

TROUBLE IN TURKEY

Outbreak Against Christians Considered Inevitable.

STRONGER NOTE TO THE PORTS

The Crisis, Already Grave, Has Been Intensified by the Threatened Attack of Bedouins.

London, June 7.—There was much excitement in London about the foreign office yesterday on the receipt of official dispatches from Constantinople announcing that the Turkish government had refused to agree to the reforms in Armenia which were demanded by the representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia.

The crisis in the East is already regarded on all sides as being grave, and this feeling is intensified by the news from Constantinople today telling of the panic at Jiddah, the threatened attack of the Bedouins and the flight of the Europeans, who are seeking safety on board the vessels in the harbor.

IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

Champion Corbett's Wife Has Asked a Legal Separation.

New York, June 7.—The world this morning says: Rumors are current that there is trouble between Jim Corbett and his wife, and that she has begun proceedings for a divorce.

"I have nothing to say—not a word. I will neither deny nor affirm the truth of the report," she declared. Corbett was not in the city and could not be seen.

Corbett, when the foremost amateur athlete in San Francisco, met Miss Lake. She was studying to be a teacher in the state normal school. It was a case of mutual attraction, strengthened by the opposition of the parents on both sides, and culminated in a runaway match.

Mr. Lake, the father of Mrs. Corbett, said today in regard to the report that his daughter had sued for a divorce:

"The case is in the hands of Messrs. Howe & Hummel. I can't say if the suit is commenced. If not, it will be. Jim is quite crazy—that is certain. He has not been himself for some time. The woman who will be named as co-respondent has such complete mastery over him that he does not know what he is doing.

Corbett, when seen tonight, positively refused to be interviewed on the subject.

Japanese Manufacturers.

San Francisco, June 7.—Charles E. Pearce, a jute and cotton manufacturer of St. Louis, who has just returned from a trip through the Orient, is of the opinion that Japan will soon become an important factor in the manufacturing industries of the world.

The Bonds in Southampton.

Southampton, June 7.—William E. Curtis assistant secretary of the United States treasury, met the steamship Paris here today, and took charge of the bonds which were brought over by Logan Carlisle.

The Stanford Suit Commenced.

San Francisco, June 7.—The hearing of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford's demurrer to the suit of the government against Leland Stanford's estate for \$15,000,000, said to be due the government for Central Pacific bonds, was commenced in the United States court this morning before Judge Ross, of Los Angeles.

CHICAGO'S MORAL WAVE.

It is to be Revived and Intensified as Much as Possible.

Chicago, June 7.—President Baker, of the civic federation, is not inclined to grant immunity to the racketeer gamblers. Not only is the war on gambling to be continued, but it is likely the proceedings of the grand jury that set the gamblers at liberty, will get a thorough overhauling.

"Does this then put a stop to all attempts to suppress gambling at the tracks?"

"I think not. We shall, however, first try to secure a special grand jury to investigate the last grand jury and to take up the cases against the gamblers.

"We had a large number of witnesses and a sufficient amount of evidence against the men who were arrested and haled out. All these cases were postponed until the last hour of the session, and they heard only two witnesses whose evidence I believe related to but one or two cases, and refused to hear any other witnesses and voted 'no bills' on all the cases.

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HIS FEATURES PRESERVED.

A Bronze Statue of the Late Secretary to Be Made.

Chicago, June 7.—Sculptor R. H. Parks, of this city, is to make a bronze bust or statue of Walter G. Gresham. Relatives and friends of the dead secretary have decided to preserve his features and form them in bronze, but whether it will be a mere bust or a full length statue has not been determined.

The chances are the memorial will take the form of a statue. This movement has grown out of a desire to have in permanent form a tribute to the memory of the man whose integrity and attainments contributed a grand page to national history.

To gain one of the most important means to this end, it is necessary that the facial representation of the late secretary should be perfect in every detail. In order to get the measurement necessary for a work of this kind, Mr. Parks and a representative of the Gresham family, commissioned by Otto Gresham to take charge of the matter, paid a visit to the tomb of the secretary in Oakwood cemetery.

