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TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Events of the Day in a Condensed Form.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Items of Importance From Domestic and Foreign Sources—Cream of the Dispatches.

Disastrous prairie fires in Western Kansas have caused great loss of life and property.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific for the six months ended December 31, were \$11,588,148, an increase of \$1,635,633.

Associate Justice Peckham, the latest acquisition to the supreme bench, has taken his seat. Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath.

City Treasurer Henry Bolin, of Omaha, Neb., is short more than \$115,000 in his accounts. He offers no explanation for the default.

A board of naval officers has been appointed by the navy department for investigating the condition of the nine monitors lying at the League Island yard, Philadelphia.

Disorders have occurred in the East End of London growing out of the fact that the German and Dutch sailors about the docks were hissed. The windows of the shops kept by German Jews were broken, and several German clubs were closed.

The London Times, in an editorial, reminds the United States that "whether we have troubles in Europe and Africa or not, we will not yield on the Venezuela question. We have insulted nobody, but if we are compelled to fight we shall be ready to defend what is worth fighting for."

Stephen V. Emmons, a prominent gold miner of New York, has addressed an open letter to President Cleveland, setting forth a unique plan for maintaining the treasury reserve. His suggestion is that if the secretary of the treasury will put himself in communication with the owners of gold mines throughout the country, he can cause the entire product of the United States to be at the disposal of the government in exchange for silver coin. He promises the co-operation of all his interests.

At the request of Senators Mitchell and McBride the secretary of the interior has directed a special agent of the department to proceed to Oregon immediately, to make such investigations as can be made at this season of the year in relation to the alleged appropriation and occupation of lands within the Bull Run reservation (from which Portland receives its water supply), the pasturing of cattle and sheep thereon, and the destruction of timber by forest fires and trespassers. This agent is directed by the secretary to confer with the chairman and other officers of the Portland Water Company and their attorneys, to co-operate with them in every way.

New Mexico offers to supply the necessary land free of cost for the colonization of Armenians in this country.

The rebel chieftan, Gungunhana, who has been making war on the Portuguese in Mozambique, South Africa, has been captured, and the rebellion will be terminated.

Judge Morrow, of San Francisco, gave judgment in the sum of \$300 to a passenger who was refused accommodation on the steamer Willamette Valley for the reason that he had a scowler's ticket.

Judge Shiras, of Iowa, in the federal court at Omaha, rendered a decision declaring that in cases where Indians have become citizens with all the accompanying privileges, the government is still bound by the treaty stipulations existing while the tribal relations were sustained. He holds that it applies on all reservations, and is wide in scope.

A dispatch from Berlin says that serious rumors are in circulation regarding the situation of Italians in Erythraea. Their position is said to be almost desperate. It is learned that the tension between England and Italy regarding the refusal of the former power to allow the latter to disembark troops at Zelaya has become very serious.

The notorious outlaw, Bill Dooley, is again creating trouble for the officers, this time in Texas.

Both Cincinnati and St. Louis are working hard to secure the national Democratic convention.

F A special from Rome says 10,000 Abyssinians were killed or wounded in an attack upon Makille.

The heirs of the late Jay Gould are being made to pay their inheritance tax by the New York courts.

The available cash balance of the treasury is something over \$180,000,000 and the gold reserve below \$60,000,000.

Charles H. Hill, a former ball-player of note, shot and killed his wife on the streets of Oakland, Cal. Domestic troubles were the cause.

The government is taking active steps to put a stop to poaching in Yellowstone Park, in order to protect the few remaining buffaloes.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, has been married to Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mayor Strong, of New York city, performing the ceremony.

The term of F. B. Rockefeller, the ex-banker of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who closed the doors of his private bank in

February, 1893, derelicting 600 depositors out of nearly \$500,000, has expired.

Edwin Fields, who at one time owned a large part of the city of Tombstone, Ariz., and a mine worth more than half a million, has been taken to the poorhouse at Danning, Ill., to spend his few remaining years.

Attorney-General Maloney, of Illinois, has begun quo warranto proceedings against the National Linseed Oil Company on the ground that it is a trust. The case is similar to the proceedings pushed to a conclusion against the late whisky trust.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, of Ottawa, Ont., authorizes a statement relative to Canada's position in regard to arbitration of the Behring sea seizure claims, that Canada has agreed to the terms of the treaty and promptly forwarded her assent to the British authorities.

Three brothers were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in Philadelphia. The boys experimented with a toy safe, which they were trying to open with dynamite, an explosion occurring, breaking open the door. The three were so badly burned that their death is momentarily expected. The mother sustained serious injuries trying to put out the flames.

