POULTRY RAISING SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

What One Man Has Done to Promote an Industry in This State That Could Be Made Profitable to Farmers--Ideal Climatic Conditions Favor the Breeding *of* Barnyard Fowls--His Work *and* Successes in Other Lines

THE varied achievements of Luther Burbank, the wizard of Santa Rosa, who has, by experimental crossings, originated new types in the vegetable world, are known throughout the world.

It is not generally known that Portland has a scientist who in a more difficult field, the animal kingdom, is attaining some spectacular results by hybridizing.

Portland's scientist is Dr. Louis Dechmann whose latest achievement is the creation of a new species of table fowl, a strain of poultry which he has named Nutritia, for the Goddess of Food. In this new variety he now has 28 fowls and he is not yet content. He intends to perfect a white, a black, a barred, a Columbia, a buff and a silver spangled variety before he puts any of the fowls or the eggs upon the market. The remarkable thing about this new strain is that it is the result of a long series of experiments in crossing the turkey and the chicken. By crossing a white Holland turkey with a blue Andalusion cock, Dr. Dechmann produced a hybrid fowl which lived five years and is one of the strains incorporated in the new variety, Nutritia. It has been generally thought that a hybrid of this sort would not perpetuate its type. The first attempt at hatching the eggs of the hybrid proved a failure. In the 15 eggs set there was none fertile, yet Dr. Dechmann was not deterred. He continued his efforts to incorporate the turkey strain with that of the best chicken and thus create a table fowl of unusual excellence.

It is an interesting thing to notice that in Dr. Dechmann's experiments he was working toward a definite end. He knew exactly what he wanted to accomplish. The object of his attainment was to produce a white skinned, tender fowl of fine flavor which should have an abundance of white or breast meat. The turkey was incorporated for this end.

One of the finest strains in poultry is the variety known as Faverolle, originated in a little town in France, which now is one of the most important exporting centers for poultry in the world. The Faverolle has a decided beard, with the feather or whisker two inches and more in length. To retain enough of the beard to give the new fowl the hallmark of the Faverolle, which is a guarantee of richness and flavor and yet to eliminate the features which made the Faverolle ill-adapted to the Oregon climate Dr. Dechmann conceived to be desirable. He explains that the heavy beard and the much-feathered legs are undesirable here on account of the wet winters. The fowl in picking keeps the beard wet and the feathered legs also remain wet and cold, preventing the bird from laying in the winter and inducing chicken ailments.

The Nutritia.

The Nutritia thus presents these unusual features. It is highly desirable as a table bird as rich in flavor as any of the most highly prized imported birds, with a full, meaty breast. The birds weigh 12 to 14 pounds apiece; even the young pullets are of unusual size, weighing 8½ and 9 pounds apiece. Its absence of beard and its clean legs make it immune from many of the common ailments and keep it in condition for laying. The hens lay from 150 to 180 eggs a year and the eggs average in size two and one half and three ounces in weight. When the average weight of a goose egg is considered, which is three and one half ounces, the size of the Nutritia egg may be realized.

Dr. Dechmann has no hesitancy in giving the world the information which may encourage others to begin such experiments. He says that the strains which he used to produce the Nutritia are light Brahma, Mecklin Cuckoo, Faverolle, White and Buff Orpington, White Plymouth Rock and the white Holland turkey.

Aside from the practical results of Dr. Dechmann's work it is most interesting from the scientific aspect, in this respect, that he is working with a definite and exact end in view, not after the loose hit-or-miss methods of many horticulturists and breeders.

Method of Work.

Taking the laws of heredity as formulated by Mendel as a basis, he works with mathematical accuracy toward definite results, knowing beforehand what proportion of the offspring will have certain desired characteristics. Starting with pure strains he can predict with positive certainty what traits he will develop. He makes this interesting statement, that you can be sure of recessive characteristics, not so certain of dominant ones. He therefore uses the recessive types as his fundamentals, breeding from these and thus saving much time. This method is the exact reversal of Burbank's, for the latter is striving always to produce an unusual, a freak type, and with this as a basis to produce a hybrid strain which will contravert the parent species. Burbank endeavors to make nature contradict herself. Dechmann to assist nature to accomplish definite results.

