

ADVERTISING RATES: One Column... Twenty Dollars

Reading Notices will be inserted at the rate of Ten cents per Line.

Advertising Bills Collected Monthly

CHURCH NOTICES.

FRIENDS' CHURCH—SERVICES EVERY Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

W. OF THE W.—NEWBERG CAMP, No. 113, meets every Monday evening.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor: Moses Votaw Recorder: G. Hadley Marshal: W. T. Macy Treasurer: S. C. Christensen

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dentist, HAROLD CLARK. Gold-filling a specialty. All the latest methods used in extracting teeth without pain.

SAMUEL HOBSON, Photographer, NEWBERG, OR. Portrait and Landscape Artist.

NEWBERG FLOURING MILLS, NEWBERG, OREGON. J. D. TARRANT & SON, Proprietors.

Having recently equipped our mill with new and improved machinery, we are now prepared to manufacture the best grade of flour by the FULL ROLLER PROCESS.

Cash paid for wheat. Feed ground Saturdays.

PACIFIC COLLEGE, NEWBERG, OREGON. College Classes, Normal Course, Book-keeping, All the Grammar School Studies, Music and Art.

Excellent opportunity for good work. Board and lodging, \$3.00 per week. All other expenses very low.

THOMAS NEWLIN, President.

BANK OF NEWBERG, NEWBERG, OREGON.

Capital Stock \$30,000

JESSE EDWARDS, President B. C. MILES, Vice-President B. C. MILES, Cashier

Directors—Jesse Edwards, B. C. Miles, F. A. Morris, J. C. Colcord, E. H. Woodward.

Certificates of deposit issued payable on demand. Exchange bought and sold. Good notes discounted.

Correspondents—Ladd & Tilton, Portland; National Park Bank, New York.

Strangers visiting the city are invited to call at the bank for information concerning the city.

Correspondence invited.

EAST AND SOUTH

The Shasta Route SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland.

Table with columns: LEAVE, FROM AUGUST 16, 1893, ARRIVE. Lists train routes and schedules.

Dining Cars on Ogden Route.

FULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

Attached to all through trains.

Through ticket office, 134 First street, where through tickets to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent.

All above trains arrive and depart from Grand Central station, Fifth and J streets.

OREGONIAN RAILWAY DIVISION

Portland and Yamhill Railway.

Passenger depot foot of Jefferson street.

Airline mail (tri-weekly).

9:40 A. M. Lv. Portland. At 5:00 P. M. Arrive Newberg.

4:30 P. M. Lv. Portland. At 9:30 A. M. Arrive Newberg.

6:30 P. M. Lv. Portland. At 7:55 A. M. Arrive Newberg.

8:15 P. M. Lv. Portland. At 7:30 A. M. Arrive Newberg.

"Daily" tri-weekly.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. F. & P. Agt. Portland, Or.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ATLANTA, GA.

Address: THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., 725 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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THEY DIED TOGETHER.

Another Tragedy Added to Portland's Annals.

IT WAS A MURDER AND SUICIDE

A Well-Known Civil Engineer Shoots and Kills Mrs. Mabel Calvin and Himself—They Were People of Splendid Family Connections.

PORTLAND, Or., September 17.—It was about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when John W. Stengele, a well-known young civil engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Mabel Calvin of Worcester, Mass., who has been visiting with relatives here, and then, placing the deadly revolver to his own head, blew out his brains. The tragedy occurred on the sidewalk on the south side of Yamhill street about 100 feet west of Thirteenth street. Three shots were fired in quick succession, and the man and woman fell side by side on the pavement. Stengele died instantly, and his victim gave only one or two gasps after the arrival of several bystanders who witnessed the shooting. Unrequited love prompted the double crime.

