

# HAWAII ANNEXATION

### The Islands May Yet Become a Part of This Country.

## PROGRAMME TO BE ADOPTED

Cleveland, as well as the Hawaiian officials, said to be favorable to the movement.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—A Washington special to the Times-Herald says: Hawaii may after all become a part of the United States, and that within the year. Information of a trust-worthy nature has been secured concerning the Hawaiian programme to be introduced by the friends of annexation during the coming winter. A joint resolution will be introduced, either in house or senate, requesting the president to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the government of Hawaii. This resolution will have the sanction of the president of Hawaii, the Hawaiian minister, Mr. [Name], who today arrived in San Francisco en route to Washington. Still more important, it will have the approval of President Cleveland. The resolution as introduced, or amended, will provide that if the president consents and the government of Hawaii be ready to accept the question of annexation, a submission of the question of the American Union to voters of the island.

## LET US GIVE THANKS.

The South Governor Lord in His Annual Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Salem, Or., Nov. 15.—Governor Lord issued his Thanksgiving proclamation today. It is as follows:

"In acknowledgement of the manifold mercies vouchsafed by Almighty God to our state and people during the past year, and in accordance with the proclamation of the president of the United States, and in compliance with a time-honored custom, I, William P. Lord, governor of the state of Oregon, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, November 28, 1895, as Thanksgiving day.

"Let us on that day abstain from our usual occupations, and, in our homes and places of worship, offer praise and thanks to the giver of all good for many blessings conferred upon our people. Let us also devote it to the enjoyment of hospitality, and the reunion of families, to the doing of charitable deeds and strengthening the bonds of friendship; to awakening sentiments of patriotism and respect for social order; to cultivating a high sense of duty and relieving the wants of the needy and distressed."

## Maher Defines His Position.

New York, Nov. 15.—The Herald publishes a letter from Peter Maher, the Irish champion, whose victory over Steve O'Donnell recently caused a stir in sporting circles, saying in part: "In reply to your query as to my intentions in a pugilistic way, I would say that I am prepared to defend the championship of the world, turned over to me by James J. Corbett, against any man in the world, Robert Fitzsimmons and Joe Goddard preferred. My reason for expressing a preference for Goddard and Fitzsimmons is this: When I met Fitzsimmons and suffered defeat at his hands, I was only a novice and had only a vague idea of the rudiments of sparring. Although I had beaten him, I did not at the time appreciate it, nor did I know enough of the game to follow up my advantage. The same is true in regard to Goddard. My inexperience alone was responsible for my reverses at the hands of the two men mentioned. They are the only two men on my record, and I wish to wipe them out as soon as possible."

## The Indiana Ready for Commission.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—The battleship Indiana has been completed, so far as the builders are concerned. She lies at the dock at Cramp's all ready to be transferred to the navy department. The Indiana is expected to go into commission at League Island navy yard next week. Commander R. D. Evans, who has been ordered to command the vessel, has been in this city for some time hurrying along the final stages of the work.

## Evidence Against Filibusters.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Spanish authorities at New York, Philadelphia and Wilmington, under instructions from Minister De Lome, have presented evidence to the United States district attorneys at those cities, by which it is expected the steamer Laurada will be seized for an alleged breach of the neutrality laws, the charge being that she brought Céspedes' filibustering party to Cuba. Official dispatches received here indicate the seizure will be made at Wilmington.

## The American English Mails.

London, Nov. 19.—The Chronicle complains because of the reported delay to mails to and from New York via the White Star line. It says that as there are other faster steamers leaving both Southampton and New York, in the middle of the week, the matter is to be commended to the earnest attention of the postmaster-general.

## Beauty Doctors Sentenced.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 15.—Judge Wellborn, in the United States court this morning, sentenced Veta Willard and C. D. Willard to six months' confinement in the county jail at Santa Barbara, and A. P. Willard to three months of the same. The Willards did business as beauty doctors, and used the mail to swindle people in Michigan, Illinois and various places in Oregon, Washington and California.

