

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

REPORT OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Returns From 650 Roads Show Gross Earnings \$1,003,002,853; Operating Expenses \$677,877,635, Leaving Net Earnings of \$325,125,218.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The inter-state commerce commission has just issued a preliminary report on the income and expenditures of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1895, prepared by the statistician.

The report includes the returns from 650 roads whose reports were filed on or before November 9, 1895, and covers the operations of 134,529 miles of line, or 93 per cent of the total mileage in the United States.

The gross earnings were \$1,003,002,853, of which \$293,453,793 were from passenger service, \$683,022,998 from freight, and \$26,526,062 were other earnings from operation, covering earnings from telegraph, car mileage, balances, switching charges, etc.

The operating expenses were \$677,877,635, leaving net earnings \$325,125,218, as compared with net earnings of \$320,137,670 for the same roads in 1894. Reduced to a mileage basis, gross earnings were \$6.09, operating expenses were \$4.19, and net earnings were \$1.97, or a decrease in gross earnings of \$13 per mile as compared with 1894, and of \$1.04 per mile as compared with 1893; a decrease in operating expenses of \$44 per mile as compared with 1894, and of \$27 per mile as compared with 1893.

Net earnings show a gain over 1894 of \$31 per mile of line, but a decrease of \$77 per mile as compared with 1893. Passenger receipts fell off \$177 per mile as compared with 1894, while freight receipts show a gain of \$149 per mile. Passenger receipts were \$326 per mile less than in 1893, and freight receipts show a decrease as compared with that year of \$755 per mile. These data are also shown by groups, I, II, and IX.

Incomes from sources outside of the operation of the roads were \$33,057,243, making total income available for the payment of fixed charges and dividends \$358,182,461. Total deductions from income, including fixed charges, were \$336,351,946, and dividends paid were \$53,135,545, leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of \$31,075,030. The dividends paid by the same roads the preceding year were \$61,504,785.

The text of the report contains a brief discussion of the facts above presented, and is followed by a table showing the earnings and expenditures of each road.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Deficiencies in the Revenues of Over \$10,000,000 During Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Postmaster General Wilson has made his first annual report to the president. The receipts of the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$76,171,090, and the expenditures \$86,790,172. It is gratifying, says the report, that a large portion of the deficiency occurred in the first quarter of the year, and that revenues are increasing with returning prosperity. Mr. Wilson estimates the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1897, at \$89,793,129, and the expenditures at \$94,317,000, the difference to be made up by congressional appropriation.

Mr. Wilson reiterates the necessity for legislation to punish train wrecking and obstruction to mails, urged by his predecessor, and recommends legislation authorizing the use of private postal cards.

A \$620,000 BLAZE.

Thirteen Chicago Manufacturing Concerns Wiped Out by the Fire King.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The Excelsior building, at Canal and Jackson streets, and an eight story brick structure immediately adjoining it, at 171 and 173 South canal street, were completely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Not less than thirteen valuable manufacturing plants located in the two buildings were lost, including the Shober-Carveville Lithographing company, the Charles Emmeren Feather company and the large establishment of Strauss, Eisendath & Drom. The total loss is not less than \$620,000.

Trans-Mississippi Congress.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—One of the most representative bodies that Omaha has ever had the honor to entertain was the trans-Mississippi congress, convened at Creighton hall this morning. The attendance of many of the most prominent business and professional men in the West is assured, and the convention will be composed of men whose presence will be an honor to the city.

Found Dead in His Chair.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 25.—Dr. H. B. Callahan, one of the oldest physicians of Leavenworth was found dead seated in a chair in his office this forenoon. Heart disease was the cause. Death was evidently instantaneous, for the doctor had a newspaper in his hand and his feet were resting in a comfortable posture on the table.

Waylaid, Robbed and Murdered.

VERDERSBURG, Ind., Nov. 25.—Jefferson Stark, aged 60, a lifetime resident of Cuyaga, was waylaid, robbed and brutally murdered last night.

Horseflesh Sold in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Horseflesh is being sold in this city for food. Chief Market Inspector Davis has begun his investigations by raiding two establishments where horses are killed and prepared as if for the market. He has found the dead animals killed, quartered and hung on hooks.

Will Fight the Sugar Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—It is stated that the arrival here of five of the biggest sugar planters of Hawaii fore-shadows a big deal in sugar, which may result in a war with the Sugar trust.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fire in a coal mine has thrown 100 men out of work at Sparta, Ill.

Three children in one family died within twenty-four hours at Denison, Tex., and two more are sick.

Marsene Johnson, city recorder of Galveston, Texas, has been indicted on a charge of assault to murder.

Japanese Minister Muira has been arrested, charged with complicity in the murder of the Korean queen.

