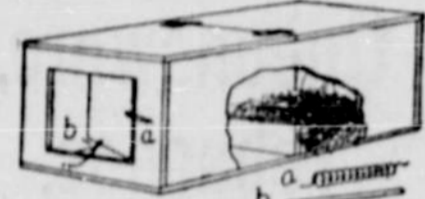




Home-Made Trap Nest.

Seven years ago I devised a trap nest which is simple and works well. I can find no fault with it that does not apply to any other kind. The constant attention they require is more than I care to give, so I do not use them now. They are simple of construction and anybody with eyes and hands can make them. The first thing is a box 13 or 14 inches wide and deep 2 feet long. Nail a 3 or 4-inch board across center on bottom to retain nesting material. Cut an opening in one end 8 inches square and make the door 7x8 inches. Nail some small hinges on inside to hang the door. Get some small spring wire and turn some springs a, on a half-inch spindle 2 1/2 or 3 inches long. Fasten one end to door, the other to side, so that when the door is pushed in the spring will be strong enough to pull it back shut. Fasten with two short nails or screws a piece of flat spring, b, like those used in corsets at the opposite side of door on the floor of nest box. Raise this spring and have it just long enough to prop the door two-thirds open. Have a little notch cut in door to hold it up. When the hen pushes



DETAILS OF TRAP NEST.

her way into the nest the door will relieve this spring, and when the hen steps into nest compartment the door closes. Put on a check so the door will not swing out. Hinge a cover on top of other end of box to gather the eggs and take the hen out. Don't make these boxes tight, but leave plenty of change of air. Look at them every hour when the hens are busy.—W. T. Wallis, in Farm and Home.

Washing Eggs Injures Them.

Several dealers have spoken to me lately of unusual trouble with washed eggs mixed in with current packings. These washed eggs do not keep at all when the weather is even moderately warm, and it is a serious mistake to put them in when shipped for any distance to be held, says the New York Produce Review. When shippers have local consumptive outlets which use the eggs up at once it is all right to wash dirties, for such trade, but they are absolutely no good for distant shipment, and a packer will soon ruin the reputation of his brand by packing them with clean unwashed eggs. It ought to be well known that washing eggs removes the mucus which closes up the pores of the shells, and the air then has ready access to the contents, hastening decay.

Consumption of Turkeys.

It is estimated that 20,000,000 turkeys or 200,000,000 pounds are consumed in this country during Thanksgiving week every year. Many millions of these pass through the Chicago market on their way to the towns of the Middle West and to the Eastern commission houses. About 700,000 are sold in Chicago itself during the week. These turkeys come from all parts of the country, especially Pennsylvania and the South and West. Formerly some of the New England States had great reputations as turkey producers, but the supply has fallen off continually, while at the same time the demand has greatly increased.

Proper Way to Churn.

The agitation in churning should be as violent as the form of churn will admit. The churning is to be stopped while the butter is in the granular form. In order to have as thorough churning as possible, the temperature of the cream should not be over 53 degrees.

The Buttermilk should be drawn from the churn and the butter washed. The butter must be removed from the churn and salted while yet in the granular form. The amount of salt should be to the taste of the customer. For most people one ounce to the pound is required.

Plowing Better than Disking.

A North Dakota farmer estimates that by disking in place of plowing a piece of flax land he lost fully \$100 on his barley crop; that by leaving half his seed grain untreated with formaldehyde he lost another hundred, and that by not cleaning thoroughly his seed grain he lost fully \$200 more. All these figures were gotten at by comparing properly handled land and seed with the returns from improperly handled seed and land right alongside of it.

Potash Required by Corn.

The stalks required to grow a crop of 100 bushels of corn contain about fifty-two pounds of potash while the grain contains nineteen pounds or seventy-one in all. As the stalks grow before the ears are formed, they will exhaust the potash in the soil, if it is deficient, so that when the ears are made there is little potash left for them. This shows the necessity for the use of a liberal supply of potash in reclaimed swamp lands.

Dairy Products of One County.

