room, which formerly had no value. Large heaps were suffered to accumulate until it fermented, and it was then spread over the land. After that, cartridge-paper makers bought it at \$10 to \$20 per ton; then it rose in price, and means were found to bleach and tear it up, in order that it might be re-spun and woren, and now there is a trade of 700,000 tons, giving employment to 500 dealers. The refuse is sold for engine cleaning, and finally to the paper-makers. Jute is

next, in which an immense trade has been created. It is a product of Bengal, and formerly was used only for gunny bags, to pack rags or merchandise in, but now it yields to processes which fit it for weaving with silk or cotton, or in the making of thread, ropes, sail-cloth, and with wool in flannels and carpets, and with occoanut fiber for matting, etc. During 25 years the consumption has risen from 19,559 tons, to 62,500 tons, and the value from \$450,000 to \$5,000,000, and the refuse which goes into paper-making now equals the original import of the raw material.