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IN NORTHWEST STATES

Interesting News Notes From Various Places.

EVERETT SHOWS ENTERPRISE

Immigration Boards in Oregon and Washington Organized to Invite Desirable Immigration—Washington.

A new road has been opened from the Silliamish at Grand Falls to Canyon Creek.

Walla Walla county is advertising for bids for the erection of a house on the county farm.

A regularly organized band of horse and saddle thieves have been operating in Yakima and Kittitas valleys.

The counties that have not bonded debts in Washington are, Cowlitz, Garfield, Kiklatit, San Juan and Whatcom.

A log boom in the Snohomish river, containing about 10,000,000 feet of logs, has broken and the logs are fast going to sea.

The saloon men of Blaine have inaugurated a crusade against minors, who have been in the habit of visiting their saloons.

A large number of men are engaged in rebuilding the Northern Pacific telegraph lines between Pasco and Prosser. The work will be completed this month.

The shipments of Washington lumber to foreign countries increased from 86,000,000 feet in 1894 to 130,000,000 feet in 1895, with prospects for still heavier shipments in 1896.

Parties have leased a boom at the mouth of the Nookach river, and will begin work at once to remove the jam that has made steam navigation and log driving impractical for the last four years.

A vigorous fight is predicted between the stockmen of the Big Bend and the small farmers for the possession of the north half of the Big Bend. Some of the new settlers are trying to take up land under the desert law, and the cattle raisers will fight the matter in the courts.

Everett has several mills in view. The construction of the Bell lumber mill, on the subsidy site will begin at once. The new company who are rebuilding the burned Smith mill at Lowell, are actively pushing the enterprise forward and preparation for the foundation of a plant are now being made.

The local land office at North Yakima, has an application from the commissioner of arid lands for the segregation of 77,180 acres of land in Yakima county to be withdrawn under the Carey act. The work of selecting lands and making preliminary lines for the canal has been quietly going on since the existence of the commission, though advantage has been taken to a very large extent of previous surveys made.

The contract for furnishing and placing the machinery in the flour mill at Spokane has been concluded, and the mill will be in operation about the first of April. It will rank as one of the best equipped mills in the United States, being one of the very few having only the latest improved machinery throughout. This establishment will not contain a single piece of machinery or material of any kind that was ever in place before in any mill, and every piece is of the most recent design.

Great interest has been manifested throughout Washington in the immigration convention, which has just concluded its session in Seattle. The result of the convention was the organization of a permanent state immigration association. The plan of organization provides that the organization shall consist of one member from each county; that there shall be an executive committee of seven chosen, who shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer from their number. C. L. Webb, of Seattle, has been elected president. The committee earnestly recommended that an appropriation of not less than \$25,000 per annum should be made by the next legislature, and there seemed to be no doubt that this recommendation would be granted for the question.

Oregon.

Umatilla county has a movement on foot to stamp out the Russian thistle.

The Bandon woolen mills have started up again and are running at full capacity.

Eighteen million cans were made during the past season by an Astoria can company.

The work on the lighthouse at Cape Arago has been abandoned for the present, owing to rough weather.

A new steamer called Ruth has been put on the Columbia river by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

The amount of revenue to be raised for the state this year is \$698,888, and the resulting rate is 4-10 mills. The machinery has been placed in the iron works at Ashland and everything is now running very nicely with a full force.

Material has arrived at Bandon for light and fog-horns at the lighthouse there. The tower fixtures are now being placed.

The reports from Tillamook come to the effect that there is one of the largest runs of steel-head salmon ever seen in the Wilson, Trask or other rivers.

Oregon shows a great increase in the manufacture of butter and cheese in the past ten years. In 1885 the number of pounds manufactured was 8,386,

923; in 1895 this was increased to 5,321,667.

Although little work has been done on the actual construction of the Astoria railroad, the surveying is being pushed right along, and the prospects of building the road are now considered good.

Pendleton's first installment of flour shipments, is the first ever made from Eastern Oregon to Australia. It consists of 5,000 barrels, which in Australia will have a valuation of about \$15,000.

The Beaver Hill coal mine district is reported to show indications of a very prosperous future, and an extra vein of coal has been recently discovered, and the small camp has grown to be a prominent district.