The news of the terrible affair created intense interest, owing to the splendid family connections of both the dead and also their large circle of acquaintances throughout the city. Mrs. Calvin was a daughter of S. Forehand, President and principal owner of the Forehand Arms Company of Worcester, Mass., who is reputed to be worth several million dollars. She came here about eighteen months ago for the purpose of securing a divorce from her husband, and had been making her home with her relatives Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, at 472 Yamhill street. Stengele had been in Oregon five years, and for some time was employed at his profession of civil engineering. More recently he had been working for the city of Portland, and had been constructing the new water works. He had exemplary habits, and was well thought of by a host of acquaintances, and had friends all over the State, who will think it incredible that he would commit so foul a crime. His mother is quite wealthy, and lives in Chicago.

This letter explains that the shooting was premeditated. It is as follows: "I have a great deal of money in my pocket to pay for burial, etc. I am very particular how I am put away. Mabel is the only woman I really love. I cannot live without her, and if you know how I have been treated of late, you would not blame me, but I am almost impossible for me to write; I am so nervous. I realize what I am about to do perfectly, and I cannot for the life of me check myself. This desire to kill her and then myself comes over me a few days ago. I cannot live any longer. Best wishes. Jack."

Mrs. Calvin was a strikingly handsome woman. She had a particularly graceful carriage in her walk, but her most striking mark of beauty was her clear, healthy complexion. She had dark eyes and hair, and was of medium height and buxom figure. Her father supplied her with sufficient means to satisfy every whim, and although she had an extensive wardrobe of the latest style garments, they were all of subdued and modest shades. She spent two months during the past summer season at the seaside, and is well remembered by many who met her there.

VARIOUS INDIAN AGENCIES.

Stoux the Largest Tribe and Osage the Richest.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—C. C. Duncan, one of the five United States Indian inspectors appointed to travel and investigate the various Indian agencies, is in this city. Inspector Duncan has just returned from Round Valley, where 6,000 acres of land have been appraised to 500 Indians. He says the most of the reservation has little value, being composed largely of hills. Some of it has been sold at a low price. The business of the agency is pretty well closed, the Indians having been put in a nearly self-supporting condition. Inspector Duncan has been visiting a great many agencies on this Coast and elsewhere lately. He says that last year the statistics of the Indians showed that they had increased instead of decreased for the first time in twenty years. He added: "The reason is that they are relying on themselves. The Sioux constitute the largest tribe—some 17,000—that are under the government. The Osages are the richest people in the world. There are 840 of them, but they have \$7,000,000. They live in good houses, and are otherwise advanced from the sale of their lands some time ago. They received \$500,000 or \$1,000 for every man, woman and child; so they are well fixed."

Under the Mexican Flag.

NEW YORK, September 17.—It was announced from Panama that a new steamship line, the vessels to be built in England and to sail under the Mexican flag, is to be established between Panama and San Francisco to connect with the Tehuantepec railway.

The Seventh Magnitude.

NEW YORK, September 17.—A special dispatch from Kiel says Prof. Hattwig of Bamberg has discovered the variability of the star of the seventh magnitude in Hercules. The star is a variety of the Algol type.

WELLMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The Chicago Newspaper Man to Sail for North Pole on Wednesday.

LONDON, September 17.—Mr. Wellman, the leader of the American Arctic expedition, whose plans to explore the North were frustrated by the sinking of his vessel, which was crushed in the ice, will sail from Southampton for New York Wednesday next by the steamer Spreer. He will be accompanied by the American members of his party. In the course of an interview to-day Mr. Wellman said the failure of Lieutenant Peary to reach North Greenland shows that, like the Wellman expedition, he met unusual difficulties being from the extremely unfavorable season. He warmly defended the expedition against the charges made of inexperience and a bad outfit. He especially protested that he had not abandoned Peary on Danish Island. The professor, he added, had 1,200 pounds of provisions on the island, and was therefore in no danger from suffering from a lack of food. Prof. Ory had himself perfectly absolved himself from the charge of abandonment. In conclusion Mr. Wellman stated all the Norwegian members of the expedition had promised to accompany the next expedition. As to Messrs. French, Mohun and Dodge, he said, braver or better men cannot be found.