## JAPAN'S NEW NAVY.

Ten Vessels to Be Built Abroad. Probably Some in the United States.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—Although Japanese officials have denied that the mikado will spend \$200,000,000 in warships, it is reported, in advance by the steamer Coptic today, that ten vessels are to be built abroad, and that possibly orders for them will be equally divided among the shipbuilders of England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States. Count Okuma is in favor of such a distribution of prizes, and says in relation to orders for men-of-war from abroad that it would be advisable to give the contracts to any country capable of constructing good vessels of new style without limiting orders to any one in particular. Leaving aside Germany and England and France, which are known as maritime powers, the country should pay regard to Italy, although her shipbuilding capacities are not much known to Japanese. She is the power which originated the idea of building men-of-war of 10,000 tons and thus commenced a new era in the construction of war vessels. Count Okuma further says:

"Next, we should look to the United States. The excellence of her iron work, the stability of the men-of-war built by her and the richness in scientific design there are not only what Americans are proud of, but even the old countries of Europe recognize these facts. Moreover, as the United States is our best customer in trade, and as her friendship is warm, she is also a power to whom contracts should be given. Besides these two countries there are England, France and Germany which boast of their speciality. When ships are to be built abroad and the orders are equally distributed between these five powers, two to each, it would arouse competition between them and result in the empire's interest."

## THE FORCES GATHERING.

Italian Vessels Expected to Join the British Any Moment.

London, Nov. 15.—Reuter's Telegram Company learns in well-informed quarters that the Italian squadron may join the British squadron at Salonica at any moment. The Daily News this morning prints a dispatch from Vienna that it has been officially announced that the commander-in-chief of the Caucasian army and the admiral of the Black sea have definite instructions from St. Petersburg, advising them what course to pursue in the event of a disruption of the Ottoman empire.

## War Must Be Prevented.

New York, Nov. 15.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guild hall has produced an electrical effect here. It has brought about the universal expression of opinion that the powers must intervene with joint action in Turkey. The Novosti says:

"In order to avoid war the powers must establish a protectorate over Turkey. The Mohammedans, Kurds, Syrians and Cretans are rising in various parts of the empire and Turkey is hurriedly calling out her reserves." The Novoe Vremya in a long article on the situation speaks of the power of the Turkish army being great by reason of its fanaticism and its being organized by German officers. It says Russia must be equal to the occasion, one of the necessities being the concentration of 60,000 troops at Erzerum to begin with.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung says the Russian ambassador to Turkey, M. Denelidoff, declares Russia will not accept the mandate of the powers in regard to Armenia.

## Citizens Will Help.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 15.—The interest due December 1, on the light, water and bridge bonds of the city of Tacoma, to the amount of \$54,500, will be paid. When Treasurer Olds took charge of his office there was less than \$500 in the treasury. Private citizens, who have the welfare of the city at heart, have promised to make good any deficiency that may exist. At a meeting last night of about fourteen of Tacoma's most solid citizens, \$36,000 was assured, leaving less than \$20,000 to be raised in three weeks. The city will get dividends from the two broken banks, in the course of a few days, amounting to about \$3,000, with which amounting to about \$23,000, with which taxes from the land company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, will more than make up the amount due. Next year the money from taxes will be taken care of and the city will be able to meet all obligations.

## Fourteenth Infantry to Be Moved.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—It is believed in army circles that the Fifteenth United States infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, will shortly be transferred to the department of Texas, relieving the Twenty-third infantry, which will in turn relieve the Fourteenth infantry at Vancouver barracks, the latter regiment coming to the department of the Missouri, relieving the Fifteenth. The Missouri, of these regiments has been under consideration by the war department for some time past.

## Drummers' Day at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Nov. 15.—Drummers' day at the exposition brought 5,000 combatants to the city. The exercises consisted of a street parade of drummers and gorgeously decorated floats, representing the business interests of the city. At the exposition was a commercial men's congress, at which many matters of interest to the commercial matters were discussed. There was a South were discussed. There was a barbecue for the drummers and their friends at which 5,000 people were fed.

# THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS

### Serious Injuries Sustained in the New York Drydock.

## STRAINED BY HER OWN WEIGHT

Her Frames Distorted and Cement Lining of the Double Hull Badly Cracked—Plans Were English.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The battleship Texas has come to grief at the drydock at New York, and has sustained injuries, the exact extent of which is not known at present. The ship went into drydock about a week ago to be cleaned and painted, and to remove an accumulation of seaweed which had grown in the pipe gratings leading to the circulating pumps. On the 18th instant, Captain Glass reported to the commandant of the navy yard that on the regular weekly examination of the vessel, made that day, frames 43 and 44, in compartment B, were found to be distorted, apparently from the straining of the ship on the keel blocks. No other evidence of straining appeared, and an outside examination failed to show any evidence of damage.