Alexander J. Boroday, an electrician of the Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is believed to be held a prisoner by the Russian government, probably in Siberia. He was a naturalized American citizen, but had been active in political agitation in Russia before coming here. Albert Schmidt, general superintendent of the Westinghouse works, has communicated the facts to Secretary Olney.

A dispatch from Johannesburg says it is reported from Pretoria that Dr. Jamieson and other officers interested with him in the recent disturbance with the Boers, in South Africa, have been started for Natal, where they will be handed over to the British authorities to be tried under the laws making it a punishable offense to prepare a warlike demonstration against a friendly state.

A representative gathering of men and women of Detroit, took action expressing of keenest sympathy with the Armenians, and also by a gift of over \$500 made a substantial beginning in rendering financial aid to that oppressed people. The meeting also adopted memorials to the United States government, and to the queen of Great Britain, urging action which shall forever end the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against Christians.

The London correspondent of the Associated Press says that Great Britain is seriously and steadily preparing for war on a very large scale at sea and on land, against Germany, or against Germany, France and Russia, should they combine against her. Emperor William threw down the gauntlet; it was promptly picked up and energetic steps were immediately taken by the British government to back up this action by a most imposing display of sea power.

Those in a position to have early information on the subject, claim to have good reason for believing that large German banks intend to subscribe for \$40,000,000 of the new government loan. The Deutsche bank, it is said, intends to subscribe for \$25,000,000 of the bonds, and the Bleichroeders for \$15,000,000. It is also said that the imperial council has been largely influenced in consenting to these subscriptions by the strained relations now existing between Germany and England.

Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, and the other mate and a seaman terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the big four-masted English ship Jeannette Cowan, on Vancouver island, Paget sound, otherwise known as the "Boneyard of the Pacific Ocean." Seven people are dead and two injured. The officers of the tug tell a harrowing story of the wreck and of the crew and its surroundings as found by them.

The interest of American millers is centered in the next meeting of the executive committee of the National Millers' Trade Association, to be held January 27, in Chicago. Millers have recently practically decided upon a persistent agitation for reciprocity with South American countries, and will make a determined effort for the repeal of that portion of the tariff law which they think conflicts with the flour interests of the United States. B. A. Hart, a member of the association, says the prospect of the Cubans gaining their independence will have a tendency to promote commercial relations between the new republic and this country.

A Wreck in Mexico.
City of Mexico, Jan. 13.—A telegram from Progresso announces the wreck of the steamer Oxford on Alern's reef. Twelve of the crew came ashore, but the rest are missing.

Jeannette Cowan Reported Lost.
Seattle, Jan. 13.—Shipping men here say that the iron ship lost on Vancouver island is the British ship Jeannette Cowan, 2,496 tons, 125 days out from Cape Town for Vancouver.

News From Japan.
Yokohama, Jan. 13.—An address to the throne censuring the government for surrendering the Liao peninsula has been rejected. Strong reinforcements of troops are going to Formosa to assist in pacifying that territory.

Dingley's Bond Bill.
Baltimore Sun: Chairman Dingley's bond bill has the serious defect of not authorizing the retirement of the greenback. The greenback is to be hoarded, not retired.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All Parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia—Washington.

Adams county claims not to have had a sheriff's sale advertised for two months.

The large log jam in the Coweeman, in Cowitz county, was recently broken with dynamite.

Waitsburg is discussing the matter of putting in a pumping station during the dry season.

E. P. Brinnon, a pioneer of Jefferson county, is dead. The town of Brinnon was named after him.

Snobomiah expects to add an important industry this year to her resources, namely: a beet sugar factory.

The teachers of Walla Walla county have decided to have a permanent organization to hold a monthly meeting at Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Prescott and Dixie.

The Whatcom board of trade has appointed a committee to look up a site for the Lynden creamery on Bellingham bay where good shipping facilities can be had.

The merchants and ship owners of San Francisco and Puget sound contemplate a telegraph line from Tatoosh island to Gray's Harbor. This stretch of country is totally uncovered.

Tacoma exported last year 337,210 tons of coal, valued at \$1,630,177; wheat valued at \$2,018,989, and 273,954 barrels of flour, valued at \$672,126, making a total of nearly \$4,500,000.

The executive committee of the Northwest Mining Association have decided to call a convention on February 22, at Spokane. Invitations will be extended to the state officials of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

The Everett school board has determined to bond the outstanding indebtedness of the district, and then to put expenses on a cash basis. The board is not inclined to issue any more warrants. The problem it has to solve is to run the school without going in debt.

