

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

The following are some of the more important measures passed by both houses of the legislature at the session just ended:

H. B. 181, Barrett of Umatilla—Permitting sale of firearms and ammunition to Indians.

H. B. 186, Brown—Invalidating wills of unmarried persons subsequent to their marriage.

H. B. 199, Barrett of Washington—Providing for construction of county roads on county division lines.

H. B. 208, Campbell—Providing an eight-hour day for employes at state penitentiary and laborers and mechanics employed by state and county.

H. B. 217, Farrell—Regulating stretching of wires over railroad right of way.

H. B. —, Barrett of Washington—To prevent employers requiring employes to board and trade at specified places.

H. B. 221, Freeman—Requiring judgment debtors to make oath as to possession of property they claim.

H. B. 231, Washburne—Authorizing the transfer by a sane spouse of property acquired during disability of insane spouse.

H. B. 241, Freeman—Compulsory pass law.

H. B. 345, Vawter—Deputy fish warden for Southern Oregon at \$1,000 per annum.

H. B. 363, Bayer—To prevent solicitation by attorneys of damage suits for personal injuries.

H. B. 337, ways and means committee—Appropriating \$20,000 for payment of interest on certificates issued by state.

H. B. 380, Dobbin—For assessment of transient livestock and division of tax between interested counties.

H. B. 382, Reynolds—Prohibiting sale of liquor within two miles of an Indian school.

H. B. 384, Knowles—Permitting county courts to levy tax for scap bonds.

H. B. 385, Burns—Regulating manufacture and sale of foods and drinks.

H. B. 389, Burns—Requiring state food and dairy commissioner to publish monthly bulletin.

H. B. 394, Northup—Regulating life insurance companies.

H. B. 403, Campbell—Increasing salary of labor commissioner to \$2,000 per annum.

H. B. 412, Jackson and Pike—Making a year's residence in state necessary to admission to Soldiers' home at Roseburg.

H. B. 414, committee on Soldiers' home—Increasing appropriation to \$15,000.

H. B. 415, Soldiers' home committee—Increasing salary of commandant at home to \$1,000 per annum.

H. B. 420, ways and means committee—Appropriating \$20,000 for new buildings at State Fair grounds.

H. B. 245, Chapin—Requiring partnerships to reveal parties in interest.

H. B. 249, Dye—Authorizing establishment of high school districts by contiguous school districts.

H. B. 250, Davey—Providing for permanent record of election returns in each county.

H. B. 251, Davey—Allowing vacation of street or alley in unincorporated towns on petition of owners of abutting property only.

H. B. 254, Davey—Placing state printer on flat salary of \$4,000 per annum beginning in 1911.

H. B. 270, Vawter—Increasing fees for admission to the bar.

H. B. 271, Freeman—Making dogs personal property.

H. B. 279, Barrett of Umatilla—Appropriating \$10,000 for operation of portage road at the Dalles.

H. B. 297, Farrell—Extending limit on female labor to mercantile houses.

H. B. 302, Freeman—Abolishing fees paid district attorneys in divorce cases.

H. B. 304, Dobbin—Creating Tenth judicial district.

H. B. 317, Pike—Creating Twelfth judicial district.

H. B. 324, Connell—Revising and compiling state laws.

H. B. 325, Newell—Abolishing \$1 road poll tax.

H. B. 334, Reynolds—Increasing salaries of superintendent and assistant physicians at state insane asylum.

H. B. 338, Freeman—Authorizing sheriffs to replace lost tax deeds.

H. B. 3444, Perkins—Allowing county fruit inspectors actual traveling expenses.

Among the more important bills which were vetoed by the governor are:

The appropriation bill for Drain and Monmouth schools. This action was taken on the ground that each school should have been provided for by an independent bill, and the governor also contends that the people do not want four normals.

Senator Kays' bill providing for garnishment of wages of public employes—Johnson's road bill.

Representative Perkins' bill permitting orchardists to kill birds which destroy crops.

The measure by Beach providing for voting machines.

By Hosdon, changing irrigation law. Creating the office of cheese, dairy and creamery inspector.

Jackson's bill changing fishing laws. Johnson's bill regarding inspection of stock food.