By direction of Commandant Sicard, Constructor Bowles made an examination, and on the 9th he reported that the Texas was resting easily and supported thoroughly in all respects. Still, as a measure of precaution, six feet of water was let into the dock to lighten the load on the keel blocks. On the 11th, further straining was reported, and the dock was flooded then a depth of eleven feet, as far as the water could be admitted without danger of disturbing the position of the Texas on the blocks.

Commandant Sicard called for a detailed account of the injuries, and, in return received from the constructor a report stating exactly and by number the injured frames, and where they were located. This report was transmitted to the navy department with the statement that no delay in the work then progressing on the ship would ensue, and that the straining appeared to be due to the weight of the ship on the keel blocks. The department was not altogether satisfied, and has called for further particulars, regarding the report so far made as preliminary.

It appears from these reports that twenty-one of the bottom frames and brackets unbacked from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half, while the cement lining on the double bottom is cracked in many places. Whether it will be necessary to undertake to repair these frames and remove the dents in the bottom cannot be told until a further examination is made, and to do this, it may be necessary to remove all the weight of the ship in order to draw off the water safely, otherwise the strains might again become excessive and irreparable injury follow.

In the absence of full details, which must in the end be gathered by a special board, the department officials are not disposed to place the blame for the accident upon Constructor Bowles, as he has the reputation of being one of the best dockmen in the navy. Instead, there is belief that the Texas was too lightly built to stand her own weight while in dock, and if this should be the case, it would require a large sum and much time to strengthen the hull. The vessel was built on plans purchased from England, and it is said department officials were of the opinion from the first that they were defective, in that too much strength had been sacrificed in order to save weight and make the vessel float at the calculated displacement.

## THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Satisfactory Condition Reported by Superintendent Hailman.

Washington, Nov. 14.—W. N. Hailman, superintendent of Indian schools, in his annual report, discusses at some length the proposition to enlist the different states in Indian education. He says there is, in cases, an unwillingness to admit children to schools attended by white children, and in some cases, he thinks it might be necessary to continue separate Indian schools for limited periods. Superintendent Hailman reports that a hearty co-operation was received from state superintendents of schools in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Idaho, and he believes that in most of these states it will be possible to transfer the work of Indian education to the state authorities in a comparatively short period. Mr. Hailman discusses the difficulties which Indian children who have been at school encounter when they return to the reservations and the squalor of Indian life. He thinks efforts should be made to have agents put these Indians in homes of their own, and exert every effort to prevent them from returning to their former mode of life.

## China's Concessions to Germany.

London, Nov. 18.—A special from Shanghai says: "It is positively stated that China has agreed that Germany shall occupy one of the islands near the entrance to the seaport Amoy as a naval yard and coal depot. France and Russia are certain to seek similar privileges."

In the early fall is the best time to apply manure to fruit trees, that it may get the benefit of the fall rains, which wash its soluble parts into the soil. This starts an early growth in the spring. It is not best that the most luxuriant growth should be made while the fruit is maturing.

## THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Almost Certain That It Will Come to San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—The Chronicle's Washington special says: Chicago acknowledges itself beaten by San Francisco and declares that the Republican convention will come to the Pacific coast city. The Chicago Times-Herald, which had been one of the staunchest advocates of the claim of that city for the convention, this morning publishes the announcement that San Francisco has won. This is the statement which its Washington correspondent sends out:

"The Republican national convention of 1896 will probably be held in San Francisco. Information of a trustworthy source has been received that the Golden Gate city already has nearly a majority of the national committee in its favor. San Francisco made a strong fight for the convention four years ago, and many members of the national committee then pledged themselves to vote for that city next time. Citizens of San Francisco are working for next year's convention with characteristic energy and enthusiasm, and have added to the list of pledges secured four years ago enough new ones to make them feel certain of having a majority of the committee when that body meets in this city a month hence.

"Great as the surprise will be at the probability of the convention going to the far side of the continent, leading members of the committee familiar with the temper of that body predict that San Francisco is in a position to win and will carry off the prize. A large delegation of leading citizens of San Francisco will be in this city to attend the meeting December 1, and are expected to bring with them a forecast of the sort of hospitality which the Golden Gate people are ready to extend to their guests.

