

A TWENTIETH CENTURY FACTORY

By Rev. Edgar Whitaker Work, D.D.
The optimist who feels that his vacation is slipping away would do well to take a train to Dayton, O., and visit the works of the National Cash Register company, as a preventive of encroaching pessimism.

A great factory system organized upon principles of brotherhood, openly professing the golden rule as its doctrine, advocating the care and training of men's minds and spirits, while employing their hands, is so unique, so altogether captivating, that it would require not above half an hour's inspection most effectually to silence for the time being the loudest grumbler at modern industrial conditions. Quite the most unique thing about it all, too, is the naive confession by the company that they find business profit in the things they are doing for their people. Enter the women's dining room on the upper floor of the administration building, or the "rest room," or the bath rooms, kept as clean as your mother's kitchen, painted in colonial yellow to be easy for the eye—everywhere the same frank placard greets you—"It pays."

The company pays good wages, and gives unusual attention to matters of sanitation, cleanliness, light, ventilation, heating and ornamentation. The health of the employes is made a first consideration. Several years ago the president found a young woman heat-stricken in a tomato can on a heater for the noon lunch. He promptly furnished a stove for heating lunches, and from this has grown the generous noon lunch provided for the young women, at a cost of one cent. The dining room contains flowers, rugs, pictures, a piano and a "rest room" adjoining with medicines and couches. The lunch is estimated to cost three cents, but the company figures that the increased efficiency of this department amounts to five cents per person. The young women are required to wear white aprons and cuffs, which are furnished and laundered at the company's expense. They go to work an hour later than the men in the morning and leave ten minutes earlier in the evening. There is a ten-minute recess each morning and afternoon and callisthenics or rest. They also have regular holidays. They receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The chairs have high backs and foot rests. The young women in the binderies and at the machines look as neat as high school girls. The object lesson in cleanliness is too plain to be mistaken. The men work nine hours and a half with ten hours' pay. Weekly baths are granted to all, on the company's time.

It is believed that pleasant surroundings are conducive to the economical production of good work, while they attract a much better class of workmen.

The young men in the offices have the air of college students. Courtesy is exacted of all.

Suggestion boxes are found here and there, and the best suggestions receive generous prizes. The employes receive full information by bulletin boards of the work of the company. The Advance club is composed of officers, heads of departments, members of various committees, and all foremen and their assistants. This club meets regularly to consider complaints and suggestions. The factory has no superintendent, but is managed by a factory committee of five experts in various lines of factory work.

The system of prizes for suggestions calls forth the individuality and originality of each employe. Only high school graduates are employed for office departments, and manual training is a prerequisite for some departments. It has been announced that after the year 1915 no one will be employed who has not attended a kindergarten in childhood.

When visitors of note are expected the bulletin boards announce their names, to promote the personal interest of the employes. The attention paid to pleasant surroundings is not a mere matter of taste; but a matter of business policy—hence here and there a waving palm among whirling wheels and belts. The lawns and grounds were carefully planned by a landscape gardener. One of the streets near the factory has been pronounced in summer time the most beautiful street in the world. The section of the city in which the factory is located was formerly "Siddertown," disreputable and unsightly. Now it is "South Park," and is rightly named. The employes themselves have formed the "South Park Improvement association." For many squares about the factory the effect of the factory's attention to beauty is seen in the homes, in a window-box of flowers, a vine-clad porch, a well-trimmed lawn, or a well-kept back yard.

The company keeps a landscape gardener, who instructs the people in the best methods of planting trees and training vines, and the company offers prizes, for example, for the best kept back yard. Realizing the difficulty of occupying boys and of teaching them usefulness, a boys' garden has been furnished. Each boy has a plot of ground assigned him and is permitted to raise vegetables. Prizes are given for the best result.

This year athletic grounds have been added and a club house for the boys of the neighborhood.