The casket was opened and Sculptor Parks directed the movements of an expert, who with a delicate set of instruments, took an accurate outline of the secretary's face and head. Mr. Parks then verified the measurement and made a sort of geometrical draft of the design.

Mr. Parks, when the foremost amateur athlete in San Francisco, met Miss Lake. She was studying to be a teacher in the state normal school. It was a case of mutual attraction, strengthened by the opposition of the parents on both sides, and culminated in a runaway match.

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THE TREATY OF PEACE

Commercial Provisions of the Oriental Agreement.

THE TRANSFER OF FORMOSA

The Concessions Will Open Up to the Enterprising Islanders Many Important Ports and Localities.

Washington, June 6.—Minister Denby, of China, in a dispatch dated May 25, has furnished the state department a synopsis of the treaty of peace between China and Japan. The commercial provisions are as follows:

A new treaty of commerce is to be made immediately after this treaty is ratified, and until the treaty is made, Japan is to have favored nation treatment. Six months from the date of the present treaty, April 17, the following concessions are to take effect:

First—The following ports are to be opened to Japanese trade, residence, industries and manufactures: Shin, in Hapei; Chung King, in Szechuan; Suchow, in Kiang Su; Hong Chow, in Chokiang.

Second—Steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze river, from Ichung to Chung King, and on Woo Sung river, and the canal from Shanghai to Suchow and Hong Chow.

Third—Japanese may rent or lease warehouses for storage of goods in interior China free of taxes or exactions.

Fourth—Japanese may engage in manufacturing, and may import machinery at all open ports.

In a previous dispatch dated April 22, Minister Denby states that Vice-Consul Bandfield, of New Chang territory, still occupied by Japanese troops, had received a communication from the Japanese authorities announcing that a special commission for the port had been appointed and that commerce would be carried on with certain restrictions usual and essential during military occupation.

Shanghai, June 6.—Lord Li Hung Chang, son of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, and John W. Foster, who have been to the island of Formosa for the purpose of formally transferring it to Japan, according to the terms of the treaty, have returned. Foster, in an interview, stated that Admiral Viscount Kaibayeta, formerly chief of the Japanese navy department, has been appointed governor of Formosa. The formal transfer was effected June 22. Foster will return to the United States on the first steamer.

The Alliance Afloat. Washington, June 6.—The state department today received from United States Minister Taylor, at Madrid, the complete and final answer of Spain to the demand of Secretary Gresham for a dissolution of the firing on the United States merchant ship Alliance. The document was brought to the attention of the cabinet by Acting Secretary Uhl. The answer is said to be entirely satisfactory to this government, as it fully meets its aims and spirit in the demand. Spain, in its reply, disavows the act of firing upon the Alliance; expresses regret at the occurrence itself and assures this government that measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the same.

Sentenced to Be Shot. Madrid, June 6.—General Prima de Rivera, captain-general of Madrid, who was shot yesterday by Captain Clavigo, is better. The trial of Clavigo by court-martial began today. In his defense, Clavigo stated he was driven to commit the deed by persecution to which he had been subjected by Rivera. He declared the general acted on the influence of a demi-monde who had a grudge against him. The general, he further stated, had ordered his pay to be withheld, with the result that he became obliged to seek aid from the generosity of his friends. The court pronounced the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be shot tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock.

A Murderer Bound Over. Port Angeles, Wash., June 6.—The preliminary examination of Henry Anderson, who on May 24, killed Phillip Brown, an Indian, on the Ozette reservation, was concluded today in Judge Brewster's court. Anderson was bound over to appear before the United States district court in Seattle under \$5,000 bonds. The defense did not go on the stand, and the witnesses for the prosecution, who were Indians, made a strong case against Anderson, who claims to have killed Anderson in self-defense. Much excitement prevails in this section, as it is claimed that only a United States commissioner has authority to bind a prisoner. A habeas corpus has been applied for.

Denounced the Supreme Court. Spokane, Wash., June 6.—The Trades Council adopted resolutions tonight denouncing the supreme court for sending Eugene V. Debs to jail, "for no other reason than it was the wish of a greedy corporation and the plutocratic thieves of the country." The supreme court is declared to be a factional, whimsical and unreliable, being out of the reach of the people and irresponsible. It is further declared that members of that body have been known to change their opinions on important matters without informing the public of the reasons, causes or amount of consideration for such changes of opinion.

