Son of man must be delivered up into the hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again.

8. And they remembered his words.

9. And returned from the sepulcher and told all these things unto the eleven, and to all the rest.

10. It was Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of James, and all the other women that were with them, which told these things unto the apostles.

11. And their words seemed to them as idle tales, and they believed them not.

12. Then arose Peter, and ran unto the sepulcher and stooping down he beheld the linen clothes laid by themselves; and he departed to his home, wondering in himself at that which was come to pass.

Lessons from the Resurrection of Jesus.

—The resurrection of Jesus is the crowning proof that he is the Son of God. If he could not conquer death, and come back from heaven, he could not prove that at the first he came from heaven.

Canon Liddon says, "The resurrection of Christ is the certificate of our Lord's mission from heaven, to which he himself pointed as a warrant of his claims."

Illustration.—In Rogers' Eclipse of Faith there is one chapter entitled "The Blank Bible." A man dreamed that in one night all the Bibles in the world, and all the quotations from the Bible, were changed into blank paper; and that the world awoke next morning to find that it



AT A SEPULCHER. (From a photo.)

had no Bible, and that the best part of literature was gone. If Christ had not risen and the world had only a dead Christ, infinitely more would be taken from it than if we had but a blank Bible.

Think of what would have been subtracted from life, and blessedness, and character, and hope.

It proves that we have a living Savior, sitting on the right hand of God (Rom. 8: 34; Col. 3: 1), seated with the Father in his throne in heaven, to which he himself pointed as a warrant of his claims."

In Rev. I: 10-18. We do not, as has been falsely charged, worship a dead Christ, but a living Christ. Having shown his power to conquer death, the great enemy we know he has power to conquer all our enemies. He is the great, living leader, inspirer, and protector of his people, who will make his kingdom to triumph over all evil.

"The whole alphabet of human hope" is in the resurrection of Jesus.

It is the proof of immortal life beyond the grave; that death does not end all, but the soul lives after the body dies. We can be sure from his testimony and his resurrection that we are not.

## Cheaper than the Grave.

The advance of cremation in England, shown by the establishment of a municipal furnace in the north and the projection of a new crematorium not far outside the four-mile radius in London, recalls the interesting history of Japan in the matter. Cremation followed Buddhism into Japan about 1,200 years ago, but it only partially superseded the Shintoo custom of disposing of the dead by interment.

In 1873 cremation was totally prohibited by the Japanese government, whose members seem to have had some confused notion as to the practice being un-European and therefore barbarous. Having discovered that, far from being un-European, cremation was the goal of European reformers in such matters, they rescinded their prohibition before two years had elapsed. Cremation in Japan is carried out in a somewhat rough and ready manner. The cheapest process only costs about \$1.12. This is scarcely adapted to western requirements and is sufficiently described by the title which the foreign residents of a certain settlement in Japan gave to the native cremation ground among the hills—"Roast Meat valley."

## Protecting Forests from Fire.

Systematic protection of the forests against fire is an issue before the New Jersey legislature. The total forest area of New Jersey is more than 2,000,000 acres, which is believed to be larger in proportion to its size than that of any other middle state. The proposed preventive measures will follow the general lines of a suggestion made by Gifford Pinchot, an authority on forestry, which involves a system of fire lanes, to be patrolled daily by wardens.

# WOMEN MANAGERS.

Buffalo Ladies Assisting in Conducting Pan-American Fair.

Among the Buffalo members of the Board of Women Managers of the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo are some of the most prominent women in the Queen City of the Lakes. The president of the board is Mrs. William Hamlin, who for years has been identified with philanthropic work. She is of the famous Hamlin family, whose Village Farm in East Aurora has been noted for years for its race horses. Another member of the board is Mrs. Charles Cary, wife of Dr. Cary, who, with his brothers, ranks at the top of the cross-country riders of the United States. Mrs. Cary designed the official poster of the exhibition, "The Spirit of Niagara." She has been president of the Buffalo Society of Artists. Mrs. David Gray also is a member of the board. Mrs. Gray is the widow of one of Buffalo's widest known editors, David Gray of the old Buffalo Courier. Probably the woman manager whose name is known furthest outside of Buffalo is Mrs. George W. Townsend, who has been president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union since its organization, in 1884. She is now a member of the executive committee of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, having declined in 1896 the nomination for president of the State Federation. She was for two years a member of the executive committee of the General Federation, representing New York state. She is the director for New York state of the Association for the Advancement of Women, having acted in this capacity for eighteen years. Mrs. William A. Rogers, vice president of the board of women managers and a member of the executive committee and the committee on entertainments and ceremonies, is the daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale and a great-granddaughter of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut and a great-great-granddaughter of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, familiarly called "Brother Jonathan," who was one of the war governors of the American revolution.