HIS POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

The Document is Brief and Was Written in the Stowe House.

LONDON, September 17.—The political testament of the late Comte de Paris was made public to-day. The document, which is very brief, is dated Stowe House, July 21, 1894, and says: "As I had no knowledge of my future, I would not attempt to trace a line of conduct for my son, feeling with perfect confidence that he will always uphold the traditions of our house, which are love for France and the faithful discharge of all the duties incumbent upon him. I hope that France will soon be reunited, all parties finding a basis of common agreement under a traditional monarchy. If I went to Frohndorf in 1873, it was to show my respect to the hereditary Prince. Since then I have tried to deserve the confidence of my party by fighting, although an exile, zealously for France. The document concludes by expressing his trust that God has not abandoned France, to whom he gave Saint Louis and Joan of Arc. He felt certain that France will return to her old religion, and meanwhile he could only hope for the unity of all existing parties. He was sure that his friends would understand and precede to all they hoped for."

THE YACHT RACE.

Propositions From the British Lord to Our Liking.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Both Lord Londale and Lord Dunraven are seriously talking of building a yacht to race for the American cup, and, judging by the comments in English papers, a number of important concessions will be asked of the New York Yacht Club. It is said that if the Englishmen decide to build a seventy or an eighty footer, they would like the New York Yacht Club to meet them with a boat of similar size and not have the Vigilant, Jubilee or Colonna put against their stern. They also say that they would like to have the races decided off Newport to avoid excursion steamers. While no formal proposition has thus far been made to the New York Yacht Club on the subject, it is believed that the British vessels are being built in secret, and those in authority say that neither proposition finds favor here or would be accepted under any circumstances.

AFTER INFORMATION.

Australia Wants to Learn Many Things From American Farmers.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—James McInnes Sinclair of Victoria, Australia, is in the city with a commission from the Department of Agriculture of Victoria to study the system in vogue among the farmers of this country. He said to-day: "The government of Victoria sent a man to Denmark a few years ago to report on the dairy interests of that country. The effect has been marvelous. Four years ago our exports of butter to the United Kingdom amounted to less than \$2,000. Last year our exports of butter amounted to \$3,500,000. Next year the figures will be upward of \$5,000,000. My visit to America is of a similar nature, though the scope of my work is greater. I have to report on all the various kinds of grain production over here, the sugar-beet industry, tobacco-growing and pork-packing."

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Mutiny in Chicago Because Their Pay Has Not Been Received.

CHICAGO, September 17.—A mutiny broke out in the ranks of battery D of the Illinois National Guard last night, and seventeen artillerymen were placed under arrest, pending a dishonorable discharge from the service of the State. The trouble has been brewing several weeks, and had its origin in the failure of the State to pay the men for their services at the stock yards during the recent railway strike in sympathy with the Pullman workmen. Last night was dull night, and when the order was given to "fall in" seventeen men refused to put on their uniforms and present themselves for roll call. One of the malcontents voiced the feelings of his fellows by saying: "We don't put on our uniforms until we get our \$50."

United States Preferred to Canada.

LONDON, September 17.—The Chronicle to-day publishes an interview with Sir John T. O'Brien, Governor of Newfoundland, who is spending a vacation in England, with reference to the question of confederation. Governor O'Brien says that, so far as Newfoundland was concerned, confederation was not a live issue; but, if the question ever arose, he should say that the people were probably more inclined to join the United States of America than Canada. It was most improbable, however, that such an issue would arise. There was no weakening of the loyalty of the people of Newfoundland to Great Britain.

LOOKING UP HER PAST

Mrs. McCall's Suit Against Young McAllister.

"FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED"

The Leader of New York's "Four Hundred" Will Defend His Son as Much as Possible—There May Be Some Testimony That Will Embarrass Her.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Ward McAllister believes in the old saw that "forewarned is forearmed," and when Mrs. McCall brings her suit for breach of promise against the son of the famous leader of the 400, there may be some testimony that will embarrass her. McAllister, Sr., has been gathering evidence with assiduity that proves that he is good for something more than a model for those who wish to be in the swim. He has learned that Mrs. McCall has rather an unenviable St. Louis record, and two well-known men of that city, as well as a prominent New York newspaper man, may have to tell what they know of the woman's past. One of the St. Louisians in question is Colonel John Norton, manager of the St. Louis Grand Opera House, who is one of the best known theatrical men in the country, and whose wife eloped some years ago with Henry Moore, managing editor of the Post-Dispatch. Mrs. McCall played a temporary engagement in St. Louis not very long ago, which she was to have terminated by marrying Colonel Norton through the streets with a horsewhip. All this, with much inside history, Mr. McAllister is said to have gathered as ammunition in case his son Heyward is called upon to renounce his celibacy.

SALUTE AT MIDNIGHT.

Why the Attack on Wei Hai Wei Proved a Failure.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The following remarkable message in the original has been translated by a Japanese gentleman in New York. It was sent by a special Japanese correspondent serving with the fleet in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li to the newspaper in Japan which he represents, and the name of which is for obvious reasons withheld. The Japanese government, which exercises a strict censorship over all news relating to the war, prohibited its publication. It is dated "With the Japanese fleet before Wei Hai Wei, Gulf of Pe Chi Li, August 12": "At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, August 11, our fleet, consisting of twelve vessels of war and a fleet of six torpedo boats, took advantage of the darkness of the night and crept into the harbor at Wei Hai Wei unknown to the Chinese in the forts and vessels. Six torpedo boats were sent out with the purpose of blowing up the Chinese warships anchored within. The fleet was proceeding in the wrong direction, and then, discovering their mistake, they turned back, changing their course and made straight to the place where the Chinese lay in safety. When midway a British man-of-war, which was anchored there, fired a salute to our vessels. As the torpedo boats were doing so in such circumstances, upon this all the electric and search lights at the forts were lighted in an instant, and soon all the forts were in activity. An exchange of shots followed, and the Japanese vessel was a very unusual thing to do in such circumstances. Seeing that the plan to take the Chinese by surprise had fallen through on account of the salute from the British, and further firing being of no avail, the Japanese retired. As the torpedo boats were returning, a Chinese torpedo boat discharged a torpedo against it, but failed to do any damage, and for its trouble was instantly rewarded by being sunk by a torpedo discharged from one of the Japanese boats. The salutes from the British vessels cannot be regarded as a signal to make the slumbering Chinese know of the presence of the Japanese fleet, as it is not customary to fire salutes at the dead of night."

THE OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

How They Evade the Law in Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, September 17.—A big gang of opium smugglers was unearthed to-day by Collector of Port Gaffey. One hundred and fifty five-tael cans of opium have been seized and several arrests made. The chief of the gang was Gus Magde, a restaurant keeper in Santa Monica, who was arrested this afternoon and brought to this city along with the opium seized. Steward Smith and a colored boy of the steamer Minneola are charged with having landed the opium at Port Angeles. The man named McClellan, a partner of Magde, is wanted, but has not as yet been captured. It has been known for some time that a well-organized gang has been operating in several places along the coast, and Collector Gaffey several weeks ago put Special Agents Cornell and Mappa to work up the case. They discovered that the smugglers were dropping the opium hereafter from sailing vessels outside, encased in black bags. These were sunk with weights, but had ropes attached above to boys. Confederates would go out in small boats and pull up the stuff and take it ashore in fishing bags.