The contractors who are constructing the locks at the Cascades still maintain that they will have an open river between The Dalles and Portland by March 1st, unless an unusually heavy fall of snow should interfere.

The state military board have decided against an encampment of the Oregon national guard. The expenses would have been about \$20,000, and the members of the board were averse to so large an expenditure at this time.

Lakeview has been indulging lately in rabbit drives, and thousands of the animals have been killed. The farmers of Wallawa have placed on the market this fall about 4,000 head of hogs, which at the prevailing low prices have realized the owners about \$15,000.

Before the coming summer is over upward of 500 more stamps will be dropping in Baker county than during 1895. Hundreds of men will be added to the payroll, and placer mines will be operated on a scale unprecedented in the county.

Shipments of ice have commenced by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for their ponds at Perry. Their ice houses at Pendleton hold 600 tons, which are used entirely by themselves. The city of Pendleton consumes about 1,000 tons. Dealers have not yet commenced shipping.

One of the sheep kings of Umatilla county, says there is a heavy increase in the demand for sheep for spring delivery, and he believes that sheep will be worth more this year than for some time past, and that there would be an increase of 75 per cent over last year in the number of sheep.

The Pacific Northwest immigration board, an organization that promises to be a most important factor in the near future, in advertising Oregon throughout the East and turning the tide of a desirable kind of immigration in this direction, has been organized by some of Portland's most prominent business men. As soon as its proposed subscription fund of \$30,000, of which \$10,000 has already been secured, has been raised, the work of the board will begin in earnest. The new board will have a much larger amount of money under its control, and, with the application of business ideas and principles to its expenditure, its work is likely to be much more effective than that of the Oregon immigration board, and should secure for this state its share of immigration.

Idaho.

Boise City has 900 public school children.

There are 125 convicts in the Idaho penitentiary, four of whom are mere boys.

A Grangeville citizen intends to put in a hotel and livery stable at Dixie the coming spring.

Boise City is ready to receive bids for city sidewalk bonds. The improvements were recently voted by the people of the city.

A movement is on foot for the incorporation of the town of Wardner. An attempt was made to incorporate it three years ago but the legal requirements were not all fulfilled.

Water will be running to Dry creek by July 1. The Farmers' Union Ditch Company have expended thus far \$10,000 in the prosecution of this work. It will water 8,000 acres of land in Ada county.

The contract for the construction of the reservation canal in Bingham county, has been added by Secretary Hoke Smith. The contract price is \$90,000 and the work is to be completed by June 1.

There was patented in the state of Idaho during the year, 9,893 acres of land in aid of the State Agricultural college, 8,708 for insane asylum, 19,954 acres for penitentiary, 1,890 public buildings, 22,388 for scientific school, 69,492 for charitable institutions, 5,607 for the normal school. Of public lands in Idaho there were surveyed during the year 430,895 acres. The Northern Pacific company received patents for 91,411 acres of Idaho land during the year.

Montana.

The war department has issued a call for bids for the erection of five brick buildings at Fort Assiniboin. The bids will be opened February 1.

A colony is being organized in Central Illinois to settle in Montana on government lands. About 400 families are preparing to move to the state in the spring.

The Boss Tweed group in the Pomey mining district is now under option of English capitalists. When the sale is consummated the sum of \$1,000,000 will be spent for the purchase of the property and the erection of an immense mill plant.

One of the largest contracts for mining machinery concerns to submit estimates on will be the new plant of the Katie mine at Basin. It is understood the concentrator will have a capacity of 500 tons. In addition to this will be a smelting plant to treat the concentrates.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Events of the Day in a Condensed Form.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Items of Importance From Domestic and Foreign Sources—Cream of the Dispatches.

Canada is to have a naval reserve.

The Pawnee Indians in Oklahoma territory have all left their farms, and have gone to ghost dancing.

Peter Hougard, believed to have been insane, killed himself and his wife and five children in Chicago.

Vigorous search is being conducted for the hidden wealth of an old Spaniard, who died some years ago in Los Angeles.

The matter of the Behring sea arbitration treaty is at last in a fair way to be settled, Canada having agreed to its terms.