Dr. Dechmann is a native of Germany. He is a graduate of the University of Berlin, and both as a physician and a chemist he specialized in several of the best European institutions and worked with some of the most scientific of the foreign physicians. His reputation as a nature scientist rests on the application of his own theories, and the results which he has already accomplished. When he first came to Portland he followed his medical practice, but his desire for original experiment in nature science led him to give his attention to this branch of research. His theories of correct medical practice are at variance with many of the accepted usages of the time. He would place his chief reliance in the cure of all the ailments of mankind upon correct feeding. In his own words, "It is useless to attempt to treat disease by suppressing the symptoms. What is needed is to remove the cause."

Correct feeding is one of the chief—is in fact the main reliance of the nature scientist who desires to produce definite results in the creatures under his care. By his own methods of feeding he has domonstrated that hens may be made to lay most prolifically during the winter when eggs command the highest price. How naturally, then, follows Dr. Dechmann's statement that by introducing into the human body, which is no other than animal tissue, the elements that the system lacks, which is evidenced by different sorts of disease, the wasted tissues may be built up, and the disease overcome. His ambition as a physician is to see a sanatorium worthy of the name erected, where the patients by being kept continually in the open air and by a system of diet which should be adapted to each individual case, should be brought to complete health by the rebuilding of the wasted tissues instead of being treated by successive poisons which are intended to suppress the symptoms of disease.

Eggs would, under Dr. Dechmann's system, be one of the chief articles of food, for it is in the egg that is found, so he asserts, the only assimilable animal iron in existence. In other words, it is useless for mankind to place reliance in iron tonics taken internally, as a means of restoring health. He has conclusively proven by his own demonstration that all iron so taken is absolutely wasted. The system does not assimilate it and the exact amount taken is also excreted. In the yolk of the egg, is found assimilable animal iron, and there only. "It is my absolute belief," said Dr. Dechmann, "that the amount of iron contained in the yolk of the egg can be increased by feeding the hen along scientific lines. The iron can then be assimilated into the human system. Food iron is an absolute necessity to man, for it is upon the magnetic function of iron in the blood, that the continuation of life processes depends.

"In the blood of the average human there are about four grammes of iron. These four grammes pass through the arterial system and return again to the heart in about one minute. This constant movement of the magnetic iron has the effect upon the walls of the veins and arteries, of producing an inductive electric current and bringing about a reciprocal action between the magnetic and electric currents. When, however, the amount of iron in the blood is diminished, for instance, to one-half, the circulation of the blood will lose half its impelling force, and consequently only half as much oxygen will be absorbed by the lungs and find its way to the ends of the nerves.

Animal Iron.

"Now this may seem far off from the subject—but consider. Through the yolk of the egg, animal iron can be absorbed into the human system. The iron in the system is being constantly used and it must be replaced. We should use up the entire amount of iron in the human system in 100 days if we did not assimilate more, and so the means of introducing iron into the human system are deserving of thought and study. Iron is one of the nutritive salts which can be introduced into the system in this way. There are 12 elements to which the same principle applies, and in time, when this thing is carefully studied, we shall find that the proper feeding of poultry to produce the needed elements in the egg is one of the principal therapeutic agencies for the prevention and the cure of disease."

Similarly he would apply to the human system the results of his long experiments in the animal world. The nutritive salts which are the reactionary agents in rebuilding the system are found in the common vegetables. Only in cases where the patient was in too enfeebled a state to assimilate a sufficient quantity in a short time would he give these salts in medicinal form.

Dr. Dechmann believes also that the equipment of a physician is incomplete until he has actually worked with nature and has produced definite results. A merely technical and empirical training cannot, he says, in the nature of things, fit a man to take human beings under his care and accomplish definite results in the treatment of disease. He would add to a college curriculum the opportunity for individual research in natural science before permitting the student to experiment upon his fellowmen. Of the great opportunities which are now opening in Oregon in the poultry business, Dr. Dechmann speaks enthusiastically. When the great packing plants which are coming to Portland are established, the market for poultry will be a veritable gold mine to the poultry raiser.

Ideal Location.

"In the state of Oregon," he says, "and particularly in the Willamette valley, the poultry business is ideally located. Here, where there is green food the year round, where there is no killing drouth in summer, and no cold weather worth mentioning in the winter, the conditions are the very best for raising fine breeds of poultry. The idea of Oregon sending east for chickens and eggs is absurd."

