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RECIPROcity NEGOTIATIONS

May be Delayed For Some Time—Fielding Will Open Correspondence Some Time in October

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—There will probably be no communication on reciprocity sent from Ottawa to Washington for two or three weeks. Hon. W. S. Fielding, who was in charge of the negotiations for Canada, reached Ottawa today after an absence of three months in Europe, and found much departmental business pressing for attention. The immediate pressing work of preparing the estimates for the coming session will require his constant attention for the next two or three weeks.

About the middle of October he expects to write to Mr. Knox, secretary of State at Washington, that he is in a position to resume, on behalf of Canada, the reciprocity negotiations proposed last spring by President Tafe. Mr. Fielding will ask Mr. Knox for suggestions as to the conduct of the negotiations, whether the next conference should be held in Ottawa or Washington.

The government here looks for more substantial results of the negotiations, beneficial alike to both countries. While there have been a good many expressions against reciprocity in any form, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration feels that this view is not held by a majority of Canadians. However, the government is determined that no interest in Canada shall be sacrificed.

Unless the United States is prepared to meet concession for concession there will be no result from any reciprocity negotiations, and in any event ample protection will be maintained against undue American competition. In the meantime, the government is in a position to make a successful outcome of the conference and that there will be a fair and reasonable dealing on both sides.

Along what lines concessions will be made can hardly be indicated at this time, but there is little doubt but that the proposals which will be made by Canada will be for freer interchange in natural products. There may possibly be proposals for concessions on some lines of manufactured goods, such as certain agricultural implements, taken either as a whole or in part. Reciprocity in coal will also be discussed.

Mr. Fielding was busy at his office this afternoon within two hours of his arrival from Montreal, and laughed at alarmist reports in the press as to his health. The slight attack of facial paralysis, due to exposure to the cold winds of the Atlantic some days ago, is not interfering with his usual abundant zest for work, and his medical adviser in Montreal has assured him that the attack is of no serious character, and that the facial muscles will soon be again in good condition.

Mr. Fielding had not been in Ottawa since he left for England in June, until today. It was at Halifax whither he went on his return from the sittings of the West Indian trade commission meeting, about a fortnight ago, that this slight paralysis attacked him. He at once hastened to Montreal to consult an expert and stayed there last night. Mr. Fielding arrived at the central station at 12.50 p.m. and was met by Miss Florence Fielding and Mr. T. C. Boville, the deputy minister of finance.

Mrs. Fielding and Miss Edith Fielding accompanied him from Montreal. The minister of finance wore a guard over his left eye. Along with his family he drove at once to his home on Metcalfe street. It was stated afterwards that the news regarding Mr. Fielding's condition was reassuring and all that was required was rest.

SUPPORT OWN BANKS

Henri Bourassa Gives Financial Advice to French-Canadians

Montreal, Sept. 29.—Henri Bourassa, the ultra-French leader, is advocating that French-Canadians confine their investments and savings to French banks. He says:

"Let us first place our money with our own people in order that they may become solid institutions and able to encourage our commerce and our industry. By all means let us place our small sums, as well as our large capital in the hands of French-Canadian financiers and before very long we will see the wisdom of such a policy."

Burglary at Weyburn.

Weyburn, Sept. 30.—Weyburn was thrown into a state of excitement on Thursday morning when it was learned that Mrs. Swift had been chloroformed, the house ransacked, and a sum of \$250 stolen. From the few particulars that have come to hand, it would seem that Mrs. Swift had returned for the evening, and early on Thursday morning woke up and smelled chloroform in the room. Upon a search being made, it was discovered that \$250 had been stolen, and that there was every indication that burglars had been on the prey. Mr. Swift is the night engineer of the Soo Line Mills and was at his work when the burglary occurred. Up to the present no trace of the thieves has been found.