## A SOCIETY WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Pauline Whitney and Almeric Paget.

New York, Nov. 14.—One of the principal society events of the year, second in interest and magnificence only to the recent Marlborough-Vanderbilt alliance, was the marriage of Miss Pauline Whitney to Mr. Almeric Paget, which was celebrated at noon today in St. Thomas' church, in the presence of a distinguished company of guests, which included President Cleveland and Secretaries Lamont and Herbert. The bride, although yet very young, has been known in the society of this country and Europe for two years past. She is the daughter of Hon. W. C. Whitney, who was secretary of the navy in the first Cleveland administration, and is one of the wealthiest men in New York. Additional interest has been centered upon the bride because she is an heiress to several millions from her father and more from her grandfather, Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, the oil magnate. The groom is a young Englishman, who came to this country several years ago and has acquired a large business in real estate in St. Paul, where he will reside with his bride.

## Wedding in High Society.

New York, Nov. 14.—One of the principal society events of the year, second in interest and magnificence only to the recent Marlborough-Vanderbilt alliance, was the marriage of Miss Pauline Whitney to Mr. Almeric Paget, which was celebrated at noon today in St. Thomas' church, in the presence of a distinguished company of guests, which included President Cleveland and Secretaries Lamont and Herbert. The bride, although yet very young, has been known in the society of this country and Europe for two years past. She is the daughter of Hon. W. C. Whitney, who was secretary of the navy in the first Cleveland administration, and is one of the wealthiest men in New York. Additional interest has been centered upon the bride because she is an heiress to several millions from her father and more from her grandfather, Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, the oil magnate. The groom is a young Englishman, who came to this country several years ago and has acquired a large business in real estate in St. Paul, where he will reside with his bride.

## A Chinese Census.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Within a few days, Collector of the Port Wise following instructions from Washington, will begin the work of taking the most complete census of the Chinese population ever taken in this country. He will put a corps of men at work whose duty it will be to map the Chinese quarter into sections, and will then commence the work of counting the number of resident Chinese, taking their occupations, conditions, etc. All Chinese who have not certificates will be arrested and brought before Judge Morrow, of the United States district court, and those who cannot produce certificates will be sent back to China.

## More of the Taylor Devaluation.

Pierre, S. D., Nov. 15.—In the case of South Dakota vs. Thomas H. Ruth, late superintendent of school and public lands, charging Ruth with criminal negligence, whereby the state lost about \$50,000 through the Taylor devaluation. Judge Jaffy today sustained the demurrer offered on the part of the defense, which practically settles the case. Attorney-General Crawford will appeal to the supreme court.

## Foreign Merchandise in Bond.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The secretary of the treasury has decided that foreign merchandise brought in Canadian bond and imported into this country shall be valued for duty purposes at the market value in Canada "in bond," without the inclusion of the Canadian duty.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

The rain storm has had no appreciable effect on the produce trade. There was a good inquiry for all that came on the steamer, and the old prices were realized. Grapes were scarcer than usual and quickly cleaned up. The poultry market has a healthier tone, but quotations are no higher. Eggs are firm and unchanged. There is no alteration in grocery quotations.

## Wheat Market.

The wheat market is lifeless. Prices are weak but not notably lower. Export values are as follows: Walla Walla, 47½¢; Valley, 50½¢; 65¢ per bushel. English advices came through unchanged.

## Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.00 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.80; Snowflake, \$2.70; Benton county, \$2.60; Graham, \$2.20; superfine, \$2.00. Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 23¢; milling, 28¢@30¢; gray, 19¢@20¢. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$3.25. HAY—Timothy, \$8.50 per ton; chest, \$5.50; clover, \$6.75; oat, \$5.50@6; wheat, \$5.50@6.50. BARLEY—Feed barley, \$12.00 per ton; brewing, nominal. MILLS—Bran, \$11.50; shorts, \$13.00; middlings, \$16@18; rye, 75¢@80¢ per cental. BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 22½¢; fancy dairy, 17½¢; fair to good, 15¢; common, 10¢ per pound. POTATOES—New Oregon, 25¢@35¢ per sack. ONIONS—Oregon, 50¢@75¢ per cental. POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$2@2.75 per dozen; young, \$1.50@2.25 per dozen; ducks, \$3.00@4.00; geese, \$4.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 8¢ per pound; dressed, 10¢. GAME—Pheasants, \$2.50; Chinese, \$3; quail, \$1.25 per dozen. EGGS—Oregon, firm at 25¢ per dozen; Eastern, 22¢ per dozen. CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 8¢@9¢ per pound; half cream, 5¢@7¢; skim, 4¢@5¢; Young America, 9¢@10¢. OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1½¢ per lb; radishes, 10¢ per dozen bunches; green onions, 10¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 75¢@1 per sack; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 15¢@25¢ per box; corn 6¢@8¢ per doz.

## TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons,

\$5.50@6.50; bananas, \$2.25@3.00 per bunch; Mexican oranges, \$3.75@4 per box; pineapples, \$6@6.50 per dozen. CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 6¢@8¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 1½¢ per pound; Merced, 2¢. FRESH FRUIT—Pears, fall, 75¢@1.00; cantaloupes, \$1.25 per dozen; grapes, 90¢ per box; New York Concord, 50¢ per basket; liwaco cranberries, \$10.50 per barrel; Cape Cod, \$10. WOOL—Valley, 10¢@11¢, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7¢@8¢. HORSE—Choice, Oregon 6¢@6½¢ per pound; medium, neglected. NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9¢@11¢ per pound; paper shell, 12¢@14¢; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11¢@12¢; standard walnuts, 10¢@11¢; Italian chestnuts, 12¢@14¢; pecans, 13¢@16¢; Brazil, 12¢@13¢; filberts, 14¢@15¢; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6¢@7¢; roasted, 8¢; hickory nuts, 8¢@10¢; coconuts, 90¢ per dozen. FAYETTEVILLE—Eastern hams, medium, 11¢@12¢ per pound; hams, picnic, 8¢@9¢; breakfast bacon 11¢@12¢; short clear sides, 8¢@9¢; dry salt sides, 7¢@8¢; dried beef hams, 12¢@13¢; lard, compound, in tins, 7½¢; lard, pure, in tins, 9¢@10¢; pigs' feet, 80¢, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40¢, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 12¢ per pound; pickled hams, 8¢; boneless hams, 10¢; bacon, 9¢; dry salt sides, 8¢; lard, 5-pound pails, 8½¢; 10s, 8½¢; 5s, 8½¢; tereces, 8¢. HIDES—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 13¢@14¢; dry kip and calf skin, 11¢@13¢; cuils, 3¢ less; salted, 60 skin, 11¢@13¢; 50 to 60 lbs, 7¢@7½¢; 40 and 50, 6¢@7¢; kip and veal skins, 10¢ to 13¢; 5¢@6¢; calskin, sound, 13 to 10 lbs, 6¢@9¢; green, unsalted, 1¢ to 10 lbs, 6¢@9¢; sheepskins, shearless; cuils, 10¢@15¢; short wool, 20¢@30¢; medium, 30¢@40¢; long wool, 50¢@70¢.

## Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; Nancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.00@1.25. SUGAR—Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; dry granulated, 5½¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6¢ per pound; ½¢ per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 1¢ more than barrels; maple sugar, 15¢@16¢ per pound. COFFEES—Costa Rica, 22¢@23½¢; Rio, 20¢@22¢; Salvador, 21¢@21½¢; Mocha, 29¢@31¢; Padang Java, 30¢; Palembang Java, 25¢@28¢; Lahat Java, 23¢@25¢; Arabuck's Mokaska and Lion, \$2.80 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$21.80 per 100-pound case. COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00. BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2½¢ per pound; butter, 3¢; bayon, 2¢; Lima, 4¢. CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9½¢, and Sisal, 8¢ per pound. BAGS—Caentia, 4½¢. RICE—Island, \$5@5.25 per sack; Japan, \$4.50@4.75.

## SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Flour—Net cash prices: Family extras, \$3.35@3.45 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.15@3.25; superfine, \$2.35@2.60. BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 62¢@64¢; choice, 65¢; brewing, 70¢@75¢. WHEAT—No 1 shipping, 95¢ per cti; choice, 90¢; milling, 97½¢@1.02½¢. OATS—Milling, 62¢@70¢; surprise, 80¢@85¢; fancy feed, 70¢@75¢; good to choice, 60¢@70¢; poor to fair, 50¢@55¢; gray, 60¢@70¢. HOPS—Quotable at 6¢@8¢ per pound. POTATOES—Sweets, 75¢@1.25; Burbanks, Oregon, 45¢@76¢. ONIONS—Good to choice California, 40¢@55¢. WOOL—Spring—6 to 8 months Calaveras, defective 6¢@8¢; Northern, good to choice, 12¢@13½¢; do defective, 8¢@10¢; new jumb and fall clips, 5¢@6¢; Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9¢@11¢; heavy, 6¢@8¢. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3¢@6¢; good do, 4¢@6¢; Southern and coast, 4¢@6¢; mountain, light and free, 6¢@7¢. BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 22¢@24¢; seconds, 19¢@21¢; fancy dairy, 20¢@22¢; lard to choice, 16¢@17¢. EGGS—Ranch, 35¢@40¢. CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 8¢@9¢; common to good, 3¢@5¢; Young America, 5¢@8¢; Eastern, 11¢@12¢; West 11¢@12½¢ per cental.

