

SAVES TIMBER LAND

President Creates Reserves by Wholesale Before Too Late.

NEW RESERVES IN NORTHWEST

Adds Nearly 9,000,000 Acres to National Forests of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Washington, March 5.—Prior to signing the agricultural bill, which contains Senator Fulton's amendment prohibiting the creation of forest reserves in the Northwestern states except by the authority of congress, the president yesterday issued a proclamation creating 32 forest reserves in the six states affected by the Fulton amendment. His proclamations add 4,061,000 acres to the reserve area of Oregon, 4,246,000 acres in Washington and 580,000 acres in Idaho.

The creation of these reserves probably marks the end of reserve extension in the Northwest for many years to come, for the additions now include most of the desirable timber land of all six states, as far as known to the forest service. Being hastily made in order to circumvent the restrictions of the Fulton amendment, the reserves are loosely created and no doubt contain much land that will be found unsuitable for forestry purposes and which will ultimately be restored to entry.

The largest reservation in Oregon was an addition of 977,000 acres to the Blue mountain reserves in Eastern Oregon.

Other additions in existing reserves are: 446,000 to the Siskiyou in Southern Oregon, 71,000 acres to the Weneha reserve, 314,000 acres to the Cascade reserve, mostly on its western border, and 154,000 to the Ashland reserve in Southwestern Oregon.

To include the timber land of the Coast range the president created the Tillamook reserve, containing 165,000 acres; the Coquille reserve, embracing 140,000 acres, and the Umpqua reserve, with an area of 302,000 acres.

The Wallawa and Chehalis reserves are combined under the name of the Innaha, and 783,000 acres are added. In Washington the Washington reserve is enlarged by the addition of 2,275,000 acres, which includes practically all government land between the present Washington and Rainier reserves. This makes one continuous reserve along the Cascade mountains from the Columbia river to the international boundary. This addition embraces the Northern Pacific grant, but railroad lands are not made part of the reserve and no right of lieu selection occurs. A new reserve is created to include 857,000 acres of the Colville Indian lands; the Priest river reserve is created in Stevens county to contain 310,000 acres; the Olympic reserve is enlarged by 119,000 acres, and 730,000 acres are added to the Rainier reserve.

Most of the forest land in Idaho has already been reserved. A Palouse reserve is created with an area of 192,000 acres; the Port Neuf is created with an area of 100,000 acres; the Big Horn is enlarged by the addition of 280,000 acres, and about 100,000 acres is added to the Weiser reserve.

MANY "DEAD DUCKS."

Number of Noted Men Will Not Appear in Next Congress.

Washington, March 5.—It is probable that the designation is resented, but "dead duck" is the name the surviving congressmen apply to those who have failed of re-election. The Washington game bag is full of "dead ducks" today.

Nine members of the senate have yielded their seats to their successors. The surrendering ones are J. Frank Alee of Delaware, James H. Berry of Arkansas, Joseph C. Blackburn of Kentucky, Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, William A. Clark, of Montana, John F. Dryden of New Jersey, Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska, Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado.

In the house there were 72 members whose names will not be called at the next session.

Invading Honduran Army.

San Salvador, March 5.—A strong column of Honduran troops has invaded Nicaragua through the department of Ocotul. The headquarters of the Honduran army is established at Pespere. President Bonilla is in Chilatoaca. He is well satisfied with the discipline and the spirit of the troops. Chilatoaca, as at present fortified, is deemed impregnable. The general opinion here is that the Honduran forces will eventually triumph over those of the Nicaraguan government.

What Congress Accomplished.

Measures which have failed—Publicity of campaign expenditures, Philippine tariff reduction, citizenship for Porto Ricans, copyright revision, electric bill, anti-injunction bill, anti-child labor bill, removal of duty on works of art, conservation of public coal and oil lands, ship subsidy.

Measures which succeed—Immigration restriction, limitation of hours of railway labor, all appropriation bills, financial bill.

Private pension bills passed exceed those of any previous congress.

The Reconstructed Cabinet.