Though heat makes a solid or a liquid incandescent it only increases the pressure of gas.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

ENGLISH SOCIALISTS

Are Faced With A Serious Difficulty—May Not Use Funds to Pay Salaries and Expenses of Their Members of Parliament

Those who are opposed to Socialism will hear with satisfaction that the British Socialists, or, in other words, the Independent Labor Party, find themselves in a very awkward position. Some observers go so far as to say the situation is critical. That it is in the power of the present British Government to deal the I. L. P. a staggering blow, or bestow on it a signal proof of regard, is not to be denied, and, in view of the fact that the Government is said to be seriously considering the propriety of paying members of parliament, we judge it is a kiss, and not a kick, that is about to be bestowed on the Socialists. In a nutshell the case is this, the courts have declared that trades union funds must not be used for political purposes. The unions, in other words, cannot impose dues on their members to be used in the election and support of representatives in Parliament. Without these dues and the resulting campaign fund, the Independent Labor Party, instead of having 40 members in Parliament, will be lucky to return ten at the next election.

In England the candidates at an election have to pay, besides the expenses of their printing, meetings and canvassing, the expenses of the returning officers. In large constituencies the candidate's account is a formidable one, and in the smallest the item would require a candidate of some means to comfortably discharge it. It is safe to say that no ordinary workman could afford to be a candidate and pay the score out of his own pocket. To elect their 40 members out the Independent Labor Party about \$20,000. In addition to which local labor organizations raised \$45,000. So that the average labor member's election expenses were more than \$1,500. While Parliament is in session the members, particularly the serious labor members, cannot follow their usual business or trades, and so it became necessary to provide the Independent Labor Party representatives, poor men, most of them, with a weekly wage. The sum of \$55,000 was thus expended last year, each member getting \$20 a week.

This \$55,000 for campaign expenses was taken out of the general funds of the Independent Labor Party. Every cent of it was contributed by members of the 170 odd labor unions and the two or three straight Socialist organizations that make up the party. It was regularly voted by the unions' representatives, and was raised by means of the million and a half members' tuppence. There is a man named Walter Osborne, a railway porter in London, who is a liberal in politics, but who as a member of the union found himself obliged to pay tuppence a week to support Labor candidates. He arrived at the conclusion that his weekly tuppence was illegally expended, for, he said, it should be used only for trades unionism, and not for Socialism and politics.

Mr. Osborne thereupon applied to a judge for an injunction to restrain his union, a branch of the Amalgamated Railway Servants, from contributing to the Independent Labor Party. The judge refused the injunction on the ground that the expenses of political action for the protection of trades unionists was legitimate expenditure for trades purposes. Osborne was in a serious predicament, saddled with a round sum of costs, which, if collected, would bankrupt him. So he emitted a cry for help, and other anonymous unionists who objected to the spending of their tuppence chipped in, and raised enough money for an appeal. It was successful, the three appeal judges being unanimous. Then the union appealed, and the Law Lords sustained the Court of Appeals. This decision threatens to wipe out the Independent Labor Party, if allowed to stand. There is no other court to which the unions can appeal, and their only hope lies in the Government taking action. Parliament might pass a law giving the unions the power to raise funds for political purposes. The payment of members of Parliament would partly solve the difficulty, especially if payment were liberal enough to permit the member to pay his election expenses out of it. The failure of the Government to extend either of these methods would prove a crushing blow to the cause of Socialism, which is the power behind the throne in the Independent Labor Party. In the meantime the eye of suspicion rests on Mr. Walter Osborne. Who do you suppose helped him to carry the case to the Court of Appeal?

Haskell Charges Dropped

McAllister, Okla., Sept. 29.—The trial of Governor Haskell in the Mustang town lot case came to a sudden end today when the government announced that under the restrictions laid down by the court it would be unable to make out a case against Haskell or any of his co-defendants.

A physician employed by Queen Elizabeth is said to have coined the word "electricity" from the fact it was produced by the friction of amber, for the Greek name for which was "elektron."

A MODERN WATERLOO

Now Faces Britain—A Remarkable Article by The Secretary of The National Service League

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Considerable discussion has been aroused by a remarkable letter written by the Secretary of the Devon branch of the National Service League, published in The Naval and Military Record. Under the caption of "Waterloo, 1915," the writer says:

"History repeats itself and the balance of European power" that century has been the bedrock of our foreign policy must once again decide our fate. The two-power standard is hardly enough to give us reasonable safety. It is the least our naval needs demand. The care of three hundred million natives seeking with unrest in India may soon require the whole of our regular forces to stem the tide of mutiny. What about Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt and South Africa and our interests in Europe? The least that can provide the means for our trouble is a nation trained for war, our destiny to be decided by a few thousand gallant patriots who chance to be untrained, unready, quite incapable of taking the field with less than six months' training after war breaks out, stunted and starved, they are completely isolated from our public life, that prefers its ignorance and imbecility to any strenuous preparation to defend its homes.