There are no strikes here, and no lockouts. Why, indeed, should there be? A prominent German socialist, visiting the factory, said: "This is all I mean by socialism." Another said: "You make money and happiness at the same time." All this costs the company a large sum, but, besides getting its own profits, the lives of thou-

sands are broadened and made more happy. When capital becomes generous to labor, labor becomes loyal to capital. The employer realizes that it is to his interest to make the employe as much of a man as possible, physically, intellectually, morally. This represents a distinct advance in factory life. The workman is not merely a "hand," he is a "soul." Put more into his soul, give him more to think about, give him a better dwelling and better surroundings, open new vistas of life, and he will, out of his strengthened manhood, give you a better service.

Passing by many interesting features, such as lectures, stereopticon talks, Saturday half-holiday, the training school for salesmen, cooking classes, library, let us not neglect to mention the House of Usefulness and the Sunday school.

The House of Usefulness is the social settlement. Here resides the deaconess, and here center all the social organizations—boys' and girls' clubs, musical organizations, kindergarten, mothers' meetings, relief associations. The leverage obtained here upon the lives of boys and girls seem incalculable.

Pleasant Sunday Afternoons—this is the title given to the Sunday school. It has seven hundred members, and meets on the third floor of the factory building. A printed programme is used, with a scripture lesson. First there is a drill of the Boys' Brigade, then a choir professional, then singing and responsive reading and quotation of selected verses, scriptural or otherwise, then a twenty-minute address and remarks by the deaconess. The subjects of study are practical life lessons, such as "Work," "Charity," "Child-life," "Liberty." The basis of the study is the scriptures, but illustrative material from every source is welcome. Often the stereopticon is used in the school to show scenes of travel, the beauties of nature, best methods of home-making, or landscape gardening. There is nothing traditional, nothing hoary-headed about this factory system, not even the Sunday school. Walking amidst these new industrial conditions one feels as if he had already pushed through the door of the new century.

Judgment Day.

Prophet Smith, a negro of Galveston, Tex., proclaimed that the world would come to an end Friday, June 9, and hundreds of negroes in that part of the state believed him. Smith telegraphed to Houston that the earth would be enveloped in hot water instead of brimstone, and that the visitation would come at midnight. He advised all believers to hasten to him at Galveston, and urged all who could not afford the trip to remain steadfast.

At Houston Smith's followers—Disciples of the Church of God, they call themselves—were particularly demonstrative. They gathered in an old brick warehouse at Fannin street and Franklin avenue, to await the blast of Gabriel's horn and remained there forty-eight hours. The matter attracted so much attention and the condition of the weaker members of the party became so dangerous by reason of heat and hunger, that the police were compelled to disperse the deluded followers of the black prophet. They had prayed and exhorted day and night until they were exhausted. The doors and windows were barred inside and the four air was almost unbearable.

The end of the world did not come that Friday night, but the faith of the negroes remained unshaken. Finally, as the best means of getting them out, Chief of Police Blackburn and several officers, armed with warrants charging disturbance of the peace, broke into the building and arrested several of the men. These warrants were sworn to by skeptical negroes, whose wives and daughters had been persuaded away from home by others who believed in Smith's predictions.

An immense crowd gathered about the place. It required some time for the police to effect an entrance. The crowd finally became boisterous and threw bricks and clubs against the warehouse and through the windows. Then the men inside made a few affidavits and the persons against whom they complained were arrested.

His Mouth Open For 18 Years.

A novel operation was performed at the Cleveland general hospital last week on Edward Klotz, who, after eighteen years, is now able to close his mouth. When Klotz, who is now 21 years of age, was 3 years old, he was burned about the face and neck. Little attention was paid to the child's hurts and the raw surface of the chin and chest were allowed to come in contact with each other. In the course of time the chin grew to the sternum, or breast bone. The burns were kept wrapped in cloth. When the wrappings were taken off the chin was firmly grown to the chest.

For eighteen years Klotz's mouth has been wide open, he being unable to close it even the smallest fraction of an inch. His lower teeth grew out of his mouth like tusks. Dr. George W. Crile undertook to improve Klotz's appearance.

The young man was literally skinned alive, as far as his breast was concerned. An incision was made at the lower extremity of the breast, and the skin peeled off of the entire surface of the breast, neck and chin. The skin was peeled upward. The flesh was laid bare on the sides to the ribs. The blood vessels, nerves and deep muscles of the neck were exposed. Then the chin was cut away from the chest.