Two farmers, named Lindsey and Bullock, quarreled about a hog at Brownsville, Ky. Bullock will die.

General Maximo Gomez the Cuban insurgent leader, has captured Fort Paley, in the province of Santa Clara.

Exactly one-half of the members of the Senate will begin their Senatorial careers with this session of Congress.

Indications are that the proposition to retire greenbacks will precipitate a hot and time-killing fight in Congress.

Charles Mol is under arrest in Chicago charged with murdering Annie Anderson by hanging her to a gas jet.

Ex-Governor Anthony of Kansas scored state officers because they refused to "O. K." a bill of expenses for a junketing trip.

General Alger has made reply to Senator Sherman's charge that Alger's friends voted Southern votes in the convention of 1858.

President Ingalls has replied to Senator Chandler's bitter attack upon the legality of the new joint traffic agreement of the trunk lines.

A big Cuban sympathy mass meeting was held in Cleveland. Resolutions asking for the recognition of belligerent rights were adopted.

Samuel J. Hunter was appointed Judge Head's successor in the Second supreme district of Texas.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate hazing negro seamen by throwing them overboard.

The new comet discovered from the Lick observatory is increasing very rapidly in brightness, and will be visible to the naked eye in a few weeks.

At a rousing meeting in Philadelphia, addressed by Governor Matthews, of Indiana, strong resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to request President Cleveland to recognize the Cuban republic without delay.

William Meyer of Wichita, has been elected grand president of the Sons of Hermann of Kansas. Joseph Spahn of Leavenworth, and Ernest Lang of Marysville, are vice presidents, Christian States of Topeka, secretary, and August Holma of Marysville, treasurer.

United States ship Minneapolis has been ordered to Turkey.

Fackers are worried over a corner in salt. Prices are way up.

Marie Jansen led a strike for back salary at the Garrick theater, New York, and stopped performances.

Secretary Herbert is pressing vigorously the schooling of the navy in plans for defense against naval attacks.

John Montgomery and wife and D. B. McKeecher were found murdered on S. O. Templeton's farm, Brownsville, Ore.

Steele City, Neb., bank failure is a bad one. President C. B. Rice has disappeared. Much forged paper has turned up in Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Mrs. Rosa Webb, nee Foster, took arsenic at Olive Green, Noble county, Ohio, and died, two days after marriage. Her family had opposed the match.

Alexander T. Williams, a Mexican war veteran and wealthy pioneer of Chillicothe, Mo., is dead, aged 78.

Austin Corbin, the New York millionaire, has arranged to colonize 700 Italians in Arkansas as agriculturists.

Burglars robbed the postoffice and general store of J. F. Given at Agri-cola, Kan., and then set the building on fire.

Charles H. Stacey, the absconding cashier and wrecker of the State bank of Duluth, Minn., was caught on a farm near Perley, Wis.

F. M. Joyce, a saloonkeeper of Terrell, Texas, fired four shots at J. W. Ogles and killed Ogles and Seaborn Huckaby and Buck Scott, bystanders.

John Robinson, Henry Ehart, John Flanagan, Mrs. Caroline Davis, Miss Annie Lawrence and Miss Martin, all long time citizens of Atchison, Kan., died within two days.

Robert Worley, a farmer living twenty miles south of Dexter, Mo., was taken from his home by Farmer Early and three companions and murdered. Worley had whipped Early previously.

Elders Nebecker and Rogers of the Mormon church were arrested at Tallahassee, Fla., and fined \$200 each for menacing the good morals of the city. They were allowed to leave the state.

One hundred Armenians employed at the Whiting machine works at Whitesville, Mass., refused to work longer unless the firm would discharge four Turks, also employed by the company. The condition was not complied with and the Armenians at once stopped work.

Pettingill, the wild man of Wise River mountains, Montana, is dead, and with him the secret of a fabulously rich gold mine, samples from which assayed \$30,000 to the ton.

Indiana Republicans held a State conference at Indianapolis Wednesday. Nineteen candidates are out for governor. A warm fight is on between J. K. Gowdy and E. H. Nebecker for state chairman. Harrison's candidacy for the presidency is conceded on all sides.

Rumors continue to multiply concerning the appointment to the presidency of the Santa Fe, but nothing definite has been determined by the Re-organization Committee, in whose hands the matter rests.

Those not on the Quay-Reed slate for positions under the organization of the house have formed a combine.

It is authoritatively stated that Samuel Gompers will be a candidate for the leadership of the American Federation of Labor at the coming convention.

Carl Streckelman, the renowned South African explorer, was drowned August 28. For several years he has been special correspondent in Africa for the New York Herald.

A rich oil well has been discovered on a plantation owned by Joe Jefferson in Louisiana. He will make a fortune out of it.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Mark Harold failed to establish his identity as the son of Mrs. Menn, who was murdered with her niece near Laredo, Texas.