"We want a million men with six months' training now, and after that another million in reserve, and these must be trained when all our regulars have left our shores. Without them we can neither fight by land nor sea. It is evident to all but our ill-informed and apathetic people that our supremacy at sea is slipping from our grasp, and our rivals feverishly prepare to dictate terms when we are least expecting war.

"We must be prepared to send 500,000 of our finest manhood and maintain that force abroad if we would save our interests and keep our friends in Europe. By 1915 Germany will have her ports and naval arsenals, her wharves and jetties and her fleet and transports ready, and when ready she may strike like lightning. Then, not far from Waterloo must come the clash of nations fighting for their very life.

"Round Holland and Belgium the nets are drawing closer every day. We already harbor a million of the enemy within our gates. Our politicians mostly lie, or dare not speak the truth. Disaster stares us in the face. At the outbreak of war our food supplies will fail and prices will be far beyond the pockets of the poor. Employment then will cease and starving millions will demand surrender."

Butter Ratios of Dairy Cattle

Mr. Ernest Mathews of Little Shaddeles, Amersham, England, an authority on butter production, who recently paid a personal visit to some of our principal institutions in Canada, has contributed an article on Dairy Cattle and the Butter Test to the Dairy Cattle and the Royal Agricultural Society. The article is based upon the 20 years' experience which Mr. Mathews has had as judge of the tests conducted at the leading British agricultural shows, during which time over 3,500 dairy cows have been tested. As one result of these tests the average butter ratios of the principal breeds of dairy cattle have been ascertained with a fair degree of precision, and thus it is possible from these ratios to calculate the value of a particular milk for the purpose of butter making. By the term "butter ratio" is meant the number of pounds of milk which go to the making of one pound of butter, and it is obtained by dividing the weight of milk by the weight of butter churned, the quotient being the ratio. If the quotient is divided by 10 (10.3 to be exact) the weight of milk will be shown in gallons. From the trials the average butter ratios of the different breeds of dairy cattle have been ascertained as follows: Red Polled and Welsh 48c, Jersey 44c, South Devon, Kerry and Ayrshire 44c, South Devon, Kerry and Jersey 44c, South Devon, Kerry and Jersey 44c. The article contains also the results of a microscopical examination of milk samples from 13 different breeds, as made at the Cooper Laboratory for Economic Research at Watford. These show the numbers and relative sizes of the globules which each milk contains and are illustrated by reproductions of photomicrographs. The investigation throws considerable light upon the question of the relative creamability of the cream from the milk of the different breeds.

A Big Hotel

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 29.—"When we go through three years hence, the new Hotel Vancouver will be the largest and finest hotel in the entire hotel system of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will contain between four and five hundred rooms, and will be handsomely equipped and furnished. There will be no further delay in carrying out the improvements. Work will be started immediately.

This statement was made here by Mr. W. S. Palmer, chief architect of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just arrived from Montreal. He was accompanied by several members of his staff and will spend a month in British Columbia in connection with various hotel improvements planned by the company.

PRICES WILL REMAIN UP

Good Prices for Pork Will Continue for Some Time—Scarcity of Bacon in United States and Britain

As nearly as can be ascertained, indications point to good pork prices for some time to come. While prices paid for hogs in this country seem to be little affected by outside markets, it is well to know that there is a shortage in bacon supplies in both United States and the United Kingdom. There was a decided falling off in pork imports into Great Britain last year from both Canada and the U. S., these two countries together being responsible for a decline of 914,000 cwt. The total imports of bacon into the old country last year were 15 per cent., or 1,060,000 cwt., less than the previous year. The restricted supplies have increased prices until the old country butchers find themselves almost forced to do some thing to relieve the situation. It has been suggested over there that breakfast foods might be used to a great extent to substitute bacon and that it would be an opportune time for Canadian firms to avail themselves of the chance to increase the sale of packet breakfast foods in the United Kingdom.

In the old country, the same as here the butcher claims that he is the one that bears the burden in the advance of prices. It is difficult for the consumer to believe this. But British butchers claim that their profits are at the vanishing point now, and they are contemplating raising prices still higher, hoping that by so doing the demand will be diminished in keeping with the supply. They claim to produce a reasonable profit on a small turnover to a loss on a large trade. Hog meats recently introduced from China and Serbia do not meet with much favor on the British market and cannot make up the loss of supplies from Canada, the United States and Denmark.

