

China To Spend \$800,000 In Display At Fair

Marvelous Pagodas Will Rise at Panama-Pacific International Exhibition for Great Nation—Elaborate and Costly Will Be Work Shown.



Architect's Sketch of the Pavilion of the Chinese Republic at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, to be Erected at a Cost of \$300,000. Commissioner Ting Chi Chu and His Young Bride Reach San Francisco.

TING CHI CHU, commissioner of China to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, said that China's representation at the exposition will entail an outlay of \$800,000, of which at least \$300,000 will be expended on the Chinese pavilion. The exhibits will be the most elaborate and costly ever shown from the Celestial Republic at an exposition. Chu is a graduate of Harvard and counselor to the ministry of industry and commerce of China. He attended the Pei Yang university when Wu Ting Fang was president. He was born in Shanghai in 1897. Mrs. Chu, as Miss Ping Hu, graduated from Wellesley college in 1913.

Egg Settings Need To Be Tested

TO ALLOW a broody hen to sit on infertile eggs is not an economical practice. The eggs should be tested, and all infertile ones removed. By removing the infertile eggs those remaining will have a better chance of hatching, since there is not the danger of chilling. To leave infertile eggs in the nest endangers those containing live chicks. As incubation progresses, the shell of the infertile egg becomes more and more rotten, and there is danger of the infertile eggs becoming broken and the contents closing the pores of the fertile eggs, which if the coating is complete, results in the death of the chick.

In setting hens it is a good practice to set at least five hens at a time. When the eggs are tested on the seventh day, the chances are that sufficient infertile eggs will be found that all the fertile eggs can be given to four hens and one of the hens re-set.

GOPHER KIBAS

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Keep Nests Clean Is Poultry Advice

MANY a keeper of poultry has had occasion to regret not being careful enough about the nests where the birds lay and where they hatch their broods.

On farms where poultry are neglected it is safe to assume that the nests are worse neglected than any other feature of the poultry establishment. In the majority of neglected flocks it will doubtless be found that mites are present. In fact, we have found it a common sentiment among farmers that all flocks have mites. The presence of mites in the poultry house means that they are enormously abundant in the nests, where they hide under the nest material.

When some nests are lifted up it is found that the under part of the straw is alive with these very small marauders. Think of hens trying to stay long enough on such nests to deposit eggs but, what is worse, think of hens trying to hatch out broods with these parasites attacking them nightly.

Where mites are present the nests must be cleaned out every few days and the old material burned. Also the nest boxes should have the cracks filled up to prevent the mites from finding a hiding place. One of the very good materials to use for this purpose is what is called "tar" in the East and "pitch" in the West. It is the kind used on the hulls and rigging of vessels and is not the coal tar so commonly used for various purposes.

The pitch is solid and easily fills up the cracks and all apertures and will last forever. It can usually be purchased in small quantities and will be found very useful to have about.

Three Good Rules For Feeding

IT IS NOT PRACTICAL to spend the time necessary under ordinary conditions to figure out an extra ration for each individual cow. It is practicable, however, to make a mixture of grains and other concentrates and to feed each cow from this grain mixture in proportion to her daily milk yield, and then to give her all the roughage she will eat up clean, and be reasonably sure that she has had all the food she needs to produce milk to the limit of her ability under ordinary conditions. The following rules of feeding are suggested by the Pennsylvania station:

1. Feed grain in proportion to milk yield, that is, give her, for example one pound of grain mixture a day for each three or four pounds of milk produced in one day.

2. Feed all the roughage that the cow will eat up clean, up to the point where she gains too much weight.

3. Whenever she becomes too fat, reduce the amount of roughage, leaving the amount of grain to be determined by the milk yield.

When a cow leaves uneaten either grain or roughage which is free from mold, dirt or foreign material, it should be removed immediately, the manger swept clean and a much smaller amount given until her appetite returns, as evidenced by the cleaning up of her manger.

Keep the sheep's fleece clean and free from burs if you wish to get the top price of the market for your wool.

From 95 per cent of deaths by hog cholera, the serum treatment in Missouri is said to have reduced deaths to 14 per cent.

Would Rather Farm Than Dance



Mrs. C. E. Conant, Woman Farmer.

MRS. C. E. CONANT arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu recently on the liner Mataoula with a host of ideas obtained on Hawaiian plantations which she will use in the Imperial Valley, where she is to be a "farmerette."

Until April 21 she was Miss Margaret Pewtress. Mr. Conant, whom she married, is a New York lawyer, who made a fortune ranching in the Imperial Valley. They went to Honolulu for a honeymoon.

"Farm life is splendid," said Mrs. Conant today. "I can hardly wait till I get down to the ranch. It's more fun to grow cotton than to tango, and I'd rather look after the sheep and the stock than take a vacation trip to the mid-Pacific."