Surveying in Harney.

Burns—The Oregon Short Line has five surveying parties in the field in this county locating the route of the Oregon Eastern, from Ontario to Natron. The road is mostly located up Malheur river to Crane Creek gap, and there is one party looking up a route through the Malheur pass and around the south side of Malheur lake. There is not much saved in mileage by going on the south side of the lake, but it is claimed that a better grade can be had.

Chapin's bill prohibiting partnerships under assumed names.

All bills creating new district agricultural societies or increasing appropriations for fairs.

GATHERING DATA ON CARS.

Commissioner Campbell to Ask Shippers for Many Details.

Salem—One of the important undertakings of the Oregon Railroad commission is the collection of accurate information regarding the shipment of produce in carload lots. Commissioner Campbell is now arranging with the lumber companies to have them report to the commission every application for car, the number and kind, the date of application, and the date the cars were furnished; the date loaded, started from the shipping point and the destination. The commission will also arrange to learn when the cars reach the consignees and when they are unloaded. Information will be gathered also concerning shipments of other products than lumber. The purpose is to place in the hands of the commission figures which will enable it to act intelligently upon controversies that are likely to arise in the future. The reports will show to what extent the car shortage is due to scarcity of equipment, delay in loading, delay in shipping and delay in unloading.

Stockholders Must Pay Up.

Medford—Stockholders in the Medford & Crater Lake railway will be served with legal notices to pay for or relinquish possession of large blocks of stock held by them for which the books show they have paid nothing. The demand has created a sensation, as a number of wealthy citizens who have figured in the directorate of the defunct company will have to pay up or release their stock to the receiver. The demand has been made by the receiver, who is endeavoring to squeeze the water out of the "controlling interest" stock.

Grain Bags at Nine Cents.

Pendleton—An order for the purchase of 500,000 sacks was made by the executive committee of the Graingrowers' association in this city. The name of the firm of importers or manufacturers and the price paid has not been given out, but it is thought that the sacks are made in Portland and they will not be more than 9 cents apiece delivered in this city. The contracts for 120,000 of these sacks have been signed by Morrow county growers, who asked for and were given permission to come in with the Umatilla county farmers.

Crop Outlook in Harney.

Burns—The winter in Harney county is over and the snow in the valley has gone off with a warm rain. There is plenty of snow in the mountains to keep the high water over the swamp land and make good crops of hay. Stockmen have turned their herds out on the range, which is better than has ever been known for this time in the year. Farmers are preparing their ground for spring crops and everything points to a successful year to the farmers of Harney county.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; valley, 70c, red, 68c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$29; gray, \$28.50; barley—Feed, \$22.50 per ton; brewing, \$23; rolled, \$23.50@24.50.

Rye—\$1.45@1.50 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$24.50; cracked, \$22.50 per ton.

Hay—Valley 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, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35c per pound.

First Fat—First grade cream, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; second grade cream, 2c less per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 17@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14c; spring, fryers and broilers, 20@22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 13@15c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20c; geese, live, 8c; ducks, 16@18c.

Apples—Common, 75c@1.25 per box; choice, \$1.50@2.50.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 7@8c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen; celery, \$3.75 per crate; sprouts, 8c per pound; rhubarb, 11c per pound; asparagus, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 90c@1 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1.35; No. 1 choice, \$1@1.25; common, 75c@81c.

Veal—Dressed, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; cows, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; country steers, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@6c per pound.

Hops—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@23c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 27@30c per pound.

May Invoke Referendum on U. of O.

Salem—That a movement is on foot looking to invoking the referendum on the appropriation of \$250,000 for the State university's improvement is evidenced by the adoption of a resolution by the Linn County Business Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, receive by the governor, which reflects that attitude of the State grange in that direction. The resolution has as its inspiration that the manner of expenditure is not sufficiently outlined.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

REFORM IN POSTAL SERVICE.

Commission to Suggest Improvements for Meyer to Execute.

Washington, March 6.—President Roosevelt today had a conference with Postmaster General Meyer, and members of the postal commission, including Senators Penrose and Carter and Representatives Overstreet and Gardner of New Jersey. The commission is to make a thorough investigation of the methods of the administration employed in the postal service, with the view to suggesting reforms and improvements that may be for the betterment of the service. There was a general exchange of ideas between the president and his callers regarding the work.