Questioned as to his other experiments now in progress, Dr. Dechmann was reticent. Not until definite results are obtained and a law established is it in shape to be given to the world, according to the truly scientific mind, and it is essentially the scientific mind, the careful, painstaking spirit of the scientist, who prefaces all his theories with "I believe" until he can safely say "I know," that marks the work of the achievements of Louis Dechmann. This, however, it is permitted to tell, that in this year Dr. Dechmann will be prepared to give to the people of Oregon a true Oregon rose, one which he has originated, and one which it has been the great desire and almost the despair of the rose culturists of the world to obtain. This is the yellow hybrid perpetual, which he is confident will be ready for propagation this year. Dr. Dechmann was a fellow-student and an intimate friend of some of the noted old world rosarians, and he has been interested in their productions. I wish I had asked him whether the new rose is to be called Louis Dechmann or Frau Louis Dechmann, or whether it is to be named in honor of some one of the six little people who are the unconscious heirs to whatever name and fame their father may attain. He has an interesting collection of scientific articles which he has written at various times, and of notices of his work which have occasionally found their way into papers or magazines.

"They may interest the children," he says of them, lightly. For with the enthusiasm of his work which means so much to him, and with the eagerness of the scientist who looks to the future for opportunities, not of ease but of labor, he gives but a passing thought to the things already accomplished. So much presses to be done in the future. About his feet, as he talked, tumbled seven roly-poly puppies, fondly watched by their mother, a fine black Cocker spaniel. The mother was black, the father was black, but the puppies were three as black as black could be and the other four brown. "That is atavism," said Dr. Dechmann. "The grandfather on the mother's side was brown."

Money for Experiments.

Luther Burbank has recently been given a grant of $100,000 from the Carnegie fund for scientific research. What a pity that Portland's modest scientist should not have some such means put into his hands to carry out the work in which he has already accomplished such gratifying and interesting results.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND WORK--Edited By Mrs. Sarah A. Evans

MISS MARVIN, always a staunch and interested friend of the State Federation, has written the following letter which the state president fully indorses and recommends to the clubs of the state. It is also urged upon the clubs that they communicate with Miss Marvin as early as possible if they contemplate taking advantage of the generous offer she made them:

My Dear Mrs. Evans: It is time for the clubs to be working upon the programs for next year. We hoped to have libraries to offer them but this seems impossible just at present. We can, however, help them by loaning excellent outlines for the year's work. These outlines have been prepared by the General Federation and by library commissions. We will loan a copy without charge and will help the clubs in making selection of the few books to be used for the course. The subjects upon which we can furnish outlines are as follows:

The Bible as Literature.
English Poetry in the Nineteenth Century.
Woman in Education.
Twelve Famous Novels.
Japan.
Russia.
Canada.
England and Wales.
French History.
Travel in the British Isles.
American Literature.
American History.

Will you please call attention to these in your paper, and also send me an up-to-date list of the secretaries of the clubs so that I may send out a circular letter in regard to it? In addition to the outlines noted above we could send to any club literature for meetings upon current social topics, such as "Prevention of Tuberculosis," "Child Labor," "Milk Supply," "Food Adulteration," "Juvenile Courts," "Care of Defectives and Delinquents," etc. Do you not think it a good idea to have regular programs on these subjects, say, taking 10 topics and making a circuit for the material and loaning it to clubs which have made out their programs in advance. Of course, the different clubs would have to take the topics in rotation so that we might fix a regular schedule for the material.

I wish you would push this if you think it is a wise plan, as we have splendid small collections and the clubs could have very interesting programs along these lines. Each one might have the material two weeks in preparation for the programs if it is to be done, we shall have to have time to make our arrangements accordingly, as there are many schools using the libraries.

I want, also, to suggest that it might be well to urge upon the clubs the study of our own charitable and penal institutions in connection with a general program on "the state and its dependents." I think 12 topics would do, beginning with a general survey of the needs and conditions in the past, with statement of the institutions essential in every state, and then take up, one by one, the different classes to be cared for, find out how they are cared for in Oregon, how many there are in a class, what the most progressive states do and what we need to do in this particular line. One meeting would be given to the problem of the insane, one to the prison, one to the feeble minded, at least two to juvenile delinquents, etc. If you think it worth while I will work out programs on these two lines. If you mention it in your paper could you not urge them to write at once if they wish to take it up, as I would not then waste any time on it without being sure of results. It seems to me that if they will begin now they can do good work next year and make it really effective. Very sincerely yours,

CORNELIA MARVIN,
Oregon Library Commission.