Secretary of state, Elihu Root, of New York; secretary of treasury, George B. Cortelyou, New York; secretary of war, William H. Taft, Ohio; secretary of navy, Victor H. Metcalf, California; attorney general, Charles J. Bonaparte, Maryland; postmaster general, George L. Meyer, Massachusetts; secretary of interior, James R. Garfield, Ohio; secretary of commerce and labor, Oscar Straus, New York; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, Iowa.

Accepts Two-cent Rate.

Lincoln, Neb., March 5.—Governor Sheldon tonight received official notice from the Burlington Railroad company that it will accept the 2-cent fare law without resistance and revise its rates.

RAILROADS ARE BLAMED.

Secure All Practical Men That Work on Panama Canal.

Augusta, Ga., March 4.—"We are proud and out," said J. B. McDonald, president of the Panama Construction company, in discussing the rejection of the bid of W. J. Olliver for the construction of the Panama canal. "They have taken the matter out of our hands and it now rests with the president. The responsibility should be placed where it belongs."

"I cannot see why our bid should have been rejected, except that it is due to the far reaching machinations of the political influences that have worked against all bids that threaten actual construction of the big canal. It is hardly necessary to say that these interests are those of the trans-continental railroads."

"You will notice that, one by one, the practical men who have been identified with the canal have been picked off by big financial interests. It is not difficult to trace the relations. This is very poor business, however, for the canal is bound to come, if not during this administration, then during another. It is inevitable."

"I cannot see where the president and his associates are right, and do not see how they will be able to dig the canal. Sooner or later the ditch will have to be dug under the businesslike management of a contractor who has figured cost down to a minimum. Our company was willing to perform every item of the agreement required by the government. It was our understanding that, when the conditions imposed by the government were met, the contract went to our company. We have made every preparation at considerable expense and were prepared to begin shoveling dirt on or before the time limit of 60 days."

GREAT MONOPOLY BROKEN.

Farmers Are Now Free to Make Alcohol Under New Law.

Washington, March 4.—The denatured alcohol bill, which went to the president for signature, will have the effect of breaking the Standard Oil company's monopoly of this new fuel product. Under the provisions of this bill individual farmers will be permitted to manufacture denatured alcohol for their own needs or for sale in large or small quantities. As the original bill was drawn, denatured alcohol could only be produced by large distilleries, and the Standard had completely monopolized the entire product.

It was to preserve this monopoly that Senator Aldrich endeavored to amend the pending bill, but, to his surprise, a large majority of the senators turned against him, and his amendment was lost. Senator Fulton, who had received many appeals from Oregon farmers on behalf of the new bill, vigorously attacked the Aldrich amendment, as did other senators from the Northwest, except Ankeny and Heyburn, who stood with Aldrich and against the farmers. Heyburn making a speech in favor of the amendment, which would have prohibited individuals from manufacturing denatured alcohol.

STEAL MAIL WAGON.

Daring Theft is Committed on Busy Street in Chicago.

Chicago, March 4.—A United States mail wagon, containing three pouches, two of which were filled with miscellaneous mail matter and a third with registered mail, was stolen from in front of the Stock Exchange building, LaSalle and Washington streets, tonight while the driver was making a collection in the building. At the time of the theft the street was crowded with persons, none of whom saw the thief.

While the collector was inside the third drove off with the wagon, which was enclosed by a screen, the door to which was locked.

Two hours after the robbery the wagon was found three miles distant from the downtown district. The screen had been broken and the pouches taken. The postoffice authorities say they do not know just how much jewelry the registered pouches contained, but believe that the thieves secured fully \$5,000.

Millions in New Palace.

San Francisco, March 4.—Plans for the new Palace hotel call for a magnificent eight-story building along classic lines. With the lot, it will represent an outlay of \$7,000,000. Assisting the Shrons, the Newlands and Lady Hesketh in financing the project are the Crocker, Raphael Weil and John C. Kirkpatrick. The contract of the hotel will surpass anything known to the West. The hotel will have an immense court, as of old, a palm garden, a cafe in the open court, vast ball rooms and a royal suite for noted guests.

Can't Suppress Thaw Story.

Washington, March 4.—No action will be taken by the Postoffice department regarding the publication by newspapers of the details of the Thaw trial. Some time ago President Roosevelt directed Postmaster General Cortelyou to go into the subject with a view to keeping from the mails, if possible, papers publishing obscene details. The postmaster general submitted the proposition to the attorney for the Postoffice department. The only course that could be taken, according to him, was to warn the newspapers.