The Great Northern contemplates increasing largely the working forces at the big shops at Hilliard. It is proposed to do all the repairing of the Western division at this town. At present there are about ninety men in the shops, this number will be increased to about 300.

The Northern Pacific railroad Company have notified the county auditor that they will work out their property road tax in this county, instead of paying the cash, as provided by law. This is an innovation and the probabilities are that the company will contract with a gang of men to work out their road taxes in each county.

The salmon pack statistics for the Columbia river for 1895 show: Spring pack—Chinook salmon, 437,810 cases; total value, \$2,711,853.75; amount paid for fish, \$1,776,547. Allowing one-half of the catch to Washington fishermen makes the amount received by the fishermen of the Washington for spring salmon delivered to canneries, \$588,273.50. Fall pack—92,086 cases of silveride; 31,500 cases of Chinook; 3,500 steel head. Total 187,086 cases, valued at \$456,509.60.

The report of Fish Commissioner Crawford for the year 1895 shows many points of interest in the development of one of Washington's leading industries. In this document he says: The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated by the recent legislature from the fish commission fund, for the purpose of erecting and operating artificial salmon hatcheries. A hatchery with a capacity of turning out 6,000,000 young salmon annually has been erected on the Kalama river, a tributary of the Columbia, and is now being operated. There are now in this hatchery over 4,000,000 young Chinook salmon in various stages of development. A station for taking and eyeing salmon spawn has been built on the Chinook river, in Pacific county. The total amount expended from the appropriation is \$7,077.

Oregon.
There are five stamp mills now in Jackson county.

The Columbia river is now lower than it has been for many years.

Of forty-three vessels examined by the health officers at Astoria, during the last quarter, no contagious diseases were found.

A cargo of lumber is strewn along Elk Beach for miles, which is supposed to have been floated off the decks of lumber schooners during the late storm.

The Southern Miners' Association has formed a permanent organization at Grant's Pass. About 200 miners were present and genuine enthusiasm prevailed.

Sturgeon fishing has become quite an industry around The Dalles. Several large catches are reported in that district, a recent one weighing 435 pounds.

Fourteen additional machines for making small nails have just been added to the Everett nail works. The works have been run overtime for some weeks to keep even with orders.

The Polk county census returns show 2,440 legal voters. The entire population is 9,193. Over 2,000,000 pounds

of hops were raised; 795,951 bushels of wheat, and 530,507 bushels of oats.

The Coos Bay Creamery Association paid in actual cash to its milk reducers during 1895, \$18,500. Notwithstanding the low price of butter this season, the year was fully as good as in 1894.

Work on the construction of the freezing and packing house, at Goble, is progressing as rapidly as possible. The machinery will arrive this month and the establishment will be ready for operation by May.

Mrs. Warren, the first white child born in Oregon and one of the survivors of the Whitman massacre, was recently married to William Cochran. The couple have moved to San Jose, Cal. The bride was 60 years old at the time of the marriage.

The promoters of the Oregon summer school have formed a corporation with a capital of \$20,000, at \$1 per share. The objects of the association are to advance the standard and efficiency of the teachers of the various educational institutions of the state of Oregon. It is intended to maintain and conduct one or more schools and to provide lectures and instruction on pedagogics and the associated sciences.

The total population of Oregon is about 378,000, a gain of more than 100 per cent over 1885, and of 18 per cent over 1890. Between 1880 and 1890 the state increased at the rate of 79.53 per cent. Increase has been more rapid, therefore, between 1885 and 1890, than between 1880 and 1890. On the other hand, the rate of increase was greater between 1885 and 1890 than between 1890 and 1895. It will never be as large again, because a greater immigration will bear a smaller proportion to the whole. Oregon gained 294.65 per cent between 1850 and 1860 because the original population was so small that the immigration of that era exceeded it. The gain of 18 per cent between 1890 and 1895 is just about such as is shown by states which are growing, but not receiving considerable immigration. New York gained 18 per cent between 1880 and 1890.

Idaho.
A new lumbering enterprise has just been started at South Boise. The mill cost \$40,000, and will cut about 4,000,000 feet this year. The maximum capacity is 40,000 feet per day.

A coal mine has been located about twenty-five miles from Idaho Falls. It is a superior quality of coal and can be delivered at that place for \$3.50 per ton, one-half of the price of soft coal at the present time. It is a very light coal, free from iron and with great heat. A road is to be constructed to the mine.