Ingalls Is Pessimistic. Lawrence, June 6.—The university chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity this morning, to hear the address of Senator Ingalls to the law school. He took a somewhat pessimistic view of affairs generally over the country, and suggested the necessity for display of great wisdom in dealing with questions now agitating the public mind.

Strikers Taken In. Providence, R. I., June 6.—There has been a slight increase today in the working force of the several mills which opened their doors to the returning strikers yesterday.

HE WAS NOT DEPOSED.

Archbishop Kenrick Still in Possession of His Throne.

Rome, June 6.—It is stated at the Vatican that the brief cable from St. Louis announcing the pope's deposition of Archbishop Kenrick and nomination in his stead of Archbishop Kain, is due to an unfortunate misapprehension of a cable from Rome, which summarized the action taken by the congregation of the propaganda. The written decree was mailed to the United States several days ago. It does not denote Archbishop Kenrick from his present title or position nor appoint Archbishop Kain his successor. Such action could only have been taken through a papal bull. The present action is the decree of the congregation made for the purpose of assisting in the management of the administration of the church property of the archdiocese. Had the archbishop been relieved, he would have been given a new title as archbishop of a suppressed diocese in the far East, in order that the change would entail no sacrifice of dignity or station, but the decree made no change in his title and leaves him in possession of his present title as archbishop of St. Louis. It defines exactly and clearly the position of Archbishop Kain as coadjutor, making more definite powers than were conferred upon him a year ago. It does not, however, make him successor to Archbishop Kenrick, but gives him such powers as coadjutor that he will be able to carry on the laborious work of the archdiocese. The church property and affairs as though he were archbishop in name or fact. This will bring no deposition or removal of the venerable head of the archdiocese. It is regretted the few words sent by cable summarizing the full decree should have been misconstrued.

MAY FIGHT IN TEXAS

The Dallas People Confident of the Big Mill.

STEWART IS STILL NEGOTIATING

If They Secure It, It Will Be Fought on the State Fair Grounds the Third Week in October.

New York, June 5.—Fitzsimmons, Vendig and Stewart called on Lawyer Friend at his office and discussed the pros and cons of the big mill. They all agreed that everything looked promising for the meeting between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Lawyer Friend said he was satisfied with the guarantee and that the affair would go through. The Corbett end of it, according to Manager Brady, is also satisfied with the guarantee by the Texan. Later, the backers of the pugilists met in an uptown sporting house, and they repeated after the conference that they are confident the fight will be pulled off in the latter part of October at Dallas.

As preliminaries to the contest for the championship, it is proposed to match the winners of the Maher-O'Donnell and Choyinski-Hall fights, soon to be decided. Matches between Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, and Billy Smith, of Boston, and the best man at the weight against Billy Plimmer for a limited or a finish fight are also mentioned.

Dallas Tex., June 5.—In pugilistic and sporting circles it is regarded as certain that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place here. The following news was received here today from A. C. Stewart, who is in New York:

"An almost certain everything will be closed our way tomorrow night. I am trying hard to make terms that will leave the Yankee money in Texas."

The fight will occur during the state fair, which begins October 15 and ends the 31st. An immense building enclosing an amphitheater with a seating capacity of 30,000, will have to be erected for the occasion. This building will probably be erected just outside the fair grounds.

Quebec, June 5.—Attorney-General Casgrain was asked if there would be any objection on his part to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight coming off in this province and he replied:

"I certainly will not take place in the province if I can help it, and I will take all possible means to stop it if any attempt is made to have the contest come off here."

Salvation Army Defies the Ordinance. Los Gatos, Cal., June 5.—The local corps of the Salvation Army has bidden defiance to the recent ordinance passed by the board of town trustees to the effect that hereafter no drum-beating or horn-toting would be permitted on the streets of Los Gatos without first getting permission from the president of the board. The corps appeared on Main street last week as usual with their drum and cymbals. A warrant was issued for their arrest, charging her with violation of the ordinance. When arraigned she entered a plea of not guilty, and her trial was set for Saturday next. Instruction were received from the San Francisco headquarters of the army to make a test case.