Polk County, Wisconsin, has thirty creameries and four cheese factories. Last year these factories had over 2,000 patrons and the number of cows owned by them was more than 14,000. In 1905 the creameries made 1,803,709 pounds of butter, which sold for \$391,502, and the cheese factories made 580,820 pounds of cheese, which sold for \$53,303, a total of \$444,805. Most of these creameries are co-operative.

This is a good illustration of what intelligent dairy industry will do for a county when well pursued. Of this county Hoard's Dairyman says: A large portion of this country was a lumber wilderness thirty years ago. It is a fair sample of much of Northern Wisconsin when taken hold of by the hand of the dairyman.

The Cows in Winter.

Cows need sun and light and air. Don't shut them up in the dark. A greenhouse is a better place for a cow than a basement.

Take the chill off the water you give the cows. Ice cold water takes just so much vitality out of them.

If you have time to do the extra work, give the cow hot feed. There is the same difference for a cow between a hot breakfast and a cold one that there is for a workman. Hay cut short, steamed or cooked in hot water, with a little meal added, makes a good meal for the cows.

Keep a big lump of rock salt where the cows can get at it all the time. More than half of the blood is made up of salt in one or another of its forms.

The Farmer's Outlook.

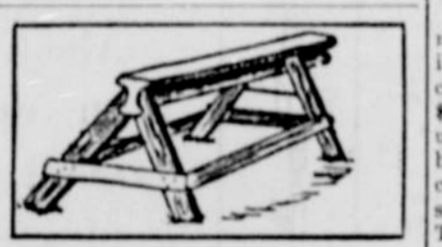
The farmer's standard of living is rising higher and higher. He sends the common things of his farm to the cities to become luxuries. He is becoming a traveler; and he has his telephone and his daily mail and his newspaper. His life is healthful to body and sane to mind, and the noise and the fever of the city have not become the craving of his nerves, nor his ideal of the everyday pleasures of life. A new dignity has come to agriculture, along with its economic strength; and the farmer has a new horizon far back of that of his prairie and his mountains, which is more promising than the sky-line of the city.—Secretary James Wilson.

Drained Bottom Lands in Illinois.

During the last twenty-five years the cultivation of large tracts of the richest prairie lands in Illinois has been made possible by the construction of large open ditches and by tile drainage. For example, in one county in the Illinois Valley bottoms 75,000 to 100,000 acres of rich alluvial lands have been reclaimed by this method and rendered fertile by the subsequent application of potassium in which the soil was deficient. The same is true of a large area in the northwestern part of the State, where a partly soil has been rendered more fertile by the application of potassium.

Cheap Portable Anvil.

It may be made with four poles or pieces three inches square, with ends beveled and notched. Put each two



HANDY FARM ANVIL.

pieces together in the form of an old-style A harrow, with bolt at point where shown, and a brace across the middle. Then insert a piece of railroad rail as long as the frame into mortices cut in the apex of each of these A frames. It will be found very substantial and handy to do many jobs on that require much hammering.

Best Fertilizers for Fruit.

In very many cases potash fertilizers have decidedly improved the qualities of fruits. In nearly all cases when ever the percentage of this element has been raised, the change has been accompanied by an increase of sugar and a decrease of acid. Other things being equal, the fruit with the largest percentage of sugar will bring the highest price. In addition, less desirable varieties may be brought up to a higher standard, thus giving value to some good quality, as hardness and prolific bearing.

Pointers on Feeds.

In experiments made in feeding straw it was found that linseed meal and cut straw fattened steers more rapidly than linseed meal and hay, as the straw proved the better substance for separating the linseed meal and preventing clogging in the stomach. Corn meal and cut hay proved to be a better ration than corn meal and cut straw.

Apple Timber.

In parts of Michigan larger quantities of apple wood logs are cut and sold for saw handles, says an exchange. Apple timber is hard, tough and without much grain, and once it is shaped it seldom splits or sheds. No other lumber is so well fitted for saw handles. The supply in Michigan comes in short logs six or eight feet long from abandoned orchards.

Horse Inheritances.

Good sense and docility, as well as lack of sense and treachery, are matters of transmission by inheritance. This is true of ailments, habits of action, disposition and all those things which go to make a good or bad horse.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Monday, February 4.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The senate occupied the first two hours of its session today in perfecting the house bill permitting the government to take an appeal on points of law in certain criminal cases. The bill is intended to reach cases similar to that against the meat packers.