True greatness consists in being great in little things.—Johnson.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

## A Help for Fruit Growers.

Anything that will save the orchards from ravages of insects and give to growers of fruit satisfactory results for their labor and expense is deserving of investigation and trial. Realizing the importance of any method or device to this end, a representative of this paper has been looking into the claims of the Haseltine Moth Catcher that does away with all expensive spraying outfits with their poisonous solutions, which have frequently destroyed valuable live stock. The cost of operating the Moth Catcher is only one-sixth the cost of spraying. The well known fascination of a light for moths of all kinds is utilized by the inventor, S. A. Haseltine, to clear the orchards and gardens of insect pests in the most effectual way—by catching the moths before eggs are laid, so there are no worms hatched to destroy fruit or vegetables, or to breed more pests for another year. The Moth Catcher is made by placing two polished reflectors at right angles, with a torch in the center. The whole is then placed over a pan or tub partly filled with water on which floats a little kerosene oil. The torch is lit at or about sundown and the light, multiplied many times by the reflectors, attracts the moths. They strike the reflectors and fall into the coal oil, which kills them instantly. A recent visit was made to the orchards of Central Missouri and investigation made furnished conclusive evidence of the utility of the Moth Catcher. Four orchards were experimented with in one locality. No. 1 was apart and at a distance from any other orchard. No. 3 lay between and immediately adjacent to Nos. 2 and 4. Nos. 1 and 3 were protected by Moth Catchers and were not sprayed, while Nos. 2 and 4 were thoroughly and repeatedly sprayed, but were not protected by traps. The fruit in Nos. 2 and 4 showed (at packing time) sixty per cent damaged. In No. 3 only fifteen per cent was damaged, and even this small per cent is shown to be caused from the proximity of the other orchards that were not "trap-protected," because the fruit in No. 1 was perfect, there being scarcely any damaged specimens in the entire orchard.

## PLEASURE AND HAPPINESS.

Pleasure Is a Passing Sensation, Happiness Is a State.

Whether Americans take their pleasures too sadly or not, it is certain that they pursue them too seriously. With many people the desire to be amused becomes a craze, and instead of making pleasures but incidents of life they make them a business. Occasions of enjoyment should be accepted as they come, and not to be striven after, for the effort of the pursuit deprives pleasures of their zest. The spirit of enjoyment should flow in when the soul is open to receive it. Pleasures that are sought are like heavy food that nauseates. Pleasures are for moments of recreation and relaxation. If you have, you say in objection, too much time at your disposal already, that is your misfortune. You can find something to do and not hunt very far. One serious mistake in connection with pleasure hunting is made under the impression that pleasure and happiness are synonymous. As a popular lecturer and writer recently pointed out, pleasure is a passing sensation and happiness is a state. Happiness, like pleasure, cannot be pursued and caught, and, unlike pleasure, it cannot be lured and held by appointed occasions. Pleasure comes from without and depends upon others, happiness proceeds from within and is not dependent on time or circumstances. Pleasure comes through the senses; happiness is a condition of the soul. Occasions of pleasure are often beyond our reach, happiness is within the ken of every one. Happiness means harmony—a harmonious relation between man and God. If this seems like preaching, then happiness arises from doing or trying to do, your whole duty toward your fellow-men, and in acts of love and usefulness. The calm and serenity which flow from such endeavor are proof that the effort is at least in harmony with the laws of your own nature. Pleasure for the most part takes itself into account; happiness results from self-forgetfulness. Pleasures can not bring happiness, but happiness can lend keener enjoyment to pleasures.—Indianapolis News.

## DEAD-LANGUAGE TYPEWRITING

A Young Man Pays His College Expenses in a Novel Way.

"One young man at our university," said a student in speaking of boys who were working their way through college, "is earning his living in a rather novel way. It seems that inventions have been perfected by which typewriting can be done in any language, and this boy, having a knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, supports himself by typewriting manuscripts for professors. He sent word to them that he was prepared to typewrite in Greek and Hebrew as well as German text, and the orders began to come in fast enough to fill his depleted pocketbook. The convenience of the thing as well as the young man's originality appealed to the professors, and when he last confided his financial surplus to me he had a comfortable surplus of several dollars a week. He is going to add Sanscrit to his list as he makes his way along, and he says he would attach Chinese if Mr. Wu would give him a job to report his honor's speeches for the Pekin press. Typewriting can now be done in any language desired. It opens a new field of usefulness for impetuous students, and saves busy professors with erratic handwriting a lot of trouble—to say nothing of saving the compositor's disposition and relieving the drain on his vocabulary. The attachments for writing different languages are inexpensive, he tells me, and one machine can be used with them all."—New York Tribune.

# Fair words please the fool, and sometimes the wise.

In the Spring, take Garfield Tea. This wonderful Herb Medicine purifies the blood and gives new and vigorous life to systems depleted by the trying winter season.

True greatness consists in being great in little things.—Johnson.

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Confusion is the enemy of all comfort, and confusion is born of prostration.—Amiel.

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