May Ship Firearms.

New Orleans, March 4.—Nicaragua and Honduras may tomorrow ship firearms from the United States without fear of detention. Shipments of firearms for both governments have been held up here pending instructions from Washington, but Attorney General Bonaparte wired that "the department could find no authority under existing circumstances for the detention of the munitions of war mentioned," and the shipments will be released.

Avalanche Threatens City.

Naples, March 4.—A mountain in Potenza, near the village of Montemurro, is slipping into the valley in a series of landslides and threatening to overwhelm the village. The people are fleeing in panic. Only a low spur of the mountain is preventing the destruction of the village and this resistance apparently soon will be overcome.

ALL BUT ONE SAVED

Steamer Corona Goes on Rocks Off Eureka, California.

VESSEL IS A HOPELESS WRECK

High Sea Running and Life-savers Have Hard Task to Reach Doomed Ship.

Eureka, March 2.—The steamer Corona, Captain Lloyd, considered the best boat in the Pacific Coast Steamship company's service between this city and San Francisco, lies straddling the north jetty on the Humboldt bar, a hopeless wreck. The Corona, with nearly 100 passengers aboard, struck at 10:10 o'clock yesterday morning, as Captain Lloyd was attempting, in the teeth of a stinging wind and a terrific sea, to drive her into port.

The usual scenes attendant upon a shipwreck followed. The passengers rushed to the lifeboats. Some of the women were hysterical and some of the men were pained with fear, but reassuring words from the crew and some of the calmer passengers brought calm. Thereafter the passengers assembled upon the hurricane deck, where they remained until the rescue work was undertaken in the afternoon.

Soon after the ship struck, a boat, in charge of Quartermaster Gunn, was lowered away. It contained three of the crew and three stowage passengers. This boat capsized at once in the boiling surf and H. Erickson, a Swede, was drowned. Gunn and the others succeeded in reaching shore, the life-saving crew under Captain Hennig having come to their assistance.

A second boat, in charge of Second Officer B. V. Joann, was put off. Badly battered and leaking like a sieve, this boat reached the shore. Meanwhile, T. F. Sothern, night saloon watchman, formerly a marine in the United States navy, stripped to the waist and attempted to carry a line ashore. The small line he had tied about his waist parted, however, before he had gone far. Sothern was picked up by the life-savers. Several attempts were made to shoot a line aboard with the Lyle gun, but each time the line fell far short.

Finally it was decided by Captain Hennig and the life-savers to go out in the billows, and they made as gallant a voyage as ever men undertook, finally reaching the side of the Corona and picking up the line.

Within a short time after the Corona struck, news of the accident was communicated to Eureka and several thousand people during the day went to the beach opposite the wreck to watch the work of rescue. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to work early in the day, but it was not until 4 o'clock that the life-savers under Captain Hennig and his men worked effectively.

SAYS SENATE WAS BOUGHT.

Story About Cause of Spanish War Excites Spain.

Madrid, March 2.—A sensation has been caused here by the publication of a story credited to the Diario de la Marina, of Havana which purports to show by documentary evidence that the United States congress was bought in 1897 by Tomas Estrada Palma, to insure war being declared against Spain. According to the Havana newspaper, bonds to the value of \$37,000,000, redeemable when Cuba should become independent, were issued in Washington to senators and a contract exists which contains phraseology like that of the joint resolution of April, 1888, further that the value of the bonds fell heavily in 1899, and therefore a new contract was made between Palma and the American senators. Count Salazar, minister of foreign affairs, has telegraphed to the Spanish representative at Washington for the fullest information.

Japanese Cruisers for Jamestown.

Yokohama, March 2.—The Japanese cruisers Tanikita and Chitose left at 11 o'clock this morning for Jamestown, Va. Naval Minister Vice Admiral Saito, Admirals Togo, Ito, Inouye, the naval attaché at the American embassy, Consul General Miller and local Japanese officials were present upon the occasion. The emperor and crown prince sent special aides to camp with a farewell message to Admiral Ito on the flagship Tanikita. The pier, which was decorated, was lined with an interested but unostentatious crowd.