The bill was laid aside to permit further discussion of Carter's resolution aimed at the recent order of the secretary of the interior preventing the issuance of land patents to entrymen until after an examination on the ground by a special agent. Heyburn continued the Newark he began several days ago and Newlands followed in defense of the secretary.

Bacon made a brief statement intended to show that Beveridge had been in error regarding the operation of the child labor law in Georgia.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house passed a number of important bills today, including the McCumber service pension bill, the omnibus lighthouse bill and the omnibus revenue cutter bill. The omnibus lighthouse bill carries a total appropriation of \$1,598,500 for the lighthouse establishment and an additional sum of \$195,000 for additional lightkeepers.

The house, by a vote of 10 to 65, concurred in the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill, loaning the Jamestown exposition \$1,000,000 and safeguarding the loan by a lien on the gross receipts.

Bills providing for the protection of game in Alaska and authorizing a refund of certain taxes continued under the revenue act of 1898 were also passed.

Saturday, February 2.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Two hours were spent today by the house on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, speeches against the measure being made by Heyburn, Clark of Missouri and Kiefer. Impressive eulogies were delivered on the late Senator Gorman of Maryland. Out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Flack, whose death was announced, the house at 4:05 adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The senate devoted most of the day to the reading of the Indian appropriation bill for the adoption of committee amendments. Several bills authorizing the construction of bridges and one extending the terms of leases in the Yellowstone National Park were passed. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned at 3:30 o'clock out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Flack, of New York.

Friday, February 1.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senators paid tribute today to the memory of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland. All business for the day was suspended at 2:30 o'clock, according to a special order, and eulogies were delivered expressing the profound sorrow and regret of the senate at the death of the Maryland senator.

Previous to this order many bills of minor importance were passed, including one fixing the salaries of city mail-carriers, making the first year's salary \$600, with an annual increase of \$100 until a maximum salary of \$1,200 has been reached. Another bill passed increases the pension of all Indian war survivors from \$8 to \$10 per month. There are now 5,000 survivors of these wars.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Appropriations for rivers and harbors again occupied the attention of the house today. The speeches again dealt largely with the proposed canal from Chicago to St. Louis and the deepening of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to the Gulf to 14 feet.

Clark, of Missouri, delivered a characteristic speech on behalf of the Mississippi river project. Others who discussed the bill were: Rodenberg, of Illinois; Rainey, of Illinois; Crupacker, of Indiana; Madden, of Illinois; Graff, of Illinois; Shackelford, of Missouri; Chandler, of Mississippi; Mahon, of Pennsylvania and Garrett, of Tennessee.

Bills were passed fixing the boundaries of land adjoining the Coeur d'Alene reservation in Idaho, and creating two additional land districts in Alaska, located at Nome and Fairbanks.

Thursday, January 31.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The river and harbor appropriation bill occupied practically all of the time of the house today. After a short colloquy over the

Oregon's Fate is in Doubt.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Repairs to the battleship Oregon are held up because of shortage of money. The house naval committee has agreed to report a special bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to put the new turret on the Oregon and Massachusetts and make other important alterations which will modernize both ships. If this bill passes, the department will utilize part of its general fund to complete repairs to the Oregon. The total cost will be about \$1,250,000. There is some opposition to this course.

Mulkey at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 30.—When the senate meets at noon tomorrow, Senator Fulton will present the credentials of Senators Bourne and Bourne, and will ask that the oath be administered to Mr. Mulkey. If Mr. Mulkey's credentials are approved, he will be sworn in, and at once enter upon his duties. Mr. Bourne will not make the oath until March 4. Mr. Mulkey arrived too late today to be sworn in, and did not go to the senate at all.

Navy May Relieve Famine.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Humphrey today laid before the Navy department a novel plan for relieving the fuel famine in the Northwest, particularly in Washington. He found the navy has at its coaling stations large quantities of coal for which it has no immediate use, and other deliveries are being regularly made under contract. He suggests that all this coal be sold to the people of the Northwest.