The Occidental college at Los Angeles, Cal., a Presbyterian institution, has been consumed by fire. The loss is \$70,000, partly insured.

The overtaxation of the public architect's office is given as the reason for the delay in the construction of the Portland, Or., public building.

Colonel Ingersoll, the great infidel, has been extended an invitation to preach in a Chicago church, and to give his views of ideal Christianity.

Through the cheapness of corn, American distillers, for the first time in ten years, can successfully compete in the French market with the Germans.

It has been authoritatively announced that the Yale management has decided to abandon the project of a race with Oxford-Cambridge crews, of London.

The candidacy of Senator Allison is announced for nomination on the Republican ticket for the presidency. Iowa's congressional delegation is solid for him.

The second coming of the Redeemer has been prophesied again by the evangelist of Baltimore, who thinks the present war talk is the beginning of the millennium.

The sultan of Turkey has issued a decree prohibiting the distribution of funds collected in this country by the Red Cross Society for the relief of suffering Armenians.

A dispatch from London says the statements made in the Italian newspapers that Great Britain had ceded Zilah, on the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, to Italy, is officially denied.

A dispatch from Vienna says Count Thun, governor of Bohemia, has resigned, and that his resignation is expected to lead to a healing of the breach between the young Czebs and the Germans.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Fortuna sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Barnstable, off Highland light, Boston harbor. Nine of the Fortuna's crew were drowned and fourteen saved.

The Prussian diet has been opened. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. It is estimated the budget of 1896 will show a smaller deficit than that of 1895, owing to reduced receipts due to improving trade.

Mail advices from Hawaii state that friends of the ex-queen are anxious for war between England and the United States, believing that in the event of such hostilities England would seize the Hawaiian islands and restore Liliuokalani.

A cablegram from Prague announces the death of Charles Jonas, United States consul at Crefeld, Germany. Mr. Jonas was formerly consul at St. Petersburg, but exchanged positions with John Karel. He was at one time lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin.

The certainty of the settlement of the Venezuela boundary dispute is still in doubt, since Venezuela repeatedly affirms that it is impossible for her to compromise the boundary claims by any treaty or convention, because of the terms of her national constitution.

The City bank, of Minneapolis, a state banking institution, suspended payment this week, pending examination. The capital stock is \$300,000. The deposits at the last statement, December 31, 1895, were \$533,804. It is claimed the depositors will be paid in full.

"There is a general opinion," says a letter to a Boston tobacco dealer, "both among insurgents and Spaniards, that General Campos has become demoralized. His actions, not only in the direction of the campaign, but his private and ordinary doings are such as to give good grounds for this belief."

The Chilean treaty with Brazil has been shorn of its importance by the announcement that Argentina has an anterior treaty with Brazil, giving all the rights of a favored nation. It is the intention of the United States minister to demand of the Brazilian government that similar privileges be accorded this country. This will minimize the damages that may possibly accrue in favor of Chilean flour and cereals.

The liabilities of Keene, Satterlee & Co., leather dealers of Philadelphia, Pa., whose failure is announced will reach \$4,000,000. Nothing can be learned of the assets. Frederick W. Satterlee, head of the firm, left the city before the assignment was recorded, in company with John M. Fenlin, a tobacco merchant, who failed at the

same time, and neither have been heard from.

The members of the government bond syndicate received a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co., releasing them from the commitment to furnish their pro rata of \$100,000,000 in gold, taking payment in 4 per cent government bonds. There is no longer any doubt of the success of the loan by popular subscription.

Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, and British high commissioner, has sent a message to Pretoria that matters have been satisfactorily arranged in the Transvaal and that bloodshed is ended. Final agreement between President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, regarding the disposition of the prisoners captured as the result of Dr. Jamieson's raid into the Transvaal, has been completed. Jamieson and the officers will be tried in England. The rank and file of the freebooters are now on their way to Natal, where they will be turned over to the British authorities, who will decide the treatment they are to receive.

A special decree has been issued announcing the coronation of the czar will take place in Moscow in May next.

Ex-President Harrison has announced that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married. The marriage will not take place until after Lent.

The Panama Canal Company is making gigantic preparations for railroad construction. It is purchasing immense quantities of cross ties and coal. The Deutsche bank has obtained a contract to issue the Chinese loan of 100,000,000 taels, with interest at 5 per cent, to cost \$9½, and to be issued at 95.