Mr. Meyer believes that the most improved business methods should be adopted in all branches of the postal service, with a view to its being entirely self-supporting, and that reforms should be put into effect wherever there is any evidence of a want of system or laxity of methods.

Northwest Postal Affairs.

Washington, March 9.—Washington rural routes ordered established May 16: Hatline, Douglas county, route 1, population 340, families 85; Walla Walla, Walla Walla county, route 6, population not given, families 120.

Maurice W. Staples has been appointed regular, John S. Gates substitute, rural carrier, route 1, at Endicott, Wash.

Oregon postmasters appointed: Corbett, Newell P. Gleason, vice W. H. Reed, removed; Leland, Percy G. Mims, vice H. C. Ball, resigned; Mastleton, Ernest A. Taber, vice F. C. Bean, resigned; Wren, George W. Hovey, vice Richard Wilde, resigned.

Gets Deserved Promotion.

Washington, March 12.—No government official ever earned promotion more than F. H. Newell, who was today made director of the reclamation service, succeeding O. D. Walcott. Mr. Newell entered the government service in 1888, first undertaking general irrigation surveys and later taking charge of the hydrographic bureau, when it was formed. For 18 years he has devoted his entire time to studying the resources and irrigation possibilities of the arid West, and he is now better informed on this subject than any other living man.

Will Transfer Inspectors.

Washington, March 12.—Secretary Straus, of the department of Commerce and Labor, is greatly dissatisfied with the present methods of steamboat inspection, and today announced that market men are appointed to existing vacancies. If Mr. Manning makes a good showing, his appointment to some South American post is probable.

May Graduate to Consulate.

Washington, March 6.—At the joint request of Senator Fulton and John Barrett, the president has designated Isaac A. Manning, of Portland, for examination with a view to appointment to a consular position in South America. Under the new law only persons designated by the president may take the examination and those making a market man are appointed to existing vacancies. If Mr. Manning makes a good showing, his appointment to some South American post is probable.

Forest Rangers for Idaho.

Washington, March 9.—The following forest rangers have been appointed in Idaho: W. A. Wickham, J. W. Hill, H. A. Beigh, C. T. Gray, J. L. Wooden, C. K. Hoyt, of Boise; G. W. Hudnutt, Badger; C. H. Huff, Priest River; H. O. Rose, Weston; J. D. McCull, Lardo; G. F. Johnson, Meacham; D. H. Kerby, C. E. Herrich, Alphi; W. M. Carrbell, Weiser.

Henri Post for Governor.

Washington, March 6.—Mr. Henri Post, of Bayport, L. I., and a former assistant judge of the supreme court, selected as governor of Porto Rico by the president to succeed Governor Winthrop, who is to become assistant secretary of the treasury. Mr. Post is now secretary of the insular government, and is about 43 years of age.

Ballinger Takes Office.

Washington, March 6.—Judge Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington, yesterday succeeded Governor William A. Richards of Wyoming as commissioner of the general land office. After being sworn in, Mr. Ballinger had an informal conference with the bureau and division chiefs. Judge Ballinger enters upon his duties as commissioner coincidentally with the entrance of James R. Garfield as secretary of the interior. Secretary Garfield and Judge Ballinger were classmates at college. J. H. Ballinger, of Seattle, is his secretary.

Square Deal in Weighing Mail.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—It was announced today at the Postoffice department that the following order was issued by Postmaster General Cortelyou on March 1: "That whenever the weight of mail is taken on railroad routes performing service certain days per week, the whole number of days the mails are weighed shall be used as a divisor for obtaining the average weight per day." It is believed this will be a fairer deal.

NO ACTION ON CHINESE LABOR

Government Releases Bidders From Obligations Under Bids.

Washington, March 8.—Frederick Morse, of the American-China company, and Julian Rubens, who have submitted proposals to the Isthmian Canal commission to supply Chinese laborers for the canal work, have addressed an inquiry to Secretary Taft as to the decision of the department upon their bids, which have been pending since last fall.