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COQUILLE reports from the Woman's club of that place:

The hours from 2 to 5 of each Saturday have been devoted to club work. We have 15 active members and two honorary. One of our most earnest workers, Mrs. Lillian M. Candlin, has been called up higher and we miss her sadly.

We have followed the work, as closely as possible, which was outlined in our club calendar. It consists of domestic science, current events, a study of the English poets since the time of Byron, and travels through some of the British possessions.

We are a busy set of women and hardly have the time for our work that we should have, and as a result our preparation has not always been what is should have been.

One excellent paper on the subject, "Duties of Parents to Their Children" has been presented.

A committee is planning the work for the coming year and it is the intention to so outline it that each member will be made to feel responsible for one or more good papers during the year. We should not forget that the good we receive from such work is in proportion to the amount of energy we put into it.

We have had much at heart the betterment of public conditions, but have not seen our way clear to undertake much, until now we are fostering a public reading room. In order to bring the matter before the public, and also to secure some funds, we gave an entertainment a short time ago. The proceeds amounted to something like $25. Almost every one seems interested, and many magazines, some books, furnishings and money have been donated. At present the club members and others who are interested will have to take their turns in keeping the room open. It will be open to the public afternoons and evenings. We trust that this is but the beginning of something infinitely better.

Although we shall be unable to send any representatives to the biennial, we shall, however, be with you in spirit and good wishes.

I believe there have been no changes in our officers unless it should be that of secretary, Miss Anna Dudley having been chosen to fill the vacancy, after the resignation of Mrs. Candlin.

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"MODERN Drama and Its Relation to Women," was the subject of an inspiring talk by Miss Mary Shaw—who by the way, says she is an actor and not an actress—at the Friday Morning club of Los Angeles, last week.

The California women were delighted with Miss Shaw's magnetic personality and subtle wit, but more than all with her large mentality that took hold of her audience and jolted it out of the rut of trivialities.

As everyone knows Miss Shaw is daring, is an iconoclast, and is deeply in earnest in her work. A Los Angeles paper says:

"Even to the end of her splendid talk, she had not reached the question trembling on the tip of every woman's tongue. 'What about Mrs. Warfen's Profession?' Then some one asked it.

"'Three supreme judges in New York have decided,' she said, 'that 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' is both art and literature, and that police much-ado-about-nothing is not fitted to pass judgment on it. It was not an interest in morality, she explained, that put it off the stage in New York city, but purely political juggling that has forever branded it with a false moral value.'

"She said of the play: 'It is a great and wonderful study of a condition that touches us very closely. If we would get nearer to the heart of things, nearer to the heart of woman, we must know the hearts of women inscrutably removed from us. It deals with the great question of motherhood, and the spiritualization of two women whose lives had their origin in the mire. When Mrs. Warren suffers through the one God law of motherhood she goes adrift; and it is then she receives her first spiritual chrism.

"'She is a woman who has no prototype in this country, she is purely continental; she is a great business woman. She should have jumped off Waterloo bridge early in life and rid the world of herself; but she had such inherent strength and ability that she lived through it all, and finally, as her daughter said, she was stronger than all England.'

"Women in the audience caught their breath when Miss Shaw declared: 'There are only two great professions open to women in the whole world—matrimony and Mrs. Warren's profession. They are equally ancient and no one has an advantage over the other in lineage or aristocracy. Such women as Mrs. Warren have played a great part in the world, and they are such a terrific social force that I cannot understand why other women are indifferent to the situation.'

"'Some time,' said this prophet, 'you women are going to wake up to this great influence that is making for evil around your sons and your daughters, and you will look into it.'

"Every woman's heart went with Miss Shaw as she quoted Olive Shriner's poetic fancy of the woman who went up to God with her skirts clean and told the Great Spirit how man had crushed her sister into the mire. 'But your skirts are clean,' she was told: 'go back and bring your sister up to me,' and though she got a little of the mire herself she got the message of God to her sister woman.