Protest From Organized Labor. Chicago, June 5.—At the meeting of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, held at the bricklayers' hall last night, the committee appointed to investigate the legality of the proposed use of street railway cars as mail cars submitted its report. It said so far as it could learn there was no legal authority for the issue of permits for the use of these cars as mail cars. In the course of the discussion on this subject, Delegate Pomeroy denounced the proposition to the use of street cars as mail cars as opposition to the progress of civilization. The real objection to the use of cars on street car lines is said to be that in times of labor disturbances the government might use the lines for the transportation of troops, and in a case of a street car strike the men would be compelled to refrain from stopping the cars, or else come into conflict with the federal authorities.

Final Transfer of the Fair Wheat. San Francisco, June 5.—The final transfer of 179,600 tons of wheat, belonging to the Fair estate, was consummated this afternoon. Four leading shipping firms, George W. McNear, Epping & Co., Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and Girvin, Baldwin & Eyrice, were the purchasers at \$17 a ton, the certified checks given in payment amounting to \$3,053,200. McNear's claim against the estate for storage was \$110,000. The court allowed \$89,000 as commissions to the brokers who negotiated the sale.

Mrs. Hartley Must Go to Prison. Carson, Nev., June 5.—The request for a special meeting of the board of pardons to consider the case of Mrs. Alice M. Hartley, the slayer of Senator M. D. Foley, was complied with and the board met today. Petitions from all parts of the state asking her release were read and many friends spoke in her behalf, but they were of no avail. When a vote was taken one was for pardon and four against. Mrs. Hartley is sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment.

The Big Telescope Finished. Cambridge, Mass., June 5.—The great forty-inch lens, the highest telescope glass ever made, which Alvan E. Clark has been working on for more than a year for the Yerkes telescope, is completed, and will soon be shipped to its destination. The Yerkes telescope will be so much bigger than the Lick, now the largest in the world, that its promoters are confident that astonishing discoveries may be made as soon as it is set up.

Byrnes to Rival Pinkerton. New York, June 5.—It is reported that Thomas Byrnes, ex-superintendent of police, will organize a private detective agency in the near future.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

There is no particular demand in any of the produce lines, but receipts are not heavy, except in the case of berries, and the market cleaned up well. California vegetables are scarce. Oregon berries are plentiful and sold lower. Eggs are scarce and quite firm.

Wheat Market.

There is no market at present, as dealers are without ships. The grain year is practically closed. There are a few ships yet to be loaded, the wheat for which is in sight. Based on prices ruling in foreign markets, export values are as follows: Walla Walla, 51¢@52¢; Valley, 54¢ per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.00 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.60; Snowflake, \$2.00; Benton county, \$2.60; Graham, \$2.20@2.30; superfine, \$1.90.

Oats—Good white are quoted steady at 27¢@28¢; milling, 28¢@30¢; gray, 25¢@27¢. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bcs, \$5.75@6.00; barrels, \$6.00@6.25; cases, \$3.75.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@9.50 per ton; cheat, \$5; clover, \$6; oats, \$6; wheat, \$6. BARLEY—Feed barley, 62½@65¢ per cental; brewing, 80¢@85¢ per cental, according to quality.

MILK—Fancy creamery is quoted at 10¢@12¢; fancy dairy, 9¢@10¢; fair to good, 7½¢@8¢; common, 6¢@6½¢ per pound.

POTATOES—Weak; top quotations are 25¢ per sack. Onions—Good Oregon, 2½¢ per sack; new California, \$1.50 per cental.