Yaqui Poisons the Water.

El Paso, Tex., March 2.—News has been received here that a Yaqui Indian who had just emptied a 15-pound can of cyanide of potassium into the municipal waterworks reservoir at Hermosillo, was caught in the net of empty and another can of the poison. He was ordered shot by the authorities and his sentence was carried out. A new terror is added to the situation in the Sonora country, since the Yaquis have learned the deadly nature of the poison which is so largely used in mining operations in that section.

Congressmen to Visit Panama.

Washington, March 2.—A party consisting of Speaker Cannon, Senator Curtis, Representatives Taylor, Minnow, Landon, Ladd, Jones, Sherman, Littaner and Olcott, New York; McKinley, Illinois; Moore, Pennsylvania, and L. W. Busby, secretary to Speaker Cannon, will sail from New York on March 5 for a cruise to the West Indies, South America, the Panama canal and Cuba. The party will be absent one month.

New Treaty Causes Uproar.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 2.—There is intense excitement in Santo Domingo regarding the new American-Dominican treaty. The ministers demand the withdrawal of Senator Velasco's portfolio or that the president accept their resignations.

MUST NOT OWN PROPERTY.

California Legislature Passes a Bill Against Orientals.

Sacramento, Cal., Mar. 1.—The lower house of the legislature today passed a sweeping anti-Japanese and anti-Chinese measure, introduced by Assemblyman Brown of Fresno. The bill is known as the "anti-foreign property holding bill." It is aimed at the Japanese and Chinese property owners in this state and is intended to prevent them from acquiring and owning property for a longer period than five years.

In applying for passage of the bill, the speaker said that since January 1 of this year one-third of the property transferred in Fresno had been to Japanese.

The bill provides that any alien who does not become a citizen of the United States shall acquire and hold title to land in this state for not more than five years. If within that time the alien does not become a citizen, the district attorney shall compel the sale of his land to the Japanese and Chinese and not to any other person, but as the bill is aimed directly at them and prohibits them from owning property for more than five years. The measure also provides that no contract, agreement or lease of real estate for a longer period than one year shall be made to any alien and any lease, agreement or devise of real estate made to any alien for a longer period shall be null and void.

The impression is given out that if the bill reaches the governor he will sign it.

LABORATORY FOR NORTHWEST.

Agricultural Department Will Establish One Soon.

Washington, March 1.—In the near future the department of Agriculture will locate a pure food laboratory in some Northwestern city and make it headquarters for the examination of all food products imported into that section from abroad. Investigations are now being made to determine whether it should be located at Portland or Seattle.

Senator Bourne is trying the department to locate the laboratory in Portland, but before this is done Portland must convince the department that its food imports exceed those of Seattle, or else offer advantages in the way of quarters that cannot be obtained at Seattle. The department desires to locate the laboratory in a public building.

It is of the greatest importance to Portland to make a suitable showing, for if the laboratory is located there rather than at Seattle, it will have a tendency to increase importations of food products at that port, where they can be properly examined, rather than at other ports where they would necessarily be delayed.

Mr. Bourne is looking to the chamber of commerce to support him in his efforts.

STICKS TO HERMANN.

Things of Defendant.

Washington, March 1.—The prosecution in the trial of Representative Hermann consumed today in a futile attempt to break down the evidence given yesterday by Elliott P. Hough, former private secretary to the defendant, which was most valuable to Hermann. Hough had been expected to stand by the prosecution with the expectation that the defendant, District Attorney Baker was increased that he should give evidence as much in Hermann's favor as his statements yesterday that Hermann and John A. Benson, who is under indictment for alleged land frauds, were not good friends; that, if official letters got into Hermann's private books it was through his fault; and that it had been the custom of all outgoing commissioners previous to Hermann's time to take their private letters to the press copybooks of the defendant.

Christman H. Muller and Alexander E. Foster, who had been messengers in the land office under Hermann and who destroyed the letterpress copybooks by his recitation, testified to the part they had played. Mr. Muller received an order from Hermann three weeks before the latter retired to take the letterbooks, about 35 in number, from Hermann's private room.

Beatty to Continue Duties.