"In treating of the relation of woman to modern drama, Miss Shaw found her almost too nearly related. 'Women control the American theatre,' she declared, and she gave vent to some delicious satire over the fact that literary men and college professors have just waked up to the fact that art in America is becoming feminized. The financial basis of the theatre is supplied by women, she continued. They form the large majority of the audience, and they nearly always go to see the plays they want to see. It has long since passed into a truism at the theatre that to succeed you must please the women. You must write plays that they like and you must have people that they like to present the plays.'

"Miss Shaw explained that woman had been burdened with so much according to the old-time acceptations that she hated to give her added responsibility, but she could not disguise the facts.

"'So ladies,' she said, 'the kind of plays that are given rest entirely in your hands, and no amount of complaints will do any good unless you take definite steps to change them.'"

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NO more false promise has ever been assumed than that of the anti-suffragists when they put forch the plea that the ballot is only desired by women who want it for personal reasons, and that it will destroy womanliness. Thinking women know it is the implement of reform, and the recent centennial anniversary of the birth of Whittier brought out the fact that the gentlest and greatest poet-reformer always advocated the ballot for women. Miss Alice Blackwell, in writing a tribute to him for the celebration, said:

"For a generation his poems have been the watchword of reformers. Among the causes dear to his heart were civil service reform and woman suffrage. In exhorting his country to the tasks that still lie before her he wrote:

"'Alone to such as fitly bear
Thy civic honors, bid them fall;
And call thy daughters forth to share
The rights and duties pledged to all.'

"When fear was expressed in his presence that if women had the ballot they would neglect their homes, Whittier pointed out that the Quaker women most notable as preachers, such as Lucretia Mott, had as a rule been also notable housekeepers.

"Whittier ridiculed the efforts to keep women from speaking in public. When the Congregational Ministers' association published its pastoral letter against it, declaring that the female character was threatened with 'widespread and permanent injury' in consequence, and that philanthropic causes could never be really promoted by 'the harangues of female orators' (a manifesto aimed especially at the women who were speaking against slavery), Whittier published his famous poem, beginning—

"'So this is all—the utmost reach
Of priestly power the mind to fetter!
When laymen think—when women preach—
A war of words—a "pastoral letter"!'

"More than 25 years ago a sharp dispute arose in the Boston University Medical school as to whether the young women medical students should have equal rights with the young men—I think the question was whether they should be eligible to certain hospital positions that gave special facilities for study. All the young men in the class but one voted against the women. At a reception given by the university soon after, Whittier was a guest of honor, and he asked to be introduced to Mr. Lord, the one young man who had voted on the side of fair play.

"Referring to the 'antis,' Whittier also maintained that the men who were themselves opposed to equal rights for women merely used the opposition of a very few women as a cloak for their own unwillingness. He was an officer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage association up to the time of his death."

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WE have had so little from the Woman's club this year in the way of civics that the thought occurs to "Clubwoman" that one or two suggestions might be in order. One of the thoughts came the other night while we sat under the spell of Mrs. Campbell's Paula. Charmed with her grace, her art and her personality, we watched the curtain fall on the first act. But what a rude awakening! Dr. Chapmans calls it "the devil's crazy quilt." It is well named—the curtain at the Heilig, with its saloon and whiskey advertisements is a nightmare. And yet our "best people"—the same people who are trying to awaken in our city an appreciation of true art—sit in front of that abomination night after night and say nothing. Where are our ideals? We have had several lectures at the Woman's club this year on "Art"—would not a resolution in favor of "art on our theatre curtains" be the proper thing?