Paying the Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—The first damages growing out of the collision between the steamers Oceanic and the City of Chester have been paid by the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company to the families of the victims. The accident occurred in 1888 in San Francisco harbor. Suits were brought in behalf of the six minor children of Columbus Davis and of three other children, whose parents were drowned. The jury awarded the Davis children \$10,000, and the steamship company appealed the case. The appeal is still pending, but the claim in full. The results of the other suits hinge on the decision in the Davis case, and they, too, have been settled. All in \$26,000 has been paid out so far by the company.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Not much business is reported in the local wheat market, and quotations remain unchanged at 67 1/2 to 70 per cent for Walla Walla and 75 1/2 to 77 1/2 per cent for Valley. Exporters claim No. 1 Walla Walla is not worth over 40c per bushel delivered, although 42c is being paid. The less figure represents the top of the market. Foreign markets are lower and weaker, with very little demand for cargoes. Freight rates are nominal at 32c for iron.

Produce Market.

Flour—Standard brands are quoted as follows: Portland, Salem, Cascade and Dayton, \$2.50 per barrel; Walla Walla, \$2.65; Snowflake, \$2.55; Graham, \$2.40; superfine, \$2.05.

Oats—The market is quiet at figures: No. 1 white feed oats, 30c on track; good winter gray, 25c@28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$5.75@6.00; barrels, \$6.00@6.25; cases, \$3.75.

Barley—Feed barley is quoted at 65c per cent as the extreme. Brewing is worth 80c per cent, according to quality. MILLET—Bran, \$14; shorts, \$15; chop feed, \$16@17; middling, \$18@19; market; chicken wheat, 60c@65c per cent.

HAY—Good, \$10@11 per ton. BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 25c@27 1/2c per pound; fancy dairy, 20c@22 1/2c; fair to good, 15c@17 1/2c; common, 12 1/2c.

CHEESE—Oregon, 8c@10c per pound; young America, 10c@11c; Swiss, imported, 20c@32c; domestic, 14c@16c.

EGGS—Old chickens are quoted at \$3.00@3.50; young, small, \$2.00@2.25; young, large, \$2.50@3.00. Young ducks are quoted at \$2.00@3.00, and young geese, \$4.50@5.00. These prices are nominal. Turkeys sell at \$10 per pound.

EGGS—Stocks are scarce, and the market is firm at 20c. VEGETABLES—Lima beans, 4c per pound; sweet potatoes, 1 1/2c@2c per pound; string and wax beans, 1 1/2c@2c per pound; cucumbers, 10c@15c per dozen; corn, 8c@10c per dozen; egg plant, 8c per pound; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 25c@35c per box; Oregon cabbage, 1 1/2c@2c per pound.

MELONS—Watermelons are worth 75c @ \$1.75; cantaloupes, 1.25@1.50; nutmeg, \$1.25.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears, 50c; grapes 75c@80c per crate; Oregon apples bring 60c @ \$1.10 per box; Walla Walla peaches, 40c @ 60c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$5.50@6.50; Sicily, \$6.50@7.00; bananas, \$2.50@3.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$1.75@2.50; pineapples, Honolulu, \$3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 15c@16c per pound; large, —; hams, picnic, 11c@12c; breakfast bacon 1 1/2c@1 3/4c; short clear sides, 12c@13c; dry salt sides, 11c@11 1/2c; dried beef hams, 14c@15c; lard, compound, in tins, 10c@10 1/2c; lard, pure, in tins, 12c@13c; pigs' feet, 8c, 45c; pigs' tins, 40c, 43 1/2c; kits, \$1.25.

WOOL—Valley, 70c, according to quality; Umpqua, 70c; Eastern Oregon, 60c.

HOPS—There is no settled market price. Dealers anticipate opening at 7c @ 8c.

Merchandise Market. SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.00 @ 1.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3 1/2c per pound; No. 2, 4c; large white, 3 1/2c; pea, 3 1/2c; butter, 3 1/2c; bayon, 4 1/2c; Lima, 4 1/2c.

COAL—Sales are slow and prices steady. Domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

CORDBAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 9 1/2c, and Sisal, 7 1/2c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22c@23c; Rio, 20c@21 1/2c; Salvador, 21c@21 1/2c; Mocha, 20 1/2c@22c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26c@28c; Latat Java, 23c@25c; Arabica's Columbia and Lion, \$23.30 per 100-pound case.