A company has been organized, which has secured deeds to gravel bars, and water rights about the Horseshoe Bend to Salmon river. It is the object of the company to construct a large cut through the neck of the bend which will be 13,000 feet long, and by this means drain 9,000 feet of the present river channel.

A Chicago capitalist is about to launch on the Snake river a veritable floating mining camp. On the boat there is a good-sized boarding and lodging house to accommodate 150 miners, an immense stationary engine and boilers, together with dredgers and pumps of all sizes. This mechanical boat battery will move up and down Snake river, working the banks for gold.

The report of Wells-Fargo & Company gives the total mineral production of Idaho, in 1895, at \$7,353,320, an increase of \$511,900 over last year. Of this production the gold was \$2,531,000; silver, 2,907,450; lead, \$2,026,680. The difference between Wells-Fargo's total and the assay office estimate is largely accounted for by the different value per ounce of silver, the mint using the coinage value and Wells-Fargo the commercial price. The difference, 62 cents, amounts to \$3,500,000.

Montana.
A new hotel is to be built early in the spring at the old Hunter's Hot Spring's resort.

A stucco company has been incorporated with a capital stock of 15,000. It is to work the gypsum fields at Kibbey.

The Odd Fellows at Belt have let a contract for a new building. The lower floor is to be used as a public hall.

The Great Falls soap factory offered a good price for a band of horses at Stevensville. Small cayuses are worth more for soap than any thing else at present.

Governor Rickards is on a trip to the national capital for the purpose of securing aid from the federal authorities to remove the marauding Cree Indians across the border.

The long bridge over the Yellowstone, five miles south of Livingston, was blown into the river by a high wind. It is a total wreck and cost Park county \$8,000.

The production of gold was 4,100,000; of silver, 4,500,000 ounces; of copper, 212,000 pounds, and of lead, 24,500,000 pounds. The output of copper is estimated as being 65 per cent of the production of the United States. The receipts of bullion at the Helena assay office during 1895 were 10 per cent greater than last year, and 47 1/2 per cent greater than during 1893.

Montana produced in metals about 40,115,000 during the year 1895, just ended, taking the value of the silver at the coinage rate and estimating the last two months of the year on a pro rata basis. The official report of the assayer for this office will not be ready until some time in March, but it is believed that the figures given will not vary more than a few thousand from the real amount.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Uncertainty in Money Market Affects Trade.

R. G. DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

The Speculation in Products Has Been Quiet at Better Prices—Iron Quotations Are Lower.

New York, Jan. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, says:

The new year begins with such uncertainty that business is somewhat retarded. The proposed sale of bonds offers ground for confidence in the future, but no one is able to determine what its earliest effects may be in the money market, and for the time, it is a cause of hesitation, rather than hopefulness.

Speculation in products has not been active. Wheat is about 1 cent higher, and corn the same, without distinct reason in each case, for the government report, tardily conforming to commercial estimates of some months ago, did not command great confidence. Wheat receipts at Western points were almost double last year, 2,805,702 bushels, against 1,305,700 last year, but Atlantic exports were a little larger than last year. Corn receipts are about a quarter lower than last year, while Atlantic exports are about four times as large.

The industrial situation has not materially changed. There is much hesitation in the iron business, and some advance in Bessemer pig. Finished products of iron and steel are on the whole quoted a little lower. The business in nails is extremely lower. Nothing is doing in rails, and, while there is rather a better demand for sheets and plates and several good orders are reported for structural work, angles are quoted a shade lower. Everything turns on the contracts for ore which are still unsettled, but the great excess in production of pig-iron over the present demand is no longer denied, and it is expected that quite a number of furnaces will presently discontinue production. Lower prices for Alabama iron renew competition with Eastern furnaces.

Sales of wool are large, 6,699,300 pounds for the week, against 5,236,715 last year, although a large part of the purchases are of a speculative character, based upon a belief that prices may be advanced, if the new tariff bill goes into effect.

Failures for the week were 431 in the United States, against 421 last year, and 53 in Canada, against 54 last year.

THE MIOWERA SAFE.

