supply further up the valley. In many irrigated districts the old water-rights are large enough to allow of water for several years after irrigation is begun; then, as the ground becomes saturated, but little additional water is required for growing crops. Thus many districts are increasing or extending their area of new lands cultivated, and developing much additional land due to improved water cultivation.

A Good Furniture Polish.

One teaspoonful of salad oil, one of vinegar and half a teaspoonful of alcohol make a fine furniture polish. Apply with a soft cloth and rub well after dusting.

Give the Colt a Show.

The time for colts to be regarded as a source of profit is rapidly approaching. Experienced horsemen recommend the breeding of only the mares and the top one possible. The colt is what the farmer has to sell, and the demand is for the best only. Let us give the colt a show.—Exchange.

Soil Conditions in Australia.

The conditions in the south of Queensland are similar to those existing in the western states, and cane fields have been in the same place for many years. Many crops are grown without any fertilizer, and there are some fields which have been cropped over twenty times without any manure. Cotton, tobacco, sugar and maize are the chief crops. Many of the farmers are using a plough to the depth of 18 inches, and are obtaining good results.

Starting the Dairy Herd.

Mind, I do not say, by starting in the business, make the mistake of commencing with pure stock. There is nothing wrong in a good grade cow in the foundation, and in starting in it is not necessary that you go to an expensive outlay. Get the best you can afford, and then, if you are able, buy the best bull you can find. Breed up the cows you have, and in a few years you will have a good herd of cows with not one of the dam-scrubs left in it. Keep a good record of the cows, and when you find a cow that is not pulling her weight, dispose of her. Do not wait for her to become old, and then try to dispose of her. Do it while she is young and you will get some value for her.

Dairying on High Priced Land.

It is a truism that this branch of agriculture which requires the most painstaking work is for the most particular and when the work is well done.

Dairying is one of the branches relegated to that class of farming, as we understand it, which requires the most care, intelligence and skill, and it is about the only class which can be successfully conducted on the high priced lands of the east and west. We do not think that the owner or renter of land valued at $50 or $100 per acre devoting it to cattle, can do this for any considerable time. Land at the Hatchery farm between $50 and $100 per acre, at these high prices, if the delegated cab make a profit on hay as well as other crops, and we do not see why it should, we believe much more profitable would it be for him to land at $50 to place that the best hay can afford in form of—

Dean of American Dairying.

Country Rural World pays a deserved compliment to Geo. Rennie, as follows:

"Geo. Rennie has done more than any other one man to bring dairy interest to the front. He is responsible for the "milk cheque idea," which means that where there was once a state devoted to grain farming and selling, with a mortgage on practically every farm, where mortgages were more plentiful than money, there is now a State where valley and hillside are dotted with cheques, with dairy herds of special-purpose cattle in the lower, Holsteins have disappeared, and with them prosperity have taken their place. It is not too much to say that the influence of Geo. Rennie as Governor of the State of Wisconsin, and as editor of the Farmer, Dairyman and Stockman, and practical dairy expert, has been the inspiration and motive power for this happy change."

To Keep Eggs.

We are asked for the "Hazzin process" of preserving eggs. This is the formula: Take 24 gallons of water, 12 pounds of unslaked lime and 4 pounds of salt, or in the proportion according to the quantity of water. Put in a barrel, where it will stand three a day and then let stand until perfectly clear. Dip off carefully the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. For the above quantity take five pounds each of baking soda, saltpeter, cream of tartar and borax, and one ounce of alum. Pulverize these and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water. Put this into the clear lime water in a barrel. Put into this mixture perfectly fresh eggs, as they are gathered, and keep in a cool place. Be careful not to put in any cracked eggs and be sure not to break any in pulling them into the preservative. Keep the liquid one inch or more above the top of eggs, and when the barrel is full put a weight on the eggs and cover this with the sediment left from making the lime. Lots of eggs may be used for a small number of eggs.—Commercial Poultry.

The Mother's Place.

Thousands of Utah mothers through a mistaken conception of duty are daily sending their children to waiting on them. We know one mother who is at least a mile from home and she rarely gets up at night to attend to her little ones. She gets up early Sunday morning and prepares breakfast for them. She has no trouble to attend her twenty-year-old son, who calls for him to get out of his warm bed to open the door for him. This is of a piece with the mistaken feeling in early motherhood. To such parents and children mothers do not like the service.

The place is your home—have the home and girls and boys will make it. Make them feel they control for an interest you, as well as father, in the home. You can have no with illness, disorder or disorder in your home. Make their home attractive, their social life, and you will be amply repaid.

Starting in Dairying.

Mind, I do not say, by starting in the business, make the mistake of commencing with pure stock. There is nothing wrong in a good grade cow in the foundation, and in starting in it is not necessary that you go to an expensive outlay. Get the best you can afford, and then, if you are able, buy the best bull you can find. Breed up the cows you have, and in a few years you will have a good herd of cows with not one of the dam-scrubs left in it. Keep a good record of the cows, and when you find a cow that is not pulling her weight, dispose of her. Do not wait for her to become old, and then try to dispose of her. Do it while she is young and you will get some value for her.

A Goat Dairy.

The Antelope Sheep Breeder tells of a goat dairy in Kansas City.

From a circular received in the Sheep Breeder office it appears that the average production of a goat is three pounds milk per day, and that the number of goats in the herd is about 1,000. The circular says that the goat is a good milker, and that the milk is very rich, and is comparatively free from germs. The goats are kept in a clean, healthy condition, and are fed on alfalfa hay and grain