State Aid for Tillamook.

Salem, Jan. 30.—Representative Beals, of Tillamook and Yamhill, in a bill introduced yesterday, asks an appropriation from the state of \$50,000 to be expended in deepening and improving the harbor in Tillamook bay. The bill authorizes the appointment by the governor of a commission of five persons, reliable residents of Tillamook county, who shall have charge of the work incidental to the expenditure of the appropriation asked.

Monday, February 4.

Salem, Feb. 4.—By a vote of 24 to 1 the senate adopted the house joint memorial asking congress to submit to a vote of the people a proposition to elect senators by direct vote.

Two constitutional amendments were adopted by the house today. Originally they were those of the state tax commission providing for taxation of property by classes of subject.

The senate passed the house fertilizer inspection bill over the veto of the governor. This is one of the bills vetoed at the close of the 1905 session and has already passed the house.

A bill to repeal the anti-scalping law was defeated in the house by a vote of 28 to 26, six members being absent.

Two bills were killed in the senate by indefinite postponement. They were: Giving effect to unrecorded deeds, and creating Clark county.

The senate passed a joint memorial demanding that granted lands be sold for not more than \$2.50 per acre.

The senate sustained the governor in his veto of the board of control bill of the 1905 session. All the other vetoed senate bills were indefinitely postponed.

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Salem, Feb. 1.—War on normal schools has broken out again in the legislature, and the forces demanding abolition of two of the four institutions are considerably stronger than ever before.

Representatives of the Oregon State Grange are fighting the bills enlarging the powers of eminent domain for certain corporations.

Both houses have passed the bill requiring fruit box labels to show the name and address of the grower and the packer.

Eight bills were introduced in the house, among them one to appropriate \$75,000 for the purchase of additional grounds for the Agricultural college. Seven new measures were presented to the senate.

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Salem, Jan. 31.—Speaker Davey has proposed constitutional amendment. His plan is for the people to elect the presiding officers of the legislature the same as any other officer.

Representative Jackson's bill taxing mortgages was indefinitely postponed. Double taxation was feared by the opposition.

There is some danger of the bill giving osteopaths an independent examining board being shelved in the senate.

Among the 23 new measures in the house today was one to annex a part of Grant county to Baker county; creating the Twelfth judicial district; to prohibit "treating" in saloons and to repeal the poll tax law.

One of the most sweeping bills of its character to make its appearance in the senate legislature is that of Representative Brix, introduced yesterday and providing for appropriation and use of the streams of the state by corporations or persons. The bill declares that all streams, sloughs and waters of the state which have not sufficient water capacity of serving the uses of commerce or of profitably floating, during any part of the year, upon natural water or freshet, logs, ties, shingle bolts or other products of the forest, shall be declared public highways.

There is a proposition on foot to raise the salaries of members of the legislature from \$120 to \$500 for the session.

Wednesday, January 30.

Salem, Jan. 30.—Plans for free locks at Willamette Falls have turned from a state appropriation of \$400,000 for building new locks, or buying locks now existing, to an appropriation of \$300,000, contingent on an additional appropriation from congress sufficient for building new locks, or the purchase of the old ones by the national government. Such was the outcome today of a tussle in the house over the bill appropriating \$400,000 for building new locks.

But for a defect a bill would probably have been passed by the house requiring passengers on cars who are unable to obtain seats to pay but half fare. It will be corrected.

The compulsory education bill prepared by Superintendent Ackerman passed the senate. It requires teachers to compare their registers every two months with the census of the district and report to the county or city superintendent those children not attending.

The senate indefinitely postponed the bill appropriating \$65,000 for the Jamestown exposition. The reason was the large appropriations needed for other purposes.

The house passed the bill increasing the appropriation of the Oregon Library commission from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per annum.

Twenty-five new measures were added in the house today, bringing the total up to 316. The senate added the unlucky number of 13 to their list.

There was very strong opposition to the new quarantine law proposed by the bill of Senator Smith, of Umatilla, giving the state board of health quarantine powers in towns and on trains, but it passed the senate by a good majority. Miners of the state are interested in a bill by Representative Moore, of Baker

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county, creating the office of inspector of mines, providing for the appointment of deputies, defining the duties and fixing the salaries of both.