After Leaving the Strathveit She Proceeded to Honolulu.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 13.—The steamer Warimoo arrived this afternoon from Australia. She brings welcome news of the safety of the Miowera, having spoken her January 2, at 10 A. M., about 100 miles off Honolulu. The Warimoo brings lengthy reports from Captain Stott, regarding his attempted rescue of the Strathveit, which contains particulars already related by the officers of the disabled steamer. After relating how the Strathveit had been lost during the storm December 23, Captain Stott proceeds:

"It was blowing such a fierce gale that it was impossible for us to do anything, the sea being so heavy that the Strathveit at times would be engulfed nearly out of sight and at other times towering above us. It was noticed that the Strathveit rolled so heavily that the green light at times was nearly perpendicular with her port bow. We kept well in sight of her lights until 4 A. M., bearing east one-half south, when suddenly, they were lost to view, and, from the tremendous sea running, we feared that she had foundered."

"Owing to the very heavy cross sea that was running, we had for our own safety at 5:30 A. M. to head the Miowera to sea southwest and go dead down, as we found the force of the waves was endangering our rudder and rudderpost, and we were shipping heavy water on board, flooding the stoke hold and also down the engine-room skylights, which were stove in, and causing considerable other damage. The rise and fall of the steamer in the sea was so great that she buried her stern six feet under water, but notwithstanding all the above, and, at the risk of our ship, we held on to the Strathveit to the very last, until the hawsers parted and we could do no more."

"We remained near the place of parting for fifteen hours and then proceeded to Honolulu."

TRADITION DEFIED.

Leo to Address an Encyclical to Non-Catholics as Well as Catholics.

New York, Jan. 13.—Special advices to the World from Rome say:

The central object of Pope Leo's policy has always been to bring about—or prepare a grand reunion of the Christian churches. The holy father has already published two encyclicals devoted to that end. One was addressed to the princes and the people. The other took the form of an appeal to Anglicans. A third encyclical will shortly be made known. It is to be addressed "Ad Omnes Christianos." (To All Christians.) Thus one more innovation will be added to the others of the present pope. In former times it was the custom to address the papal documents "To the Bishops and the Faithful in Communion With the Holy Apostolic Church." Leo XIII. has defied tradition by dedicating his encyclicals to non-Catholics as well as Catholics.

THE EMERGENCY BILL.

Comments of Leading Editors on the New Tariff.

Philadelphia Times: The many and various arguments against an increase of the tariff are reinforced by the latest treasury statement, which shows the revenues for the past six months to have been \$3,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 1894 and the expenditures \$4,000,000 less. While refined mineral oils and their products represent nearly a fourth of this value, the increase in the exports of iron and steel, machinery, leather and manufacturers, china and glass chemicals, silk fabrics, and several other items, is even more remarkable, showing conclusively the influence of lower duties, especially on raw material, in enabling American manufacturers to enter the markets of the world. This most valuable progress the tariff proposed by the house of representatives would abruptly destroy.

Guilty of Misrepresentation.

New York Times: This is a "general tariff bill." Those who help in the majority report of the ways and means committee and on the floor of the house that it is not such a bill know that they were guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. The bill changes every duty in the present tariff, except those relating to sugar, and it also takes wool and lumber from the free list. Why should any one deny that such a measure is "a general tariff bill?" And so the programme is laid out—to take wool from the free list now, imposing the McKinley duties on the carpet maker's raw material and 60 per cent of the McKinley duties on clothing wool, with a corresponding increase for woolsens, and to enlarge all the other rates by 15 per cent; "in 1897-98" to enact the entire McKinley tariff, or something worse; a subject all business interests to tariff agitation during the political campaign of next year, and (if the Republicans shall win at the polls in 1896) during the two years thereafter. How do business men like this prospect?

Cannot Shape the Republican Policy.

Philadelphia North American: The president cannot shape the policy of the Republican party. He asks for help, and he must expect help as Republicans may see fit to prescribe it. He will probably accept such help as is foreshadowed by the house. Having led the country into embarrassments, the Democrats cannot expect to be permitted to devise the means of getting back to firm ground. They had that privilege last year, and utterly failed to rise to the level of the occasion. None of the measures offered are the embodiment of the policy of the Republican party. They are provided for the emergency, are merely temporary expedients to tide over a difficulty that only a powerful remedy can remove.

A Great Fraud.

Utica Observer: The ways and means committee of the house of representatives have undertaken a very large job in trying to palm off a measure for protection as a measure that complies with President Cleveland's request. There has been no greater fraud attempted on the American people. It is peculiarly reprehensible because it is taking advantage of a public crisis to impose an unjust, iniquitous and repudiated policy of taxation upon the American people.