A dispatch from Yokohama says the queen of Corea is certainly dead. There is no truth in the story that she escaped at Seoul. Two Coreans have been executed for participation in the murder.

A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says all the German sovereigns will grant a limited pardon to criminals upon the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the empire.

A dispatch from Peking says the British minister has presented an ultimatum to the Chinese government, demanding the opening of West river. The truth of the report has been denied in London, however.

A series of postoffice robberies has just been discovered in San Francisco by the government and three Chinese firms will lose \$4,000. The robberies were committed by Chinese who had keys made to open the mail boxes.

The Ashantee war in South Africa is ended. Sir Francis Scott, in command of the British expeditionary forces, has occupied Comassie, the capital, without opposition. King Prempeh accepts all the British demands.

It is officially stated that Dr. Jamieson and others who are in prison with him will be released unconditionally by the Transvaal government, and that the Uitlanders, in due course of time, will be enabled to make their demands clearly understood.

A frightful accident occurred on the Midland Terminal railroad. The train was en route to Denver and Colorado Springs, and was just above the city limits of Victor, Colo. Fifteen passengers were injured, six seriously, two of whom will probably die.

There is a rumor current in Washington to the effect that the United States is preparing to enforce its demands against the Turkish government for the protection of Americans residing in Turkey, and the payment of indemnity for property losses.

Throughout the German empire the twenty-fifth crowning at Versailles of King William of Prussia, the grandfather of the present emperor, as emperor of Germany, and the consequent re-establishment of the German empire was celebrated in some form or other.

Captain-General Martinez de Campos formally resigned his command of the Spanish forces in Cuba to General Marin. The ceremony took place in the great salon of the captain-general's palace. There were present all authorities of the city of Havana and the chief officers of the army.

The London Chronicle believes both England and Venezuela will institute inquiries into the settlement and cessations of land in the disputed territory. It says this will present a basis for the renewal of negotiations. It is now most probable that arbitration will be resorted to.

After a two-days' meeting held in St. Louis, by the Populist national committee, it was decided to leave the matter of selecting the time and place for the national convention to the executive committee. At a subsequent meeting of the committee St. Louis was chosen, and the date set at July 22.

The president of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, has offered to place gold in the treasury, and take a receipt therefor. Being a bidder for the new issue of bonds, he suggests that if his bid is accepted the amount be deducted, and the balance returned. It is said that in this way the treasury would be afforded immediate relief.

The return of Commandant Herbert Booth, of the Salvation Army, from London to this country is likely to create trouble among the officers and the rank and file of the Salvationists in the United States. If he succeeds in supplanting his elder brother, Ballington Booth, in the charge of the army here, public meetings will be held in New York and protest against the change.

In Memory of Mrs. Gould.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Miss Helen Gould has sent a check for \$8,000 to Vassar college to found a scholarship in memory of her mother.

FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT

Monroe Doctrine Formally Before the Senate.

DAVIS' RESOLUTION REPORTED

A Strong Endorsement and an Urgent Plea for the Rigid Enforcement of Its Principles.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were presented in the senate today—one from the committee on foreign relations favoring a strong reaffirmation of the doctrine, and another from Sewell urging that the doctrine had been carried so far beyond its scope as to threaten dangerous consequences.

Davis presented the committee report, as he is the author of the resolution embodying the essential features of all previous resolutions. It was read from the desk, receiving close attention. The resolution is as follows: "Concurrent resolution relative to the assertion and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine:

Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that President Monroe, in his message to congress of December 2, A. D. 1823, deemed it proper to assert, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future aggression by any European power."

"Whereas, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by executive declaration and action, under provisions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been, ever since their promulgation and now are, the rightful policy of the United States; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continent, or any of the islands adjacent thereto, or any right or sovereignty or dominion in the same as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference."

English Comment on the Resolution.

London, Jan. 22.—The Globe this afternoon in an article condemns the attitude of the United States senate on foreign affairs. It says:

"The English people will not stand much more fooling from anybody, and these gentlemen, whom we credit with no more exalted sentiment than the wish to stand well with their constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation which could be called appalling."