Free passes for public officers of the state and of districts and counties must be furnished by any railroad exercising the power of eminent domain, according to a bill introduced by Representative Freeman, of Multnomah, prepared by John F. Logan, of Portland. This free transportation is intended to compensate the public for the privilege of eminent domain, and will save the taxpayers considerable money.

Tuesday, January 29.

Salem, Jan. 29.—A bill has been presented in the house providing for the branding of packed fruit with the name of the packer, the grower and the locality where grown.

According to a house bill presented last week mortgages are to be taxed by the holder thereof. This provision was not discovered until today.

A bill has been introduced in the house exempting from the state corporation tax all farmers' ditch companies of which there are many in the semi-arid districts of the state.

Committees have been appointed in both houses to investigate the state institutions. This session, however, they will not be allowed any clergy or mileage.

Much opposition is being developed to the new water code as drawn by the Portland board of trade.

To place the printer on a flat salary of \$5,000 per year and appropriate \$20,000 for a building and plant is the object of a bill by Speaker Davey.

The general appropriation bill, prepared by the ways and means committee, carries a total of \$1,244,970.

Most of the new bills in the two houses today were of a minor character. Among them, however, was one creating the new county of Cascade, increasing appropriation for Agricultural college from \$25,000 to \$50,000, abolishing the death penalty, and appropriating \$10,000 for the portage road and authorizing its extension to The Dalles.

The house passed eight of its bills today. All were of a local character. The senate passed three and killed two of its measures.

Work of Land Thieves.

Salem—Because of the recent land-fraud investigation and other pressing reasons State Land Agent Oswald West, in his regular biennial report to the governor, has recommended several changes in the land laws and in the regulations of the land commission. The report shows that about 530,000 acres had been obtained by fraudulent methods. H. H. Turner, of Salem, executed a large portion of the certificates and sold them to A. T. Kelliher. Both were indicted by a Marion county grand jury, but Turner turned state evidence and Kelliher, who was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, appealed, and his case is still pending in the Supreme court.

Jamestown Fair May Win.

Salem—The senate committee on federal relations has decided to report favorably the bill to appropriate \$65,000 for an exhibit at the Jamestown exposition.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50¢-75¢ per box; choice to fancy, \$1@2.50; pears, \$1@1.50.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 7@8¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 3¼¢ per pound; cabbage, 2¼¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen; celery, \$3.50 @4 per crate; pumpkins, 2¢ per pound; squash, 2¢ per pound; sprouts, 8¢ per dozen.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.35 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1.40@1.50; common, \$1@1.25.

Wheat—Club, 68¢; bluestem, 70¢; valley, 66¢@67¢; red, 66¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$29; gray, \$28. Barley—Feed, \$22 per ton; brewing, \$23; rolled, \$24@24.50.

Rye—\$1.45@1.45 per cwt. Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Vall-y Timothy, No. 1, \$14@15 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17@18; clover, \$9; cheat, \$9; grain hay, \$9@10; alfalfa, \$14.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 32¼@35¢ per pound. Butter Fat—First grade cream, 36¢ per pound; second grade cream, 26¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 39½¢ per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 12½@13¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 11½@12¢; spring, 13½@14¢; old roosters, 9¢@10¢; dressed chickens, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, live, 17¢@17½¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20¢@21¢; geese, live, 10¢@12¢; ducks, 16¢@18¢.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@9¢ per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 26¢@30¢ per pound; cows, 46¢; country steers, 66¢@5¼¢. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 86¢@8¼¢ per pound; ordinary, 66¢. Pork—Dressed, 66¢@8¼¢ per pound.

Curbs Land Barons.

Salem, Jan. 30.—Curbing of Coos bay land barons, who hold lands granted by congress in 1869 for the Coos bay wagon road on condition that the grantees or their assigns would sell it at not more than \$2.50 an acre and in not larger than 160-acre tracts and only to actual settlers, is the purpose of a bill introduced today by Senator Malarkey. It would compel the barons to deed to any bona fide purchaser who shall offer the \$2.50 an acre stipulated in the grant.