RICK—Island, 46c@50c.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year... \$1.00

Subscription Price Payable Invariably in Advance.

Address: GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.

THE FARM AND GARDEN

Results of Experiments With Subsoil-Plowing.

GRATIFYING IN GROWING FRUITS

Corn on Subsoil-Plowed Ground Seems to Possess a Special Element of Strength That Will Demonstrate the Value of Subsoil Cultivation.

The following letter, giving the results of experiments with subsoil-plowing, was recently received by the Secretary of Agriculture from Peter Youngers, Jr., of Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.: "Having practiced subsoil-plowing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with grain and vegetables. The ground was prepared by subsoil-plowing in the fall of 1892, and the crop of 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum forty bushels per acre) and the average not exceeding twenty bushels, we harvested a crop of seventy-five bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been subsoiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a good crop—about 125 bushels per acre. This season (1894) the crop consists of rye, oats, corn and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, while rye in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harvest, but not subsoiled—will yield ten bushels per acre. Oats on land subsoil-plowed in fall of 1892 will yield thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; oats on land adjoining ordinary cultivation will yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed), in each instance the seed, soil and planting being the same. The superiority of subsoil cultivation is especially conspicuous in the length of straw and stand on the ground. The results of experiments with this year's corn and potatoes cannot at this time be determined, but a continuation of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn we have ever had. Even under these favorable conditions the corn on subsoil-plowed ground seems to possess a special element of strength that will in all probability exert its influence in demonstrating the value of subsoil cultivation."

POULTRY NOTES.

Remember to keep the drinking vessels supplied with water. A small stock well cared for will pay more dollars than a large one neglected. Market your eggs when fresh and you will establish a reputation that brings money. Don't feed surplus cockerels till they become "old rustlers." It takes corn and cuts the price to do it. Some who supply customers regularly with fresh eggs use a rubber stamp to mark on each egg the date on which it was laid. Gather the eggs daily—store in a cool, dry place, and find as far as possible private customers that will take eggs weekly or often. When shipping poultry long distances supply the coops with corn and water. Do not mix a lot of meal and compel the eating of sour stuff. The hog has been called the mortgage raiser. Have you ever tried to see what a few hens well cared for will do toward preventing a mortgage? Many Colorado poultry fanciers are using extract of logwood as a preventive of cholera. Put enough in the drinking water, once a week, to render it the least bit bitter. Fresh eggs are always wanted and they are as hard to get in summer as in winter, and we are inclined to think harder for eggs so soon become stale in warm weather. We hold that no farm is properly stocked unless it has at least a small flock of fowls that are not half roosters, and that no farm is properly managed if the hens are not taken care of regularly. If you have old hens that are to be disposed of this fall, it will pay to sell as soon as they quit laying. Grain is money these days, and will bring no paying returns. BRAN VS. WHEAT.

The Results of a Test in Which They Were Compared.

In view of the very low price of wheat and the probable doubt in which many farmers find themselves as to whether to sell or feed their wheat, the results of a test I made last winter in which bran and wheat were compared may be of interest. On February 15 two lots of ewes with lambs averaging five weeks old were selected, making the lots as similar as possible. Each lot contained nine lambs and their mothers. They were confined in stalls, given what mixed hay they would eat, and were watered from pails. For their grain ration one lot was given half corn and half bran by weight, the other half wheat and half corn. The lambs were fed by themselves twice a day what they would eat up clean of the same ration. The bran-fed lot weighed at this date 173 1/2 pounds and on March 13 223 pounds, a gain of 50 1/2. Those fed on wheat weighed at the beginning of the experiment 168 1/2 and at the close 229, a gain of 61 1/2 pounds. Dropping out of account one lamb from each lot that made very little gain, owing to the fact that their mothers were very poor sucklers, those fed on bran made an average gain of 5 pounds 10 ounces