Mrs. Vanderbilt presented \$300 to the New York police pension fund for the order the coppers kept at her daughter's wedding.

The latest presidential candidacy story is that Allison is to get Harrison's strength whenever it appears that the ex-president cannot be nominated.

At Washington, D. C., the general assembly, K. of L., after some discussion, endorsed the boycott of national bank notes ordered by Mr. Sovereign last spring.

The Shawnee county tax rolls show that Mrs. Simon Greenspan, widow of Allen Sells, the circus man, is the richest woman in Topeka. She is worth \$350,000.

Other rich women in Topeka are Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, whose property is valued at \$250,000, and Mrs. Julia Wilhouse, who is worth \$100,000.

Mr. Otey, a Virginia Congressman, announces his purpose to introduce a bill to appropriate \$27,000,000 for the benefit of ex-Confederate soldiers, conditional upon an equal amount being appropriated by the States in which the Confederates live. His proposition is founded on the plea that the \$27,000,000 represents the proceeds of captured property turned into the Federal treasury during the war, and that the people of the South have a moral claim for the money.

A good many Kansas gentlemen who have been riding on railroad passes for several years will after January 1 put up the cash or walk. Under the new agreement of the Kansas authorities no passes will be given to state officers who collect mileage fees in the discharge of their official duties. This applies to members of state boards. Sheriffs will have passes as heretofore. Clerks of district courts will also have passes next year.

John Redfern, the well known London tailor, is dead.

A grand hall was given in Omaha to celebrate the release of Debs.

Lieutenant Peary reported to the Brooklyn navy yard for duty. He will do no more Arctic exploring.

The St. Louis board of fire underwriters has expelled a member for employing a female solicitor, which is against the rules.

Judge William P. Madden, 75 years old, a prominent citizen of Mars' all county, Kan., was found dead under his overturned wagon near Summerfield.

Professor Brooks, of Smith observatory, at Geneva, N. Y., who has already a record of nineteen comets, discovered another one in constellation Hydra.

Another frightful trolley car accident was narrowly averted at Cleveland. A runaway car nearly pushed two other cars through an open draw into the river. Many women passengers fainted and one was badly injured in a crush to escape.

A mob in Madison county, Texas, is said to have lynched the wrong negro for riding a horse over a little girl. The guilty man escaped.

Henry Martin, once superintendent of the schools of Atchison, Kan., has been sent to the Nebraska penitentiary for five years for embezzlement.

Fred Chism, colored, who eloped from Benton county, Mo., with Rosa Thouvenel, white, was arrested with the girl at Lawrence, Kan.

Brigham H. Jeffries, living near Providence, Mo., died from wounds inflicted by his son, aged 13. The boy claims that it was accidental, but he has been arrested.

Howard Ramage and Louis Snow, boys, were killed and two others were badly injured by the caving in of a bank in Louisville, in which they were digging a cave.

The Iowa coal miners have organized a protective association for their state alone and elected J. W. Reynolds of Beacon president. They will affiliate with the National Federation of Labor.

Governor Morrill of Kansas has commuted the sentence of Frank Van Doran, burglar of Dickinson county, from five years to one year, on the ground that he did not know what he was doing.

S. S. H. Clark, president and receiver of the Union Pacific, pronounces the rumor that an Eastern syndicate is to buy the road false, and says that under the present conditions such a move is absurd. Mr. Clark also says that it is not likely that the government will take control of the road, as such action would involve a loss to the government.

Ed Craighead, witness in the case of Washington Davis, on trial at Lincoln, Neb., for train wrecking, testified that Davis confessed the crime to him; that he had asked Craighead to help him remove a rail and then flag the express and get a reward. Craighead refused. Later Davis confessed that he had removed the rail but could not flag the train.

Great Northern officials have asked all men in the employ of the road in South Dakota if they were members of the American Railway union. Very few men acknowledged belonging to the order.

General Master Workman Sovereign resigned, but by an almost unanimous vote of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor the resignation was not accepted. New York socialists accused Sovereign of compromising with capital, hence his action.

Wm. G. Rockefeller, jr., and Miss Elsie Stillman were married at New York.

Two negro women were murdered and mutilated with an ax near Russellville, Ark.

It is hinted that Librarian Spofford will not have his offenses condoned by the President.

The Noel flouring mills, the largest in the South, have been ordered sold at receiver's sale.

An effort is to be made to have Congress economize on expenses of congressional funerals.

Superintendent Anthony of the Kansas insurance bureau has decided that two or more insurance companies can not form a combination and do a joint business in the State.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

The steamer Campania, which sailed for Liverpool from New York Saturday, carried \$4,670,000 in gold.