A portion of the large sheet of skin was cut out and replaced on the body in such a manner that it will grow to the parts.

Klotz can now open his mouth, and says he hardly dares to ever open it again.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Field Gun with a Rotary Recoil System, Does Not Need Re-Aiming.

William H. Bevans, a young American but thirty-two years of age, has invented a system by which the recoil of a field gun can be entirely consumed.

It is estimated that twenty 15-pound shells can be fired from his gun every sixty seconds and this with a greater accuracy than from any other gun of a like nature in the world.

It is contained within a small box which is fitted by means of cleverly contrived devices under the gun and in such fashion as not to interfere with its movements either laterally or horizontally. This small mechanical wonder can take within itself the powerful recoil of three feet; or, in other words, can receive and consume within the twinkling of an eye the backward jump of a gun which sends a fifteen-pound shell a distance of 5,000 yards.

Edward W. Very, vice-president of the American Ordnance company, and an ordnance expert, stated after watching the tests which were made with a gun fitted up at Bridgeport, Conn., with the new rotary recoil system, that it meant a revolution in gun manufacturing throughout the world, and said that he was confident that eight shots out of ten could be placed in a target at a range of five thousand yards by a gun modeled on Mr. Bevans' design. This could be done, he said, without there being any necessity for reaiming the gun, so perfectly did the recoil work.

After a number of tests with the rotary recoil it was removed from the gun with which the officials of the company at Bridgeport were experimenting, and a shot was fired without it. So great was the force of the recoil, that the gun, carriage and all, was lifted and thrown a distance of ten feet in the air, landing muzzle downward in the sand.

This new recoil, while being fitted at present only on the new field gun designed for the competitive government test, can be used on all guns. Mr. Bevans claims that it will save one-third of the weight in the carriage of stationary and coast defence guns.

"When in place the rotary recoil is under the gun and almost entirely concealed from the view of the gunner as well as protected from the shot of his enemy. The box itself revolves on a shaft. This is enlarged in its central portion into a saddle which remains fixed. On the outside of the cheese box or hollow cylinder there are gear teeth which engage with similar teeth on the under side of the gun body. The cylinder is filled with a liquid consisting of a mixture of glycerine and water.

The backward jump of the gun on firing causes the cylinder to revolve, and the liquid within to pass from one side of the piston to another through grooves of varying area cut in the walls of the cylinder. At the beginning of the recoil the liquid passes through the largest part of the groove at the time that the gun is moving fastest. As this groove grows smaller less liquid can pass through it, and the gun gradually comes to a standstill. Then by means of springs, shaped after the fashion of clock springs and attached to the side of the cylinder and which revolve it in the opposite direction, the gun is returned to its normal position and is ready for another shot. The entire movement of the gun back and forth after the shot leaves it is so quick that it cannot be followed with the eye."

Seed 5,000 Years Old.

Corn that has remained hidden for thousands of years in the heart of the Arkansas mountains, and which is declared by those who have examined it to be not less than 5,000 years old, has been discovered and planted, and the corn that has been raised from the plant is in the possession of the original owner of the recovered corn, Mr. George Barnum of Columbus, Neb.

Some time ago a relative of Mr. Barnum, while exploring a mountain cave near his home, found some curious and ancient pottery. This pottery was submitted to archaeological experts, who declared that it was certainly 5,000 years old. The most interesting part of the find was that in one of the jars, hermetically sealed, several ears of corn were found. It occurred to the finder of the pottery that it would be interesting to experiment with this corn, although no one entertained the hope that after such a lapse of time it could be made to grow. Mr. Barnum planted it in a corner of his farm land last June, and the result has been marvelous.

The corn proved to be giant maize. In spite of the dry and unfavorable season it grew to a height of 15 feet, the stalks measuring in circumference seven inches, with leaves five feet long. This was all the more surprising because other main grows from modern seed and planted near to that found in the cave shriveled and perished under the heat of the sun. The grains of the corn are in all respects like other corn, except that they are much larger and are in color dark chocolate.