The Chronicle, in an editorial, rejoices over the news of the signing of the Behring sea treaty as an event of happy omen, proving that reason still sways the Anglo-American race. It asks why the Venezuela question cannot be treated similarly, and says:

"We can see nothing in the Davis resolution which did not exist in the earlier form of the doctrine, or which prevents arbitration on Venezuela."

The Chronicle thinks Europe will lose substantially nothing by America's assumption of a doctrine involving such heavy responsibilities.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Gold Fields on Forty-Mile Creek in United States Territory.

Washington, Jan. 22.—That the rich gold discovery on Forty-Mile creek, Alaska, belongs to the United States has been accurately determined by an employee of the British government, and properly marked in certain places. General Duffield, chief of the coast survey, says the survey shows that but sixteen miles of the creek, as the bird flies, and twenty-three miles as the water flows, is in British territory, and in this portion no gold has been discovered. All the remaining portion of the creek is in Alaska, and belongs to the United States. A bill has been introduced in congress, providing for the appointment of commissioners to fix the boundary, but it has not yet been acted upon.

Debs as an Editor.

Toledo, Jan. 22.—Eugene V. Debs tonight said he would retire from the American Railway Union, and will enter the field of journalism, as he had received offers from both New York and Chicago papers and also had offers from capitalists to establish a paper of his own. He has practically decided to accept the offer of a Chicago paper.

Want More of the New Bonds.

Boston, Jan. 22.—One million dollars' worth of the United States bonds, for which the International Trust Company requested subscriptions, were quickly covered today by firms in this city and vicinity, and the Trust company has announced that it will take an additional \$1,000,000 worth on its own account.

In Memory of Mrs. Gould.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Miss Helen Gould has sent a check for \$8,000 to Vassar college to found a scholarship in memory of her mother.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Condensed Record of the Doings of the Nation's Lawmakers—Senate.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Mills' speech on finance, with frequent direct criticisms of the president and the secretary of the treasury, was the main feature of today's session of the senate. Wilson has introduced a bill in the senate allowing mineral prospectors and claims on Colville reservation the same as on other public lands. Chief Engineer Craighill, in a letter to Squire, estimates the cost for Puget sound defenses at \$2,822,000, not including torpedo sites.

Washington, Jan. 18.—There was no session of the senate today.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The silver bond bill was laid aside temporarily by the senate today, as no senator was ready to speak. Platt asked Jones of Arkansas when a vote would be had. Jones said he was unable to state, for there were several speeches yet to be heard. Platt said there was no opposition from those favoring the measure; that the majority was evidently obstructing its consideration, and that there should be a time set for a vote. Jones replied that the original bond bill was now a silver measure, and its friends would take due time to present its merits and would fix a time for a vote.

House.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In the house today the speaker announced the appointment of Allen of Utah to the committee on public lands, in place of Curtis of Kansas, resigned. "A free-home bill," making actual residence on railroad land grants unnecessary where the lands have been fenced and improved, was passed. Grow opposed the idea of communications being sent to the house by the president and cabinet officers for the purpose of creating legislation, and referred to the letter sent by the president to Mr. Catchings adding: "This house should resent any attempt by the president or his clerks to dictate legislation to the house." The rest of the day was consumed in discussion of the pension appropriation bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The house today passed the pension appropriation bill, to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week, and adjourned. The clause in the bill changing the existing laws so as to allow widows to obtain pensions under the act of 1890, whose net income did not exceed \$500 per annum, was stricken out. The provisions under the act of 1890, rejecting, suspending or dismissing applications were allowed to date from their first application. It was announced that bills covering the amendments ruled out would be reported from the invalid pension committee. The pension bill as passed carries \$141,825,820, about \$50,000 less than the estimate. The bill was passed fifty days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The session of the house today was devoid of public interest. Quite a number of bills of local importance were passed, as well as the military academy appropriation bill. The president's message, in reply to the resolution of the house calling on him for information as to what steps, if any, had been taken in relation to the Bayard speeches at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, was laid before the house. The message and correspondence were referred to the committee on foreign relations. Grosvener presented a joint resolution, which was adopted, directing the secretary of the treasury to destroy all income-tax returns and papers relative thereto in the possession of the treasury.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

A Summary of the Dispatches From Various Points.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—The Republic this morning, in summarizing dispatches from Florida, New York and Washington, says:

A crisis has been reached in the Cuban war. Recognition of the belligerency of the patriot army by the United States is imminent. President Cleveland is said to have prepared a proclamation which may be issued in the immediate future. The president, it is declared, intended to recognize the insurgents last week when he learned of the recall of Marshal Campos, but, under the circumstances, the executive thought such recognition would be regarded as inopportune and unfriendly to Spain, and he therefore withheld the important document, pending the appointment of a successor to Campos.