This condition of the pork situation in the other countries referred to will perhaps not be appreciably noticed in the West. We are not yet exporting pork but, rather importing. The price here, however, should depend somewhat on prices outside. This is the price paid for hogs in the West should at least be equal to shipped in. With high prices in other places which appear disposed to continue, we should also have high prices here.

From what we can learn and observe, there will be a good many sows bred for spring farrowing. There has been a good strong demand for boars, and country buyers inform us that the number of sows kept on the farms this fall is large. At the present time it doesn't take much of a sow to bring \$25 or \$30 and the temptation to turn such into pork and get the money has been great. Local demand should keep our hog market up to a high level, and the local demand will exceed the supply for some time yet, at the present rate of progress.

It is the farmer that is in a position to take advantage of high markets that reaps the benefits. There is scarcely no one, time more important than another when it comes to raising pigs. Healthy pigs can be secured only by having strong and vigorous breeding stock. Good shelter for the brood this winter will do as much to insure 225 shotes next fall as the feed and care given the pigs when they come in the spring. Fall pigs, also, we are convinced, are made profitable in proper hands. In fact, we know of farmers in the West who claim they make more by feeding pigs in the winter than in summer, because then they have time and nothing else to do. Of course, in the past the hog market has seen violent fluctuations and producers have not known where "to get off at," or rather, to get on. The abattoirs say now that prices will continue well up.

Prices are good now and have been so for a long time, and the prospects for stable high prices in the future are good. So why not take advantage of the situation. More sources of income will do as much to make the Western farmer independent as anything else. Pigs are like trees, they grow while you sleep—if given a chance.

THE GAZETTE.

List of Recent Official Appointments and Resignations.

The following recent appointments are announced in the current number of the Saskatchewan Gazette:

Justices of the Peace.—William Penny, of Balcarres; George Marlin of Canadit Station; Joseph Morley Adams, of Heward; George Heward, of Goodewe; Thomas Albert Harris, of Goodewe; Donald William McDonald, of Kendall.

Notaries Public.—Henry John Folk, of Regina; Jos. Hector Maguire, of Weyburn; John McConnel, of Weyburn; Alfred Edward Mundy, of Weyburn; Walter Blackwood Powell, of Moose Jaw.

Commissioners for Oaths.—Rowland Smith Bonallo, of Skipton; Allan Bond, of Swarthmore; Alfred Ernest Venables, of Lanigan; Frederick Thomson, of Stornoway; William Henry Hoar, of Logberg; Joseph Schloenneman, of Harburtown; Andrew Gronow, of Lloydminster; Elmer J. A. John Hoste, of Regina; John Henry Skillington, of Laura; John Taylor Johnson, of Regina; Arthur E. Fisher, of Regina; Alexander James Urquhart, of Milestone; George Dugal, of Milestone; Walter Blackwood Powell, of Moose Jaw.

Issuers of Marriage Licenses.—George S. Thompson, of Forward; Moses Kalot, of Moose Jaw; Myron Brown, of Hawarden; J. C. Markham, of Willowbrook; C. A. Sumner, of Weyburn; J. H. M. Mitchell, of Salvador; R. Longmore, of Elbow.

ROBBERY IN YUKON

Gold Brick Taken From The Canadian Mails—Report on Mining Prospects in Portland Canal District

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 29.—The news has just leaked out that on August 17, a big mail robbery took place on the White Pass Yukon railway between White Horse and Skagway, when a gold brick valued at \$17,000 was stolen. A lead brick was substituted. This, following on the theft of gold bullion bound from Fairbanks to Seattle, indicates the presence of an organized gang on the Yukon river route. Post Office Inspector J. R. Greenfield, Vancouver, is now in the Yukon in connection with the theft. The gold was sent from Dawson. Other members of the service are also working on the case. There are no clues yet. Although the robbery took place on American territory it was from the Canadian mails.

Surveyors from North.