# FARM AND GARDEN

### Successful Information Concerning Farm Work.

## SUCCESS OF THE INCUBATOR

During the incubating period the Hen Should Be Undisturbed and Have the Best of Comfort.

Incubation gives the chick its active start in life, hence during the incubating period the hen should be undisturbed and have the best of comfort that she may give undivided attention to the matter in hand. Her nest should be free from lice and other pests, for they are of no benefit and are only disturbers.

More chick's lives are destroyed by carelessness during incubation than at any other time by unfaithful setters disturbed by some intruder.

Setting on the ground is not advisable, as too much moisture will diminish a hatch wonderfully.

In winter it is difficult to keep up the temperature, and this should be seen to if you expect a good hatch.

Above all, have good fertile eggs. See that the parent birds have plenty of exercise so that the germs in the eggs be more vigorous. For, although the incubating period is in one sense the beginning of the fowl's life, much depends upon its ancestors. If they were a poor class of birds the new bird will inherit some of their peculiarities. If they were a good class the good qualities will be produced in the chicks. Over fat fowls is one great cause of so many eggs being infertile.

## Preparation for Soiling.

If any farmer is intending to soil his cows the next year, this is the time to begin by putting in one acre of rye for every six cows he may have. As one square rod of it will feed a cow one day, it is easy to figure up just what each will want. Some part of the farm, too, may be sown with orchard grass, which is excellent feed to follow the rye, and with a few acres of clover will carry the cows on until the earliest sweet corn will be ready. Then sweet corn in succession will fill the needs of the cows until the fall, when some green millet sown next June will come in as a change before the winter feeding of ensilage begins. This method of feeding will keep one cow to the acre all the summer, with something for the winter, which will go into the silo. A silo and summer soiling will reduce the cost of butter to 10 cents a pound, or of milk to less than half a cent a pound.

## Keep a Record of Your Work.

Every farmer is to a great extent a manufacturer, and ought to keep a record of his operations. This is the key to success in any business. But the soil-tiller should attend to some other matters in connection with his accounts. A writer in an exchange suggests that a map of the farm, with each field numbered, and its size, quality of soil, etc., specified, will be a great aid in keeping track of the years' transactions. How many farmers have such a guide and convenience? And how many kept such a memoranda the past year as will enable them to tell the expense of each crop sown? And how about the domestic animals? If you keep cows, what have they paid you in the aggregate per head? And what of sheep, swine and even chickens? How much did each contribute to your income, and which was the most profitable?

Those who can answer these pertinent questions must be well advised in regard to their financial position, and need no admonition; but we fear many are utterly unable to give any detailed account of their farming operations, or whether the balance is on the right or wrong side of the ledger. It is needless to say that such management would soon wreck any commercial enterprise, and hence the frequent complaint that "farming don't pay," is not surprising. We would suggest that you keep an accurate account of your doings, and you will not only be wiser, but ere long richer in consequence. In fact, resolve that you will know how you stand at the close of another year.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

## Dirty Eggs Will Not Keep.

In laying down eggs for winter, care should be taken to see that they are perfectly clean. The shell is porous, and the odor of any filth attached to it quickly penetrates to the interior and begins the process of decomposition. It is impossible to keep eggs many months and have them exactly like fresh eggs. The evaporation from the egg robs it of its moisture, though this is largely prevented by immersing the egg in lime water. But all water, except that which has just been boiled, contains some air. Packing eggs in salt will keep them for some time, and is the easiest and cheapest way of keeping them for home use.

## Farm Notes.

It is time now that the hens were thoroughly molting. If they are not, see that they have a bountiful supply of nourishing food, such as meat and oil meal.

There is hardly a cheaper way of growing pork than to allow the pigs the run of a good clover field, giving a good daily slop feed in addition. A good breed farrowed in April, under good treatment, will maintain a growth which will fit them for market in good season in the fall or early winter.

The first thing to be learned in the live stock business is that it costs just as much to raise and keep a poor animal as it does a good one. When farmers are convinced of this fact it is not long until the place is stocked with pure bred animals of some kind.