Mr. Barnum is being besieged by his former acquaintances with requests for seeds. One of these curious ones, John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., has made a personal investigation of the story of the discovery of the corn, and satisfied that it is perfectly genuine, he has obtained a supply of the seeds from Mr. Barnum and will begin experiments on a farm owned by him. A great deal of interest has been awakened in the matter through the west, and others will try to grow plants from the prehistoric seed, so that there is no danger of the corn relapsing into its former out of the world state.

Small eyes are commonly supposed to indicate owning.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

Scientists Claim That Early Inhabitants of England Were Cannibals.

The shocking discovery has been made that the early inhabitants of England were cannibals. Human bones that had been gnawed by human teeth have been discovered in large quantities near Braintree, in the county of Essex, which adjoins London on the northeast side. There can be little doubt that the bones were gnawed and picked clean by human teeth because they were found in the vicinity of prehistoric dwellings. It is, of course, impossible that wild animals could have devoured the bodies, split the bones open to get at the marrow and then arranged them neatly together in the neighborhood of a village of lake dwellers.

It is therefore unavoidable to conclude that the ancestor of the modern John Bull, who prides himself on his superiority of table manners to those of all other nations, feasted on human flesh.

The discoveries receive additional interest from the fact that they were made by a clergyman, the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy, who is a very distinguished archaeologist.

Skulls that were cracked open so as to get at the brains and human bones split from end to end by artificial means have been found embedded in the soil at Braintree. The nature of the treatment to which these skulls and bones were submitted in ancient times is such as to leave no doubt in the minds of specialists that they are relics of a prehistoric cannibal feast indulged in by the residents of Braintree.

These ancient Britons were constantly warring upon each other; but it is by no means improbable that when food was scarce they did not trouble to go out and kill an enemy. Suspicion is entertained that the number of bones which have now been found and which undoubtedly were scraped and split at some festival were part of the anatomy of some peaceful residents in the locality who happened to have the ill luck to be selected for the evening meal.

The soil around Braintree is specially adapted to the making of bricks. Excavations are now in progress there for the purpose of extracting brick earth. These operations have been carefully watched by the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy, who is interested in antiquarian research. Much to his astonishment, he came upon a find of the first magnitude.

This went to show that a prehistoric settlement existed on an island in the middle of a lake at Braintree. The reverend gentleman has laid the facts before the I.F.C. club of his county.

Mr. Kenworthy has been able to show that the lake at Braintree silted up with washings from the hills, and that for some purpose the prehistoric residents of Braintree constructed an artificial island in the middle of the lake. This was probably for the purpose of defence. Mr. Kenworthy has discovered this island, on which were huts inhabited by the people of the stone age.

The huts had well made floors and were protected by painted piles. In the material of the floors Mr. Kenworthy searched for evidence of the manners and customs of these Braintree lake dwellers.

Before coming to the bed of London clay, which underlies the artificial lake, Mr. Kenworthy encountered relics of the pre-Roman period, and beneath that a stratum three feet six inches thick going back to the neolithic or stone age. Beneath this was a stratum of the post-glacial age, resting on top of the bed of London clay. The remains of the lake-dwellers were found in the stratum of the stone age.

Here were found numerous flint javelin heads and wooden spear-shafts. The most remarkable discoveries, however, were made on what was formerly the bottom of the lake. These included a large number of bones of the ox and of other animals, which bones had been carefully split to get at the marrow. The skulls had been cracked so as to permit of the brains being extracted.

Scattered among these were several human bones and skulls, which had been treated in a precisely similar manner. These bones had been carefully split by artificial means, and the man who did it was undoubtedly one of John Bull's cannibal ancestors.

He was quite skilled in manipulating the bones. The lower end of one bone has had a piece knocked off, possibly with a stone hammer, so as to lay bare an internal cavity. Into the hole thus made the cannibal drove a wedge, thus splitting the entire bone from end to end.

One of the human skulls found at this spot has had the back entirely broken away, evidently for the purpose of getting at the brains. After the bones had been scraped clean they were thrown into the lake by the dwellers on the artificial island.

The only argument that has been brought forward to prove that these bones were not split by cannibals is easily disposed of. That the men threw their dead into the lake is not likely, as people of that period buried or burned their deceased comrades according to superstitious rites. Had the dead been simply thrown into the lake the bones would have been found in a perfect condition, just as if the individuals had been accidentally drowned.