R. G. McConnell, of the Dominion geological survey; A. O. Hayes, his assistant, and W. Malloch, arrived here today from the Portland canal mining district, where they spent the past season. McConnell had charge of the work of securing material for a series of geological and topographical maps of that region. The first one will be issued next winter and others based on future observations will likely be issued at a later date. Regarding the future of mining there, McConnell spoke rather guardedly, preferring to treat the subject in detail in his report to the department of mines. He deprecated the sensational stories about the discovery of rich free milling ore bodies and placers on Bitter Creek.

Mining Prospects.

"There is a very large area of mineral deposits in the Portland Canal district but it is yet a little premature to pass any final opinion respecting the possibilities of the industry," said McConnell. "With only two noteworthy exceptions most of the work has been of a superficial character. Others on claims have been mostly occupied during the past season in cutting roads and trails, prospecting the surface and getting in supplies for this winter's operations. This preliminary work in a new region is inevitable.

"I investigated various camps and saw some very promising prospects. Conditions in the Salmon river district farther inland are much the same as in the Portland Canal country. The values at Salmon river are principally in gold, silver and lead. I was shown some fine specimens of gold ore which, according to reports, had been found this season across the divide in the Naas river district.

"It was unfortunate that sensational and untruthful reports about the discovery of rich free milling gold ore on Bitter Creek were sent broadcast last June. Such practices should be severely condemned as they tend to injure the real merits of the country. As a matter of fact the existence of free milling ore on Bitter Creek has not been established. It is true that specimens of free gold in small quantities were found in one or two spots. All the same the exaggeration applies to the so-called placers on Bitter Creek which has been staked from end to end. If the gold is there, nobody has yet tried to get it out."

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POLICE CHIEF IN TROUBLE

Prince Albert's Chief Now Faces An Investigation—Serg. Bird, formerly of R.N.W.M.P., is the Star Witness

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 30.—As the result of a complaint laid by Lewis Bird, the police committee last night conducted an investigation into the case of Chief of Police B. J. McDermott, who came here from Renfrew, Ont., about a year ago. Ostensibly the complaint was that the chief was found in Bird's house with the door locked and without warrant. As soon as the proceedings opened it developed that a much more serious allegation was to be brought forward.

Crown Prosecutor Halliday, who acted for Bird, called as first witness Helen Seymour. This witness alleged that the chief had accosted her on the streets and had induced her to come to his office where he had tried to make her drink beer he had there and smoke cigarettes, claiming that his lady friends often did that.

On the night in question the chief came to the house of the complainant Bird, whose friend she was, and locked the door, then he subjected her to indignities of a serious nature. She screamed and then Bird broke in the door.

Bird's story was that he let the girl have the run of his cottage to play his piano, that he came back suddenly in the evening and finding the door locked, broke it in.

Chief McDermott denied all the serious part of the allegations. He claimed the girl was a married woman with a husband living in Fernie, by the name of Binkham. He had communications from her to look after her and try to get her to return to her husband. He had never tried to make her smoke and drink, though he had once had some beer in his office. On the night complained of, he was sitting by the piano listening to the girl playing when the door was broken in. He had not locked it though he had pulled down the blind at her request. He had gone to the house on that occasion to show her the letters he had from Fernie in connection with her husband. He had never shown her any familiarities at all, only once taking her hand to look at a diamond ring she was wearing and once when she helped her across a bad place in the road.

Chief McDermott is still under cross-examination, and great interest is being taken locally owing to the fact that ever since coming here the chief has pursued an outspoken policy of keeping any one like a loose woman out of town.

Elevator Rates

A local weekly has an article setting forth that "the Manitoba Elevator Commission had a very nice case" up with Warehousey Commissioner "Castle, the settlement of which would go a great way towards assuring the success of the Government system. There was a specific alleged 'infraction of the Manitoba Grain Act under discussion.'

The complaint seems to have been that the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. and the Ogilvie Milling Co. had reduced the rate on their elevator at Hamiota to one cent and a half respectively. Section 111B of the Manitoba Grain Act reads as follows: "The rate that may be charged for the cleaning or storing of grain in any country elevator shall be the same in all the elevators operated by one person or company. Provided, however, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Warehouse Commissioner that a lower rate than that charged for cleaning or storing grain in the elevators of any person or company is necessary at any point in order to meet competition, the Warehouse Commissioner may give written permission to charge such lower rates at the point as are in his opinion necessary to meet such competition, and at the same time authorize the ordin-

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