While we are talking about advertisements and art and beauty, what do the clubwomen think of Mayor Lane's remarks about the festival arch at Sixth street? What do they think of the good, hard sense expressed by the veto? And what do they think of the irresponsible attitude of the solid ten? What difference will it make to our visitors if they fall and break their necks in the holes in our streets if, while they are gasping their last breath, their eyes may be fixed on triumphal arches? We shall need to erect another fence on the town side of our garbage crematory to shut out the sight from our visitors—would that fences would shut out the smells also. But perhaps the perfume of our roses may overcome that. But what else could be expected from a people so careless of their own interests—nothing, absolutely nothing but indifference and neglect. If the forces for good in our city were as persistent and as watchful as are the forces for evil, the "solid ten" of the council would have been impeached long ago. Dignified aldermen! A set of schoolboys, rather. But it is typical of the American citizen. We heard the other evening of a man who had his foot crushed in a certain mill in the city. He has a wife and three children—a home partly paid for—but nothing laid by; his wages have not been sufficient to allow that luxury—for a rainy day. The firm owning the mill is paying his hospital bill, out of an enforced hospital fund to which the employes are required to contribute from their wages. And are they doing anything toward the care of the family of this man who was crippled for life in their service? Who contributed of his strength at the lowest possible wage to maintain the percentage of dividends on the money invested in the plant? Are they giving back to him or his family any part of this dividend? Not a penny. Why should they? Men are cheap—cheaper than safety appliances on machinery! The American nation is pitifully weak in its care of its workers. We keep howling for an increased navy; a large army, to ride the shoulders of the working man and to shoot him down in strikes, but what provision is made for the hospital corps of the great industrial army that makes America the wealthiest nation in the world! The few laws which the workers have wrung from the legislatures are rendered "unconstitutional" as quickly as they can be hustled into the supreme courts! What a reckless, extravagant people we are. Reckless with our resources, be they forests, waterways or human beings; reckless with our ideals—no, not reckless with our ideals, we have none. The man or woman who dares to criticise the performances of the powers that be is "disloyal—a traitor." All through our national life, our municipal life, our club life, do we find the same superficial spirit—we throw up our hats and shout for the flag, we bow down and worship the social position and diamonds of those in autnority—but we have no ideals, no fundamentals.

CLUBWOMAN.

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ONE of the clubs the State Federation is particularly proud of is the Minthorn Flower club. Except its earnest and capable president Mrs. M. L. Roberts, who organized it and has been its patron saint ever since, the entire membership is composed of young women between the ages of 16 and 20. The report says: "We lost one by marriage," from which it is to be inferred that marriage means ineligibility. The present membership of the club is about 25.

The object of the club is primarily the distribution of flowers among the hospitals of Portland and to the sick in the neighborhood. Last year over 700 bouquets were carried by the girls, at their own expense to the hospitals. Owing to the scarcity of flowers little of that work could be done this winter, but the benefactions of the club have not ceased. A pound social was given for the benefit of an aged couple and groceries and provisions were contributed, sufficient to provide for all the wants of the old people for four months. Besides provisions, $7 cash was added to the contributions. Three other families have been assisted over the hard times by the girls. At present the club is preparing to give a milk maid's convention to raise money for the necessities of the club itself, which should, and no doubt will be generously patronized. President, Mrs. M. L. Roberts; secretary, Miss Clara Phelps.

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THE Woman's club of Union opened its meetings October 3, with a membership of 24. Our members are divided, part of them taking up such work as the following, but omitting the study, and all cooperating in the following subjects: Philanthropy, civil government, domestic science, civic improvement, department two having adopted the Bay View course in English history and English literature. We opened our meetings October 3, with a membership of 24. The attendance has been fairly good. We have helped the sick, financially kept up our part in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. in maintaining a free reading room, and are paying for our club property from the rental of the same. The Woman's club of Union is considered one of the best moral and influential societies in our town, and any entertainment given under the auspices of the Woman's club always brings out a full house.

We, the members, feel that our time has been well spent and hope our club may long be one of the first associations in our town. We have a committee appointed to see that our streets are properly cleaned this spring and everything done that can add to the cleanliness and beauty of our town. President, Mrs. Esther Pursel; secretary, Mrs. Mabel Gale.

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BEAUTIFYING the schools, by furnishing them with good pictures, is the very creditable work of The Dalles Sorosis. The club had a display of the Elson pictures (some 200) which netted the club enough money to buy 20 pictures for the schools. These are being framed and when finished they will be put on exhibition and it is hoped that enough will be realized to pay for the framing.

Having been appealed to by the Florence Crittenton home, the club gave an entertainment and cleared $16, which was sent to the home.

The club is now cooperating with the mayor and city council in securing a suitable location for the $15,000 Carnegie library which has been promised the city.

The club programs for the year have been of a miscellaneous literary character. President, Mrs. Agnes C. Bradshaw; Secretary, Mrs. Laura E. Bergfeld.