Several scientific men who have examined these remarkable relics of English cannibalism say they prove conclusively that a large cannibalistic community existed at Braintree, and that human beings were eaten there in the ordinary course of domestic cooking.

Mr. Kenworthy will shortly publish a treatise on these strange discoveries.

THE NEW BULLET.

To give some idea of the effect of these new bullets, we will try to depict their deadliness with accuracy, following Bruns. Bruns found that bullets with leaden tips fired from small caliber rifles at short ranges inflict wounds more serious than those formed with ordinary rifle bullets. Experience has constantly shown an abnormally large exit aperture of irregular form, a large lacerated pit in the muscles up to the size of a hand, and a cutting of bones into numberless small fragments. In the case of shots from very short ranges—for instance, 25.30 meters—there resulted a crushing of the soft parts, and a splitting up of the bones into little bits, bits of tissue of considerable size being driven outside, so that sometimes the member was held together only by veins and the skin. The exit wound showed an enormous defect of skin and muscle, the muscles being lacerated and destroyed, and the blood vessels for the greater part torn. But even in the case of shots at much greater ranges, up to 400 meters, the peculiar effect of this leaden-ended bullet was betrayed, the wounds being decidedly more serious than those inflicted by the fully coated bullet. At 600 meters the peculiar effects are not met with always, so that as a limit of range within which the effects are always found we may take 500 meters. "It is quite plain," adds Prof. Bruns, "that surgical art, in spite of the great progress it has made in the last fifty years, will be helped less when dealing with wounds of this kind, and there will remain no alternative but amputation, if the wounded man has not died from loss of blood in consequence of the destruction of the soft parts."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

"There are many men who wouldn't marry for money," growled the savage misogynist, "if they could get the money any other way."

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution, and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The blood completes its circulation through the body in twenty-two seconds. Every three minutes all of the blood of the body is vitalized.

Ex-Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. Hon. T. S. Clarkson, says: "I take pleasure in commending the virtues of the remedies prepared by the Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co. Having known of some remarkable cures of Omaha people effected by the use of Dr. Kay's Renovator and Dr. Kay's Lung Balm, I believe that these great remedies are worthy of the confidence of the public." Write us your symptoms of stomach, bowel, liver, lung and kidney diseases and we will send you Free Advice, Free Sample and Free Book on Home Treatment. Dr. Kay's Renovator and Dr. Kay's Lung Balm are sold by druggists at 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00 or sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Russian government has adopted a somewhat drastic method of repressing drunkenness in St. Petersburg. It has prohibited the sale of alcoholic liquors in 25,000 shops, and it has opened 5,300 establishments under state control and at equal distances apart in their stead. These establishments are directed by young women and the liquor is sold in bottles bearing a government stamp. Only one bottle may be sold to a customer at each shop, and if he shows the least sign of intoxication when he visits another no liquor will be sold to him.

HOME BUTTER MAKERS RECTOR CREAM SEPARATOR

Will Find That... Dope Away With the Necessity For a Great Many Expensive Conveniences Which Are Usually Essential for the Profitable Handling of Milk and Butter.

As a cream separator it is perfect. Employs only the principles of cause and effect. In construction it is as simple as an ordinary milk can. Cold well water (in equal proportion to your milk) is all that is necessary to secure all the butter fat the milk contains in the warmest of weather. Fat is engaged in the sale of cream to creameries and find the Rector Automatic Cream Separator superior to any other, but those who think themselves but ill prepared to handle their milk and butter will find in the Rector Separator all the benefits and advantages which they could have hoped to get out of expensive equipments. The Rector Separator has been in use nearly two years among the most progressive farmers in Iowa, Missouri and other states, giving in each and every instance complete satisfaction. The housewife will find its usage as simple as a milk can and the results as good, or better, than those obtained from the most powerful centrifugal machines. It is especially adapted for separating the Rector Separator. The price of \$7.00 (f. o. b. Kansas City) is made. The 24 gallon size at \$10.00 (f. o. b. Kansas City, Mo.). All letters of inquiry will be cheerfully answered and such other information given as may be required. Write your name and address plainly.