Action has been deferred on these bids because the administration was not certain that the work would be done by contract or continue under government management. Meanwhile the bidders have become impatient and Mr. Morse called on Mr. Taft today, with the result that they went to the White House and discussed the matter with the president. Later the following statement was given out at the War department:

"In view of the changes which have taken place in the management on the Isthmus, the persons making bids for Chinese labor, which have long been pending, have been notified that no action will be taken in respect to them; that they are released from all obligations under their bids, and that, if occasion should arise for a renewal of bids for Chinese labor, they would be notified."

STUDY COAST DEFENSE.

Absence of Many Regulars Prevents Usual Encampments.

Washington, March 7.—Assistant Secretary Oliver has notified the governors of the various states and territories which have an organized militia force that it has been found necessary to omit for this year the contemplated annual brigade and division encampments for the instruction of the infantry, cavalry and field artillery of the regular army, as many posts will be depleted by reason of the absence of about 6,000 troops in Cuba, a considerable number at the Jamestown exposition and the movement of a large portion of the army to the Philippines.

In lieu thereof camps of instruction for the coast artillery will be established during the season of 1907, and the National Guard of the various states contiguous thereto will be invited to take part in the development of the problem involved in the defense of the sea coast. Invitations will shortly be issued to the governors of the seaboard states interested, specifying in detail the forces desired to carry out the proposed problems. The camps probably will be held in July and last from one week to 10 days.

Kill Bill Amid Laughter.

Washington, March 4.—Beveridge called up in the senate today a bill for the protection of game in Alaska. The reading of the measure was demanded by Culberson and had proceeded for five minutes when it was suggested by Carter that it would be impossible to get the bill engrossed before noon, even if it passed.

"I wish to call attention to the fact that the bill must necessarily be amended," said Clapp. "It gives no protection to woodchucks, and there is no exception against the penalty for men who kill ducks and prairie chickens in self-defense." The bill was withdrawn amid laughter.

Nominations Not Confirmed.

Washington, March 4.—When congress ended today, there remained about 160 nominations by the president that had not been confirmed. Of these three were appointed as United States attorneys and confirmation was objected to by senators from the districts to which the appointments were made. They were: William C. Bristol, for the district of Oregon, opposed by Senator Fulton; James D. Elliott, for the district of South Dakota, opposed by Senator Kittredge; and O. B. Hundley, for the Northern district of Alabama. The remainder of the unconfirmed nominations were postmasters.

Appoints Wickham Again.

Washington, March 6.—The president today signed a recess appointment for District Judge James Wickham, of Alaska. The judge is now serving his second term on the bench, but his nomination for that term has not been confirmed by the senate. Charges against him are being investigated by the department of justice.

New Rules for Private Postcards.

Washington, March 6.—An order has been issued providing new regulations governing private postcards. Such cards must be made of an unfolded piece of cardboard, not exceeding 3-9-16 by 5-9-16 inches, nor less than 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 inches. They must be in form and in quality and weight of paper substantially like the government postcards. They may be of any color, not interfering with a legible address and postmark. Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to them if they completely adhere to the card.

Stevens Making Good Record.

Washington, March 6.—Chief Engineer Stevens is trying to make a record before he turns the Panama work over to his successor, Colonel Goethals, as is evidenced by a cablegram from him received by Secretary Taft, which says: "In 23 working days in February excavation in the Culabra cut was 638, 644 yards. On the same basis a full month would have been 722,000 yards. March should go considerably over 800,000 yards."



FARMERS' CORNER

Pumpkin Sugar in Iowa.
Sugar from pumpkins will be the next source of wealth which will be developed in Iowa, for the authorities at the agricultural college declare high-grade sugar will be made from them by a process even more simple than that required to make it from beets. Experiments have resulted in the production of a species of pumpkin which contains 4 per cent of sugar, and it is the prediction that in three years the sugar content will be increased to 12 per cent. This is equal to the quantity of sugar found in the best variety of sugar beet. Because pumpkins are easily raised and a tonnage may be produced to the acre which will exceed that of sugar beets, the new sugar pumpkin will open up a valuable field for the Iowa farmers. The pumpkins may be planted in the cornfields, and the same soil which will produce corn may be made to produce a crop of pumpkins at the same time.—American Cultivator.