EGGS—Oregon, are quoted at 11¢ per dozen. CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 8¢@10¢ per pound.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, firm at 1½¢ per pound; radishes, 10¢ per dozen bunches; green onions, 10¢ per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 25¢@30¢ per dozen; asparagus, 40¢@45¢ per dozen; green peas, 6¢@8¢ per pound; rhubarb, gooseberries, 3¢.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00@4.00; Sicily, \$5.00@5.50; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.75@2.75; New Orleans, \$2.00@2.75 per bunch; California navel, \$3.40@3.65 box; pineapples, Honolulu, \$3.35@3.50; sugar loaf, scarce at \$8.50.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Green peas, quoted \$1.25@1.50 per box; artichokes, 40¢ per dozen; cauliflower, 75¢@1.00 per dozen; corn, 75¢@80¢; cucumbers, hothouse, 75¢@1.00; garlic, 2¢@2.25 per pound; asparagus, \$1.75@2.00 per box; new potatoes, 1½¢ per pound; rhubarb, 12¢@15¢ per pound; string beans, 10¢@12½¢ per pound.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good, \$1@2.50 per box; common, 75¢@80¢; new Oregon, \$1.75@2.00; strawberries, California, \$1@1.25 per crate; Oregon, 50¢@60¢ per crate; cherries, 75¢@90¢ per box.

WOOL—Valley, 8¢@10¢, according to quality; Umpqua, 7¢@9¢; fall clip, 5¢@6¢; Eastern Oregon, 5¢@7¢.

HOPS—Nominal at the following range: 3¢@5¢ per pound. 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¢; Brazils, 12¢@13¢; fiberts, 14¢@15¢; peanuts, raw, fancy, 5¢@7¢; roasted, 10¢; hickory nuts, 8¢@10¢; coconuts, 6¢ per dozen.

MEAT MARKET. BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.00@3.50; fair to good steers, \$2.50@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.75; dressed beef, 5¢@6¢ per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$2.00@2.75; ewes, \$2.25; dressed mutton, 4¢@4½¢ per pound. VEAL—Dressed, small, 6¢@6¢; large, 3¢@4¢ per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.50@3.75; light and feeders, \$3.25@3.50; dressed, 4½¢ per pound.

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, \$1.90@2.25.

SUGAR—D, 4½¢; C, 4½¢; extra C, 4¢; dry granulated, 5½¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6½¢ per pound; ¼¢ per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ¾¢ more than barrels; maple sugar, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22¢@23½¢; Rio, 20¢@22¢; Salvador, 21¢@21½¢; Mocha, 26½¢@28¢; Padang Java, 31¢; Palembang Java, 26¢@28¢; Lahat Java, 23¢@25¢; Arabica's Mokaska and Lion, \$2.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$2.80 per 100-pound case.

COAL—Steady; domestic, \$1.00@1.75 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00. BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½¢ per pound; butter, 3½¢; bayon, 3¢; Lima, 3½¢.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 10¢, and Sisal, 6¢ per pound.

WAGES INCREASED AT STEELTON. Harrisburg, Pa., June 6.—Notice of a 10-per cent increase in wages was posted today at the Pennsylvania works at Steelton. The increase affects 3,800 men. The works are now running full in every department for the first time since the company passed into the hands of receivers two years ago.

Reported Sale of the Nanaimo Road. Victoria, B. C., June 5.—It is reported here that the Messrs. Dunsmuir have purchased the interests of Crocker and other California capitalists in the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and the Union coal mines at Comox. James Dunsmuir, president of the company, could not be seen and other officials did not know anything about it.

An Altruistic Colony Split Up. Santa Rosa, Cal., June 5.—It is rumored that the Altruistic colony, located at Markwest, a few miles from this city, split up into two factions recently. Work on the big hotel started there a few weeks ago has been stopped, and it is reported that the dissatisfied faction purchased the Origler ranch, above Cloverdale, and will go there and establish an independent colony. The colony stated at Markwest under flattering auspices last fall.

Stock Notes. With proper management medium weight hogs are the most profitable to grow for general market. When fattening an animal push from the start—gradually at first, of course, and save time and feed.

Overfeeding is waste—for indigestion is the result and food that is undigested is wasted.

FOR THE FARMERS

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

SULPHUR IN POULTRY HOUSES

Valuable Suggestion for Poultry Raisers—The Best Method for Dehorning—Stock Notes.