A Temporary Measure.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The tariff bill, while passed by a party vote, is not a party measure. No protectionist would accept, as a tariff settlement, the preservation of the incongruities of the Wilson act with a 15 per cent raise. It ought to be recognized by the Democrats that the acceptance of the Wilson schedules, as a basis for an increase of revenue, is just what it claims to be, a temporary measure to provide revenue enough to stop the swelling of the public debt.

The Syndicate Condemned.

Cincinnati Enquirer: If the managers of the majority in the house were in real earnest about this business of finance, why did they not proceed to investigate the much condemned transaction under which a syndicate made an enormous and unnatural profit out of the taxpayers of the United States?

Assumption Unfair.

New York World: It is currently said that the senate will not pass the bill of relief. The assumption is unfair. There is no warrant for saying that the senate will refuse to pass an act so obviously necessary for the relief of the treasury under conditions such as those that now exist.

Democrats Should Not Object.

New York Mail and Express: No patriotic Democrat can consistently object to the emergency measure just passed by the house of representatives. While it does not essentially sacrifice or surrender the principle of protection it is nevertheless practically a tariff for revenue.

Why Democrats Oppose.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The Democrats attack this bill because it is a step away from the Wilson-Cleveland abomination. These Democrats declare that we do not need money. That is funny. Great public enterprises are still held up. The Philadelphia mint, for instance, languishes.

Something Unusual.

New York Tribune: Probably no one has supposed that the tariff bill passed by the house would be adopted by the senate without an alteration. It scarcely ever happens that the judgment of the senate accords in every detail with the judgment of the house.

INTENSIVE DAIRYING

Make a Few Acres Support a Large Number of Cows.

WASHINGTON STATE DAIRY LAW

The Law Prohibits the Selling of Skimmed Milk Under Pretense That It Is Unskimmed.

"Intensive dairying is the science of making a few acres support a larger number of cows than is generally the custom, says the Pacific Coast Dairyman. It is called the practice of soiling. By this system cows are not allowed to run in the pasture, as is usually the case; but they are kept up, and all green food out and fed to them. The ideas brought out above exactly fit our people owning ten and twenty-five acre tracts. Nearly every one is more or less familiar with the wonderful butter producer, the Jersey cow, but it is not every one who is familiar with the way the Jersey cow is cared for on the beautiful island of Jersey. The people on the Jersey island are situated like many of our people, with small holdings—ten and twenty-five acre tracts. The land being very valuable, is not fenced. Then one might well ask, how are the thousands of cows cared for and kept? They are cared for in two ways—leathered with thirty or forty feet of rope and changed as needed, and kept in stables and fed out and fed to them daily. This is the intensive idea—to make a small tract produce more and support many more cows than would be possible under the system of allowing them to roam at will in large pastures.

To those who are now in the dairy line, and others who may engage in it, here is another important point: Arrange so as many of your cows as possible may be fresh about the 1st of September. You will find your cows will bring in more income by this plan than to have them fresh in the spring. What calves you raise are ready to turn out in the spring; your cows are in full flow of milk when milk commands the highest price, and they are dry in July and August, when it is worth the least money. Then through the cow during fall and winter you can turn your hay and roots into cash monthly.

The Dairy Law.

State Dairy Commissioner Smith, of Washington, says that their state law has been the cause of increasing the product of the dairymen 20 per cent. This is due largely to the effect the law has had in decreasing the sale of oleomargarine. It provides that oleomargarine shall not be colored, but must be sold at its original form. It is as white as lard, and is of course not so tempting as when richly colored so as to resemble a fine quality of butter. This spoils its sale, and the Cudahy Packing Company is fighting the law on the west side. We have a cow butter man in Seattle who has been arrested several times for selling colored "oleo," and one of these cases is now pending in the superior court, to which he appealed after being convicted in the justice court. When oleomargarine first began to come in under the law it was white. It would not sell, and the manufacturers said they believed they could give it a shade darker color in the process of manufacture without adding any coloring matter. This was advisable under the law and they tried it. They imparted a slight color to it, and then they said that by the same process they could make it a little darker yet. I had no doubt of it, and was not mistaken. They continued to make it darker till it looked like butter once more. The law also prohibits the selling of skimmed milk under the pretense that it is unskimmed. A man may sell skimmed milk if he wants to, but he must not lead the purchaser to believe that it is pure. That is one thing I want your city council to insert in the new milk ordinance—a provision requiring that cans from which skimmed milk is being sold shall be properly labeled. The law also prohibits the watering of milk under any circumstances. Persons knowing of any violation of the law, either by selling skimmed milk under false pretenses or watering milk, should report it, and violations of the law would soon stop.

Dairy Notes.