Cleanliness in the Dairy.

The Kansas Experiment Station says very truly, in a bulletin: Cleanliness is the first law which should be observed by every man who in any way manufactures or handles dairy products. Any condition which will promote this end effectively should be established. The simpler these conditions can be made the better. Unclean dairy utensils are among the greatest sources of contamination of milk. This contamination is due to the presence of undesirable bacteria. The undesirable bacteria are those that produce taints in milk, and which exist principally in filth lodged on the surface and in the crevices of dairy utensils. They are minute organisms which have the power of multiplying very rapidly under favorable conditions.

Feeding the Young Calf Milk.

A dairy farmer of experience gives his plan of teaching young calves how to drink milk without trouble, and says in the Tribune Farmer that he lets the calf stay with the cow a few hours only, then he milks the cow in a few hours after removing the calf and puts the bucket of warm milk to the calf's nose so as to touch it, and in a minute or two it will drink, and the work is done. The calf has now learned to drink like other animals, and the trouble of feeding milk to calves is over. The mistake usually made is in allowing young calves to run with the cow several days, and so it has learned to suck, and it is hard to teach it any other way.

Negotiations for U. S. Cattle.

The chief agrarian paper published in Berlin learns from a trustworthy source that the American tariff commissioners, who are now in Berlin conferring with the German tariff experts regarding German-American commercial relations, are discussing with them the importance of importing live American cattle into Germany, via Hamburg, where they will be slaughtered. The meat will then be conveyed to all parts of the country in railway refrigerator cars. The journal adds that negotiations are going on between various Hamburg shipping firms and the Hamburg authorities for the erection of the necessary buildings.

Scrubby Fullbloods Denounced.

A cattle breeder tells some sound truth in the following: Breeders of pure-bred cattle would doubtless make more money if they would keep to self for breeding only those individuals that are expert judges would pronounce eminently worthy of duplication and fit all others for the block. The first alone would sell for more money in the aggregate than all of them would, and it would be better for buyers to pay the higher price the good animals would command. The poor, or scrub, fullbloods have created all the prejudice that now exists against "registered and pedigreed" cattle.

Soil Evil.

If possible stretch the enlargement so as to avoid opening it. A stimulating liniment applied to the soil will probably be beneficial, therefore secure the following: Four ounces of turpentine, two ounces of tincture of iodine, two ounces of tincture cathartides, six ounces of tincture capsicum, one pint of compound soap liniment. Mix up and apply to the parts daily until sore, then withhold for a few days and begin again. A cheaper liniment would be four ounces of alcohol, four ounces of eucalyptol and a pint of water in the same way.

Ground Flaxseed.

Ground flaxseed is sometimes found on the market, but in very limited quantities. If the pure flaxseed meal is desired it is probably best for the farmer to grow the seed and grind it himself. It is often used to replace the fat in skim milk fed to calves. Both flaxseed and linseed or oil meal are laxative in their nature and for this reason should not be fed alone, but should be mixed with other grains.

Remember to Salt the Cows.

The carefully kept cows on the Detroit dairy farm receive four ounces of salt daily mixed with their feed. They eat their food better, and the owner thinks they do better when they have this amount than when the allowance is smaller. The cows are fed three times a day, and the salt is divided between the three feedings.

Increased Yield from Beets.

According to estimates, the beet sugar production of the United States for the season of 1905-7 will exceed the yield of 1905-6 by nearly 22 per cent, the 1906-7 crop being figured, according to latest exhaustive compilations, at 345,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each. News emanating from sugar factories scattered throughout the entire country indicates considerably larger crops than those of the preceding season.

Instructions in Dairying.

Dairy schools are now in operation in many States, and short courses of instruction on butter and cheese making are given at some of the agricultural colleges. It was long ago demonstrated that inferior butter could not compete with oleomargarine, and that good butter of choice quality could always be sold at a fair price. The fact has also been demonstrated that there was much to learn in making good butter, and that cleanliness and the proper management of the milk were essential in producing the choice article. There has been a wonderful advance in methods of butter making, and oleomargarine is responsible for it. Consumers will not purchase the counterfeit article if they can get the genuine, and poor butter is as much a counterfeit as any other imitation.

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