Boise, Idaho, March 1.—In answer to a telegram received from the attorney general asking me to withhold my resignation for a time, said Judge J. H. Beatty, of the United States District court, today, "I will continue my duties until my office until after the March term. If by that time my successor has not been named, I shall probably urge the people in Washington to push matters." The telegram to Judge Beatty arrived some days after his resignation had started for Washington.

Plans of Northwest Senators.

Washington, March 1.—Senator Fulton expects to leave for home as soon as congress adjourns. Senator Mulkey will remain in the East several weeks and Senator Bourne will remain in Washington to close up matters, now pending. Representative Hermann will make no plans while his trial is pending. The entire Washington delegation expects to leave for home early in March. Senator Barkus has left. Senator Heyburn will remain until the last of April. Senator Dubois will be home about the middle of March.

Stands by Wickersham.

Washington, March 1.—It was announced today that the president would stand by the nomination of Judge James Wickersham for the judgeship in the Third Alaska district in the senate this session, but will give him a recess appointment. As soon as circumstances will permit, a suitable person will be sent to Alaska for further investigation. This action was determined at a conference between the president and Attorney General Bonaparte.

Favors Philippine Bank Bill.

Washington, March 1.—The house committee on insular affairs today decided to make a favorable report on the Philippine agricultural bank bill as passed by the senate.

CHANGE ALL AROUND

President Reorganizing Heads of Canal Board.

CAN FIND NO PLACE FOR OLLIVER

Stevens Will Retire Early Next April After Successor is Thoroughly Broken In.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The president conferred at the White House today with Secretaries Taft and Root regarding the details of the reorganization scheme for the Panama canal work. It is understood that Colonel Haines and Benjamin Harrod, civil engineers, both members of the present commission, will retire. Admiral Endicott, the only remaining member of the old commission, will be retained, as the law requires that one naval civil engineer shall be included in its membership.

Majors Goethals, Galliard and Siebert, who were named as members of the commission, will receive salaries considerably in excess of those they now receive, namely, \$4,000 a year. It is the intention to divide among them the salaries now paid to Messrs. Shonts and Stevens, aggregating \$60,000 per annum, as long as they are engaged in canal work.

It is stated that Chief Engineer Stevens resigned with the statement that he would remain in charge of the isthmus until his successor arrived and was thoroughly initiated into the new duties and prepared to take them over. It is probable the transfer can be effected early in April.

It will be necessary for the army engineers to make a personal inspection of every part of the canal construction work before any determination can be made as to the method of conducting work in the future. The president's letter yesterday indicated that there might be a recurrence to the contract plan, but even if that should be the case, the officers will find themselves unable to manage the work in a supervisory capacity, just as they now do several of the large river and harbor projects in execution in this country.

Telegrams were received at the White House today from the South, asking the president to name W. J. Olliver, whose bid for the construction of the canal was rejected, as a member of the Isthmian Canal commission. Mr. Taft said tonight that he did not believe the president was considering such an appointment. Mr. Olliver said he would not accept the place if it were tendered him. When he has been officially notified that the bid of the Panama Canal Construction company has been rejected, Mr. Olliver will give out a statement for publication.

HERMANN SCORES.

Not Friendly With Benson; Only Did as Other Commissioners.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Two important points for the defense developed today in the trial of Representative Hermann. One was that Hermann was not on friendly terms with John A. Benson, the San Francisco real estate dealer now under indictment for alleged land frauds, the other that Hermann's predecessors in the land office had all, with one exception, removed their private letterpress copy books from the office when they retired.

Mr. Worthington for the defense scored his two points in the cross-examination of Elliott P. Hough, former private secretary to Hermann. In answer to questions, Mr. Hough said that upon one occasion Benson came to see Hermann at the land office and complained bitterly at the action of the land office in not allowing his claim for a survey made in California. The survey was under a \$50,000 contract. The land office held that the alleged survey had never been made. Benson was very angry, and Hermann, during the interview, became incensed.

Petition 45 Feet Long.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Senator Ankeny today presented to the senate a petition 45 feet long from the lumber manufacturers of Washington, urging an immediate amendment to the railroad rate law providing for reciprocal demurrage. The petition states that \$30,000,000 worth of lumber is now on the stocks in Washington and, because of the failure of railroads to handle it, mills have closed down and 15,000 men have been thrown out of employment. It is too late to pass any such legislation, however.