Within the past forty-eight hours, however, President Cleveland is said to have learned that Spain, despairing of a successful termination of the war, had offered to sell Cuba to Great Britain.

Rumors to this effect spread like wildfire over the country. They seem to be confirmed by dispatches from Florida. The governors of the Southern states, according to these advices, have been required by the war department to prepare the state militiamen for immediate service. Troops are already beginning to move in Florida.

"The belief is held in some places that the flying squadron of Great Britain is destined for service in American waters. If this is so, war will result. The cessation of Cuba to Great Britain would be resisted by the United States to the last ditch. Official information from the White House is lacking, but it is evident that serious complications are at hand.

"Senator Palma, the head of the Cuban party in the United States, wires from Washington: "Our case is complete. The president and congress will recognize the insurgent cause."

Despite the order of the court, colored children were denied admission to the public schools in Perry, O. T.

PROFITABLE POULTRY

Should Be in Good Condition When Marketed.

HOW TO CARE FOR CHICKENS

Pains Must Be Taken in Shipping to Get Early Broilers—Agultural Suggestions.

With the advent of cold weather enormous masses of poultry in all stages of unfitness have been rushed to market. This is no new thing. It occurs regularly every year, and the farmers complain that there is no money in poultry. No doubt they are right. There is none, any more than there is in poor, wormy fruit or bad butter, says a writer in the New York World.

While this state of the market affected the prices obtained for all grades of poultry, of course it was the inferior stock that suffered chiefly. The loss might have been avoided by proper care in fattening and the culling out and marketing of the stock only as it became fit. This would have extended the shipments over a much greater period and prevented the glut and consequent drop which actually occurred.

Many farmers say it does not pay to keep fowls after cold weather sets in and that they have not sufficient accommodation for them. Both of these are very poor reasons. If it pays to raise poultry at all, it pays to keep it in a fit condition to bring money and credit when marketed. The amount necessary to fatten is but a trifle compared to that consumed during the whole of the fowl's previous existence, and it is upon that trifling the question of profit or loss depends. All previous care will count for nothing if the birds are denied the requisite finishing.

If your poultry accommodations are too limited, enlarge them; but keep the fowls until they are fit. Don't market them a day before. Happy-go-lucky methods may have answered in days when prices were high and competition light, but they won't do now. The struggle is too keen. City people know a good article when they see it. They are quite as quick as any farmer at discriminating, and they pay accordingly. These poultry raisers who recognize these are the ones who make money.

Shipping Poultry.

Considerable stock is lost by shipping in worn-out coops, which come apart in transit if roughly handled, as sometimes happens. Every coop should be carefully examined, and all bottoms and cleats securely nailed. The coops should be strong but light; heavy wood is unnecessary if long nails are used. They should not be so large as to render handling difficult.

The coops should be high enough to allow the poultry to stand easily upright, and should not be overcrowded. The close packing and too low coops are cruel and cause loss by suffocation. Hens and roosters should be shipped separately whenever possible.

How to Get Early Broilers.

If you want your hens to lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are worth 25 cents, never keep a hen after she is three years old, and turn out your pullets early in the spring, says the North Yakima Farmer. The way to get early pullets is to hatch the eggs in an incubator and have several little brooder houses, the kind that H. A. March has on Fidalgo island. Erect them of boards an inch thick, one foot wide and seven feet high, and tack black asphaltum paper all over the inside. The size should be ten feet square. Lay a floor of rough boards. In the center of it have the "mother." Under this mother the chickens will huddle. Have a thermometer hanging under the raised platform and keep the temperature at ninety by turning the screw of the lamp