

of growing shrubs floating in a pond, enclosing a circle of water, and surrounded by water. The matted roots hold sufficient decayed vegetable matter to nourish the plants, and as more dead plants and leaves are accumulated year by year the ring is in process of becoming anchored to the bottom of the pond or in other words, of forming a ring of earth out in the middle of the pond. The origin of these curious botanical freaks can only be guessed at.

Professor Bailey, who has had charge of the university extension teaching in horticulture in the Fifth judicial district, under the provisions of the Nixon bill, will recommend to the state the establishment of a state bureau of agricultural correspondence and instruction. Further he will recommend that the teachers in the district schools give a certain number of hours weekly to teaching nature study, thus preparing the children to understand the scientific basis of agriculture. A sort of Chautauque reading course for farmers is the preparation, and the formation of a little library on rural matters in every district school house is urged. Cornell university will continue to investigate agricultural problems and to publish useful information, but the radical remedy for agricultural depression in New York state lies, according to Professor Bailey, in the thorough organization of a state bureau with volunteer agents in every school district.

H. C. HOWE.

UTAH WEATHER REPORT.

The weather during the month was phenomenally mild and pleasant in all sections until the 26th, when showery conditions and cooler weather prevailed during the remainder of the month. The temperature averaged slightly in excess of the normal, while the precipitation was only about one-half of the usual amount for October, being greatly deficient throughout the lower tier of counties.

The mean temperature for the State was 61 degrees; highest monthly mean, 59 degrees, at St. George; lowest monthly mean, 41 degrees, at Soldier Summit. The highest temperature recorded during the month was 94 degrees at St. George, on the 2nd, and the lowest, 13 degrees, at Giler, on the 27th, making the range of temperature for the State 81 degrees.

The warmest period occurred about the first of the month, and the coldest during the last week of the month.

The average precipitation for the state was 0.61 of an inch; the greatest monthly amount reported was 1.53 inches at Solpio, and the least 0.10 of an inch at Mammoth. The average number of days in which .01 of an inch or more of rain fell was 3. Nearly all of the precipitation occurred during the last week of the month.

There was an average of 19 clear days, 7 partly cloudy days, and 5 cloudy days during the month. At Salt Lake City there was 77 per cent of sunshine, and at Grover, Wayne county, 60 per cent (estimated). The prevailing wind was southwest. Total movement at Salt Lake City, 4,234 miles, and the maximum velocity 34 miles per hour from the northwest on the 31st.

Killing frost (stations and dates of

occurrence)—Grover, 29th, 30th; Giler, 24th; Levan, 10th, 29th, 31st; Moab, 21st; Pahrump, 28th, Vernal, 24th; Salt Lake City, 29th.

Thunderstorms: Giler, 12th, 21st, 22nd, 27th; Moab, 8th; Parowan, 11th; St. George, 21st; Salt Lake City, 26th.

Hail at Levan on the 28th, and Salt Lake City, 27th. Sleet at Levan on 27th and 28th.

Earthquake shock at the Promontory on 2nd. J. H. SMITH, Observer and Section Director.

CURE FOR MANGE.

"Mange is an unpleasant topic, perhaps, but it is also an unpleasant fact, and as it is a disease which is particularly apt to attack pet dogs, and is very difficult to cure, a suggestion as to its treatment may not come amiss. There are many so called cures which are more or less efficacious and are always expensive," said a New England woman and a lover of dogs. "The best remedy in my experience was suggested to me by an old plantation darkey, who, by some queer chance, had settled, or rather squatted, in our neighborhood, and who covered his little patch of ground with corn and melons which he peddled about in the season. 'Sakes, Miss Lucy,' he said to me one day, 'that setter of yours is jest eaten up with mange. It's a real pity, for he's a nice dog, and I'll tell you what'll cure him. You jest take two parts of lard and one part of kerosene and rub it into him with a corncob—rub it in good and hard—and do it twice a week, and between times give him a dip in salt water. It'll cure him in no time.'

"And so it did. I never saw anything so rapid in its effects. As the old negro said, 'It killed all de parasites,' and in less than a month every trace of the mange had vanished, the hair coming in thick and glossy in the places left bare by the disease.

"As it is a remedy always at hand and very inexpensive, it is certainly worth knowing. If salt water is not accessible, a good washing with tar soap would do as well, and a little flower of sulphur in the drinking water will facilitate the cure."—New York Tribune.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 10.—The regular meeting of the city council tonight was mainly devoted to consideration of reports which indicate the early inauguration of another reign of terror. Miners on their way to work and citizens known to have been opposed to a further continuance of the strike have been waylaid and brutally beaten frequently of late, and now there are creditable reports of a purpose on the part of the malcontents to renew the assaults which they began on the Coronado and Emmett mines in September last. The council decided to immediately increase the police force and favorably considered the passage of a curfew ordinance which would clear the streets of gangs of young hoodlums who have been very demonstrative toward the impoverished miners.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 10.—Samuel S. Tucker, a painter, met Dr. James S. Wintemute on the street today and

suddenly drew a revolver, shooting Wintemute through the body. Tucker then turned the revolver on himself, shooting himself through the head, blowing his brains out and dying instantly.

Wintemute, before he died, professed not to know the cause of the shooting.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, Nov. 10.—The work here of the Lowell observatory was ended today and preparations for its removal to the City of Mexico are being rapidly completed. The observatory was established in Flagstaff in 1894, and work of such importance was done during the next year that Professor Lowell saw the great advantages to be gained by a larger glass, the one then in use being equipped with an 18-inch lens. Alvin Clark & Sons on August 1, 1896, completed and set up here a new 24 inch machine, with which discoveries of the greatest importance to scientific men have been made. Prof. Lowell, Pickering and Doolittle gave their attention to Mars, and have done much for science in settling important questions regarding that planet. The result of their work has made these astronomers famous.

Several hundred drawings were made of Mars, the results of which have established the fact that it is covered with an extensive system of canals, arranged in an artificial manner, as if the work of intelligent beings.

An important discovery anent Mercury and Venus was made by Prof. Lowell and Mr. Drew, who took observations of these planets in the daytime. These two astronomers have been able to not only make maps of their surfaces but to prove conclusively that the bodies rotate but once in the course of a revolution about the sun. One-half of the planet is therefore turned toward the sun and heated to an immense temperature, the other half being wrapped in everlasting night. The markings drawn by Prof. Lowell have settled the question of the rotation of Mercury and Venus, which had been partially studied by Schiaparelli some years ago. Mr. Lowell's discoveries established the fact that Mercury has no appreciable atmosphere and that Venus has an abundance of it, though the possesses very few clouds. Drawings of her markings have been forwarded by request to the Royal Astronomical society in London. Dr. T. J. J. See and Mr. Cogshall have used the new telescope on the southern double stars, and it is announced today that since August 1st they have discovered fifteen new stellar systems, besides measuring 100 stars recognized by previous observations.

On reaching Mexico City Dr. See will continue his sweeps for new double stars, opportunities for new discoveries being very good in this southern latitude, especially as no important work on the double stars of the southern heavens has been done since Sir John Herschel's survey some sixty years ago. This expedition is receiving the attention of the astronomers of the world, who are keenly alive to the importance of this move. President Diaz of the Mexican government has been most active in behalf of these American astronomers, and has not only welcomed to Mexico but has in-