Votes Down Jim Crow Car.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 28.—The constitution of the proposed new state of Oklahoma will not contain a plank providing for separate coaches and waiting rooms for the two races. By a vote of 46 to 31 the convention this morning laid on the table the committee report urging the "Jim Crow" measure. While the majority of the delegates were elected on platforms endorsing the separate coach law, the result was due to the alleged attitude of the president on the question and the terms of the enabling act.

Only One Dredge for Coast Harbor.

Washington, Feb. 28.—All Oregon and Washington items in the river and harbor bill were agreed to by the conference committee, with the exception of the senate amendment authorizing the construction of a dredge for exclusive use in harbors along the Oregon coast. The chief engineers stated that one dredge would be ample for the harbors of both the states and on his recommendation the senate amendment was knocked out.

Fever Prostrates Crew.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 28.—The battleship Connecticut, proceeding from Southern waters to New York with an epidemic of typhoid fever among her crew, was in communication with Norfolk by wireless telegraph tonight when the vessel left the Virginia capital. A message from the Connecticut says 15 of the men stricken with typhoid are in a critical condition.



AGRICULTURAL

Hog Cholera Discovery.

Hog cholera has long been a cause of heavy loss to the farmers, and for years scientists in the Department of Agriculture have been working on the problem of the cause and prevention of this disease. Recent work of the bureau of animal industry has demonstrated that the contagion consists of a virus which exists in the blood and other fluids of diseased animals, but which can pass through the finest filter; it is invisible under the microscope, and therefore cannot be isolated or discerned by any of the usual methods.

This important discovery, which has since been confirmed by eminent scientific authorities in England and on the continent of Europe, affords an explanation of the failure of past efforts to produce a satisfactory vaccine.

The bureau has conducted experiments with a view to producing a vaccine of serum which will prevent or cure the disease. Successful results have been obtained in an experimental way, and efforts are now being made to adapt the method to practical and general use.

The method has been patented by the department in the name of the scientists who evolved it, Dr. Marion Dorset, the patent having been taken out in such a manner as to insure to all the people in the United States the right to its use free of royalty.

House for Twenty Hens.

A cheap house to keep twenty fowls can be made out of two piano boxes at a cost of \$5 or less. The boxes are set back to back about twenty inches apart, and the backs and tops removed. The top of one is used to fill up the floor space between the boxes, and the top of the other will fill in the space at one end. The material from the backs will provide nearly if not quite enough lumber to make the roof and door.

Either a peaked roof can be put on as shown in the cut, or a shed roof. A window can be placed in the front or in the side opposite the door. Build a platform 2 feet above the floor at the back side as far out as the door, which will be 24 to 30 inches wide. Over this place one or two roosts of 2x3 scantling planed smooth.

The house may be set on 2x4 joists, laid edgewise and ends rounded. It can be easily moved with a horse.

A house like this is very handy on every farm to confine a breeding pen of choice fowls in the spring, also to hold a small brooder and later to use for the growing chickens. Many large poultry breeders use such houses and distribute them about the orchards and meadows during the summer and at the approach of winter draw them close together for winter quarters.—Farm and Home.

Manager on Cement Floor.

When dangers are to be fixed on a cement floor the arrangement shown in the illustration will answer quite well. The upright pipes A A are gas pipes of 1 1/2 inch diameter, imbedded in the cement manger. B B is a horizontal bar of the same material, which steadies the uprights. When A A are set deeply and firmly enough in the cement, there is seldom any necessity of securing them to the ceiling or higher than the rod B B. The chain moves

freely up and down on the rods and adjusts itself to the position of the cow, whether she be standing or lying down. This tie has the advantage that it is simple and easily kept clean. If desired the iron pipes may be replaced with 4 by 4 inch hardwood, but these often give trouble in that they rot off at the point where the wood comes in contact with the cement.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Following is the formula for the insecticide known as Bordeaux mixture: Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), 4 pounds; quinine, 4 pounds; water to make 50 gallons. Use a tight barrel, such as for coal oil. Dissolve the copper in hot water, if wanted for immediate use, or place it in an old gunny sack and suspend it in the barrel, two-thirds full of water, until it is all dissolved. In another vessel slake the lime, add water until it is of the consistency of milk, and when cool pour it into the copper solution, using a sieve to remove all coarse material. Strain this mixture and fill the barrel with water; it is then ready for use. For plants which tender foliage only one-half the amount of copper and lime should be used.