In a recent issue of Poultry Keeper, Dr. D. H. Dalton, of Pennsylvania, suggested a plan on the use of sulphur fumes for the destruction of lice in the poultry house, and as a disinfectant, which is not generally known or is not acted upon. He recites the fact that when sulphur is burned in a dry atmosphere the vapor combines with the oxygen of the air and forms sulphurous oxide, a substance which will destroy by contact, bacteria and all animal life that breathes, but has no effect upon microbes or animal life that does not depend for life upon the breathing of air. Thus it is seen that dry sulphur vapor will kill lice and bacteria, but will not destroy the eggs of lice or the microbes of germs of disease; but, he says, supply moisture to the sulphur vapor and sulphurous acid is formed, which is destructive to all forms of animal and vegetable life with which it comes in contact. For the practical application of sulphur fumes the doctor suggests to steam the poultry house, thereby supplying moisture, and then burn the sulphur, and he assures us that all lice, their eggs and all disease germs will be destroyed.

This is a valuable suggestion and poultry raisers should give it a trial. If the remedy is as effective as is claimed it will be a very simple, easy and cheap way of getting rid of poultry house nuisances.

In view of the danger of breathing sulphurous oxide and sulphurous acid, care must be exercised to see that no fowls or little children get into the house and breathe the fumes. If any of our readers use this remedy please report results—Journal of Agriculture.

MILK MAKING. While the milk is being elaborated by a cow the ends of the cells, which line the inside of the milk ducts and vesicles in her udder, seem to enlarge. Each one forms a small globule, and when this is perfected it drops off into the serum of the milk. Each bud or globule so formed is a globule of fat; from them is made all the butter from cow's milk. These tiny buds of fat seem to grow on the surface of the cells, partly by the destruction of the cells and partly by the conversion of some of the substances of the cow's blood into fat. They trickle down in and with the milk, and are held in suspension in it, not in solution as are the other solids in it. They mostly come during the latter part of the milking, probably because they do not move so quickly or easily as the liquid part of the cow's milk. The fore milk is thinner than the strippings, because the globules of fat do not free themselves from the internal linings of the milk ducts so quickly as the liquid of the milk.

The condition of the cow's blood and her nervous system very largely affect the quality of the milk she gives. Bad feeling, foul water or the absence of salt will induce in the cow a condition in which she will not yield good milk; a similar condition with its consequent effects may be caused by neglect, exposure, abuse or excitement. A cow has a peculiarly delicate organization, and must be handled with kindness, and any man who abuses a cow beats out the profit, for she will pay him back by giving less milk and that of a poorer quality. The globules of fat are so numerous that in a thimbleful of milk there will be found millions of them. It is estimated that there are one thousand millions of them in every cubic inch of milk. From these specs of fat the butter is made. To get them out of the milk is the task of the butter maker. They are too small to be strained out with the smallest sieve. Fifteen hundred of the largest of them placed side by side like a row of marbles would not measure more than one inch. If milk be left at rest they rise to the top because they are lighter than the liquid in which they float. The heavier parts of the milk are drawn down by the force of gravitation, and as the serum of the milk, composed of water, casein, sugar, albumen, etc., moves downward it displaces the cream globules and forces them toward the top.—Farm and Home.

Cautious Potash in Dehorning. J. M. D. writes in Orange Judd Farmer: "In the spring of 1894 I applied caustic potash to two calves as a dehorner. I supposed it had proved effective but early in the autumn the horns began to grow again and are now about two inches long. The small horn was taken off completely. What was the trouble?" The failure to completely kill the horn germ was undoubtedly due to an incomplete application of the potash. Best results are obtained by operating on the calf as soon as the horn button can be located. Clip off the hair covering it, wet one end of the stick of potash and rub the horn until it has a red inflamed appearance. When the scab comes off examine the calf's head, and if there is the slightest evidence of a horn, repeat the operation. Watch the animal and if the horns begin to grow give another application. If J. M. D. had observed this, he could have prevented the growth when he found that the first application had failed. The caustic had evidently not reached the horn germ and it finally developed. This method of dehorning has been tested not only by careful experiment station men, but by a great number of practical stock raisers and farmers, with satisfactory results. If thoroughly applied it will prove successful in nearly every case. It is by far the best method of getting rid of horns.

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