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TRULY the interests of clubwomen are legion. Silverton gives an example of real practical unselfishness. It has undertaken to pay the expenses for a little cripple boy, in having his limbs straightened. It has been so successful that the physicians assure the parents that the child will walk in a short time.

The club is deeply interested in civic improvement and has several measures before the council at the present time. For entertainment and instruction the club has been reading "Stoddard's Lectures" and a chapter each week from "Right Living." Each week a discussion of current topics is a part of the program. The meetings are held every Saturday. President, Mrs. William Welch; secretary, Mrs. William Town.

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A PUBLIC library is to the credit of the Wednesday club of Newberg. A committee was appointed from the club to investigate the matter, and this committee invited a committee from every organization in the town to meet with them to devise ways and means of procuring a library. Personal soliciting raised sufficient funds to put the enterprise on its feet and in a flourishing condition.

The club is taking an active interest in civic improvement and the social side of the club is cultivated and enjoyed. President, Mrs. R. W. Harrold; secretary, Mrs. G. W. Cutts.

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THE Artistic Needle Workers of Marshfield send this unusual and inspiring word: "We never allow our treasury to become empty." During the year the club published a cook book which sold readily and from which over $300 was realized. At the present time the club is perfecting plans for the erection of a public drinking fountain on one of the principal streets of the town. The club is organized for social and civic betterment. Mrs. Kate Lando is president and Mrs. Fannie A. Hazard is corresponding secretary.

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ROSEBURG'S CLUB—The '95 Mental Culture—is striving for civic improvement. In conjunction with the W. C. T. U. it is working for a public drinking fountain. The club has been striving to get a plot of ground near the depot in which to plant roses and shrubs, and has progressed so far that Mr. Fields of the Southern Pacific has promised to consider the matter if the club will induce the property holders in the vicinity to improve their property. Having many promises that they will the club is encouraged to believe that it will soon have the depot grounds of Roseburg beautified.

The club is studying the Bay View course, taking England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales this year. Mrs. M. A. Flint is president of the club and Mrs. J. C. Aiken secretary.

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THE Ashland Sunshine society aims to care for and protect the widows, help children through school, help worthy families over the rough places, so they may help themselves, supply the necessities for invalids who cannot obtain them without a little assistance.

Since last May 125 persons have been helped, 1,623 garments have been distributed, a large amount of provisions have been supplied, 395 visits have been made on the sick and helpless. We have distributed large amounts of literature. Each and every member has endeavored to follow our motto: "Make every one happier by knowing you." Mrs. E. C. Gard, president; Mrs. Virginia E. Warren, secretary.

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COTTAGE GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB says: We are studying "Our Own Country," of the Bay View course, which comprises three books—"United States History," "American Literature" and "The United States." We have completed "The United States" and expect to spend all next year on "American Literature." We are much interested in our work and have a good attendance at each meeting.

The president of the club is Mrs. Addie Job, and the secretary Mrs. Mabel Chambers, who is also a director of the State Federation.

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THE work of the Progress club for this year has been a continuation of the English literature course we adopted two years ago. Our work during the season just passing began with Samuel Johnson and will close with Byron. This includes all the literary men of that period, historians as well as poets. Twenty minutes each afternoon has been devoted to current events, which has proved an interesting feature of the program. The officers are: Mrs. I. S. Kaufman, president; Mrs. G. W. Kaufman, secretary.

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CLUBS' reports that have been requested in order to make up the biennial report for the Boston convention are coming in rapidly and show an encouraging amount of good work accomplished all over the state.

MERRY WIDOW BAD, SAYS KING OF SIAM

London, April 9.—King Chulalonghorn of Siam, has begun the publication of his impressions of Europe, gathered during last year's tour.

The impressions were written in the form of letters to the king's favorite, Princess Nibha Nabhadol, who handed them to a member of the king's council for preparation for the press. The letters number 60 and each is being printed and sold separately.

Prince Chulalonghorn was much horrified by European theatres. His comment on "The Merry Widow," which he saw at Hamburg, was that it justified the Hindu custom of burning all widows.

The king also expresses strong disapproval of the European land system, which he describes as entailing a worse kind of serfdom than exists in any African slave owning state.