Address all communications to B. H. PICKEN, Ottumwa, Iowa.

JACK OF ALL TRADES

OUR NEW "LITTLE GIANT" 1 1/2 H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE, WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD TO EVERY STOCKMAN AND FARMER.

How many of you have lost the price of this engine in one day on account of insufficient wind to operate your wind mill, leaving your stock without water. Get now to do your pumping when there is no wind or to do it regularly. Weather does not affect its work, hot or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm. It is all the same to this machine. Will also shell corn, grind feed, saw wood, churn butter and is handy for a hundred other jobs, in the house or on the farm. Costs nothing to keep when not working, and only 1 cent per hour when working. Shipped completely set up, ready to run, no tools or special tools needed, a great labor and money saver. Requires practically no attention, and is absolutely safe. We make all sizes of Gasoline Engines, from 1 1/2 to 15 horse power. Write for circular and special prices.

FAIRBANKS, NORSE & CO., OMAHA, NEB.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS' COMPANY OMAHA, NEB. NO. 20-1899.

Dr. Kay's Renovator, Guaranteed. Send for free sample, free book and free advice how to cure the very worst cases of Agedness, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Nervousness, etc. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Saratoga, N. Y.

ARE YOU EVER DEPRESSED?

And is it not due to nervous exhaustion? Things always look so much brighter when we are in good health. How can you have courage when suffering with headache, nervous prostration and great physical weakness? Would you not like to be rid of this depression of spirits? How? By removing the cause. By taking



It gives activity to all parts that carry away useless and poisonous materials from your body. It removes the cause of your suffering, because it removes all impurities from your blood. Send for our book on Nervousness.

To keep in good health you must have perfect action of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation and biliousness.

Write to our Doctors. Perhaps you would like to consult some eminent physician about your condition. Then write us freely all the particulars of your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

WIRE CUTS and other wounds or sores on man and beast can be easily cured in one day by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Eczema Ointment. It is a case yield immediately to treatment with Dr. J. C. Ayer's Eczema Ointment. It is a case yield immediately to treatment with Dr. J. C. Ayer's Eczema Ointment. It is a case yield immediately to treatment with Dr. J. C. Ayer's Eczema Ointment.

DANDRUFF and other diseases affecting the scalp and hair can be cured in one day by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Dandruff Cure. It is a case yield immediately to treatment with Dr. J. C. Ayer's Dandruff Cure. It is a case yield immediately to treatment with Dr. J. C. Ayer's Dandruff Cure.

SORE EYES, throat, or mouth, and other inflammations of the mucous membranes can be cured in one day by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Eye Ointment. It is a case yield immediately to treatment with Dr. J. C. Ayer's Eye Ointment. It is a case yield immediately to treatment with Dr. J. C. Ayer's Eye Ointment.

BITES OF MOSQUITOES and other insects, and inflamed feet, chafing, and other skin disorders peculiar to the summer season, instantly relieved and cured by use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Ointment.

LEE'S GERMONEZE, the greatest healing agent in the world, is for sale by any druggist. A box of 10 samples and booklet sent free for 10 cents by the manufacturers, Lee's Chemical Co., Omaha, Neb., or 88 Murray St., New York, or a full-size package sent for 50 cents.

The hair of the wild animals of South America is in great demand in America and Britain for manufacturing purposes. The reason is obvious. It is longer than the hair of animals in almost any other section of the world. First quality horse hair is chiefly supplied by South American wild horses for haircloth and upholstery. The tails and manes are generally used, and owners of horses bind the hair up in coils. Hair which is over sixteen inches long is utilized for the manufacture of haircloth; second quality is a mixture of the short hairs of horses and cattle, and third rate is Siberian goat hair. All these varieties of the hair of horses, cattle and goats fetch a good price in upholstery circles in the United Kingdom and the United States.

The United States geological survey has just issued a map of New York and vicinity. The map is engraved on copper and printed from stone. The cultural features, such as railroads, cities, towns, houses, etc., as well as the lettering, are brought out in black and other features, like swamps, etc., are clearly defined, making a valuable chart of the territory.