Water-Injured Peach Trees.

Further notes are given by the author of a Massachusetts bulletin on the behavior of the winter-injured peach trees receiving (1) no pruning; (2) moderate pruning; (3) severe heading back; and (4) cutting back to stubs or dehorning (U. S. R. 17, p. 248).

The general conclusion of the preceding year, that moderate pruning is to be preferred for winter-injured peach trees, still stands, though the severely pruned trees made a relatively better showing under the stress of a good crop of fruit. The results of the experiment, as a whole, indicate that when the wood has been injured by freezing peach trees should be moderately pruned, removing not more than one-third to one-half the previous year's growth. "When only the fruit buds are killed, the wood being unharmed and the trees in good condition, prune severely, cutting back the annual growth to two or three buds. It may be expedient to cut some branches back even into two or three year old wood."

Ratio of Solids.

Some samples of milk may have 100 per cent more fat than other samples, while the solids not fat will not vary much over 25 per cent, but both increase together, that is, the more butterfat in the milk, the more solids not fat. In milk with the smallest amount of solid matter, the fat will be a little over 25 per cent of the whole, while in the richest milk the fat may be 37 per cent of the total solid matter.

Mutton and Beef.

The Wisconsin experiment station has been comparing the cost of production of mutton and beef. One hundred pounds of mutton were made by a wether lamb on 284 pounds of corn, 236 pounds of corn fodder and 22 pounds of potato. To produce 100 pounds of mutton in a steer required 394 pounds of corn, 150 pounds of bran and 645 pounds of silage.

Chicken Canker.

We quote from Farm Poultry a simple remedy for canker, given by Ida M. Cooke: "Take a basin of glycerine, add a few drops of salicylic acid, and mix with a bottle two-thirds full of alcohol. Fill the basin with alcohol, shake well before using and wash the beak buds, then fill up with alcohol, shake the bowl with a soft cloth on a stick. In a few days the sore will turn black and drop off. I have cured some of the very worst cases in a week with this remedy. It will keep for years by refilling with alcohol. It is good for cuts or bruises."

Great Year for the Hen.

The American hen is something of a bird. She becomes of some importance to the world of commerce. She points with pride to more than half a million dollars' worth of exported strictly fresh eggs. She cackles over the year's \$24,739 shipment of sperdicks to Panama. She shakes her feathers over the fact that beside furnishing forty million breakfasts every morning she adds to the foreign supply of eggs 2,500,000 dozen each year of the real American article.

Bringing Back Birds.

Alabama quail and Virginia pheasants are being introduced into all parts of Illinois by the State game warden, whose intention is, if possible, to place at least a pair of birds on each farm in every one of the 102 counties of the State. It is expected that farmers will protect them as much as possible from hunters and feed them during the cold season.

A rush of farmers to co-operate in this plan of the game warden is reported. Each is anxious to receive birds, and pledges himself to care for them. The end in view is the destruction of insects by the birds, and the expense of the enterprise are paid out of the fund from hunters' licenses.

Chicken Canker.

We quote from Farm Poultry a simple remedy for canker, given by Ida M. Cooke: "Take a basin of glycerine, add a few drops of salicylic acid, and mix with a bottle two-thirds full of alcohol. Fill the basin with alcohol, shake well before using and wash the beak buds, then fill up with alcohol, shake the bowl with a soft cloth on a stick. In a few days the sore will turn black and drop off. I have cured some of the very worst cases in a week with this remedy. It will keep for years by refilling with alcohol. It is good for cuts or bruises."

Fever Prostrates Crew.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 28.—The battleship Connecticut, proceeding from Southern waters to New York with an epidemic of typhoid fever among her crew, was in communication with Norfolk by wireless telegraph tonight when the vessel left the Virginia capital. A message from the Connecticut says 15 of the men stricken with typhoid are in a critical condition.