Authorities at the Berlin universities have decided to admit American women.

It is asserted that the Armenian revolutionary committee are provoking massacres to cause the powers to intervene.

Armenians throughout the United States are said to be recruiting men to fight the Turks.

Congressman Tracey of Springfield, Mo., refuses to support the combine candidates for House offices.

Paul Glucksman of Purcell, Ind. Ter., charged with arson, poisoned himself.

A wall at Union Seminary at Poland, Ohio, fell, injuring four young lady students.

Captain A. B. Frazier of South McAlester, Ind. Ter., assistant superintendent of mines, accidentally shot and killed himself.

Hans Allen, a wealthy Norwegian farmer at Dubuque, Iowa, kills his rival for the affections of a widow, shoots her daughter and commits suicide.

The late Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of "America," left an estate worth \$45,000.

Immigration Commissioner Stump, in his annual reports, recommends laws for eradicating the padrone system.

It is said that Secretary Carlisle has received and declined an offer of the President to place him on the Supreme bench.

The Government has ordered Sub-treasurers of the Treasury department to receive gold in amounts from \$500 up and pay expressage both ways.

It is said that the Henderson and McDowell managers have agreed to make McDowell clerk of the House and Henderson sergeant-at-arms and leave Russell of Missouri, a candidate for sergeant-at-arms, out.

Compilation from consuls' reports shows that Black Sea and Danubian corn is becoming a serious competitor for the American article.

Dr. W. H. Sutton, a leading physician of Dallas, Tex., took strychnine by mistake and died.

The Spaniards have acknowledged that the Cubans have advanced into Santa Clara Province.

James A. Thorn committed suicide at Sedalia, Mo., because his bride of two months deserted him.

Professor Perrine of Alley, Ga., charged with ruining his assistant school teacher, was shot to death by a mob.

Twenty-five thousand people witnessed Yale defeat Princeton at football by a score of 20 to 10 at New York.

At Cambridge, Mass., Pennsylvania University football team defeated Harvard by a score of 17 to 14.

Mayor E. P. Waggener of Atchison, Kan., has announced himself as the resubmission candidate for the legislature.

Thomas Lally of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has confessed that he killed his mother with a chair while drunk.

Otto Trotman of Pittsburg, Kan., has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife last September.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Vandyk, who translated the bible and General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" into Arabic, died at Beyrout, Syria.

George Steele, leader of the singing at a revival at Clifton City, Mo., fell dead during the services as the result of over excitement.

Bud Ray, slayer of ex-Sheriff Crane of Christian county, Mo., has been convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment.

Incendiaries set fire to the cabin of Gideon Armstrong, colored, at Stony Point, Ky., and his two daughters and niece perished. A stepson is suspected.

H. W. Smith, associate justice of the Utah supreme court, died at Ogden. He was born in Kentucky and was appointed to the bench by President Cleveland.

Ex-Treasurer Samuel Murphy of Oklahoma shot Receiver L. P. Ross of the Oklahoma City land office in the mouth because of insults. The wound is not serious.

Mack Stuart, formerly of Omaha, Neb., now under sentence of death at Hidalgo del Patrelia, Mexico, for shooting a policeman in self-defense, has appealed to Nebraskans to aid him.

According to the national bureau of navigation, the merchant vessels of the United States number 53,240 with a total tonnage of 4,635,960 tons—a decrease of 50,000 tons in the fiscal year.

The report of James White, superintendent of the railway mail service, shows that during the year 497 accidents occurred to railway postoffices, in which seven clerks were killed and 178 injured while on duty; an increase over last year of 137 accidents and twenty-seven clerks killed and injured.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, widely known as the president of the world's fair parliament of religion, has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago. He has been pastor of this church for fifteen years. He will go to India to deliver Christian lectures.

Congressman Kirkpatrick of Kansas says that he doesn't think Oklahoma will be admitted to Statehood by the present Congress.

The income tax experiment has proved to be an expensive one for the government.

It is said that Republican senators will invite Populist senators to attend their caucus.

The English authorities of Jamaica who seized the ship Horsa for carrying Cuban insurgents have released her.

Friends of Lieutenant Pogue, who was court-martialed for shooting at Colonel Crofton, are trying to have the President pardon him.

Salisbury's reply to Olney on the Venezuelan question is not expected to reach Washington in time to be treated in the President's message.

It is proposed to erect a monument in honor of the late Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America."

Secretary of State Heady attempted to stab Attorney John Brand in a courtroom at Georgetown, Ky.

SOME FARM TOPICS.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

Sub-Soil Plowing Again—Large or Small Potatoes—Don't Give Up Sheep—Keeping of Eggs—Farmers Should Be More Business-Like.

In reply to inquiries regarding the benefits of sub-soiling, and why it is necessary to sub-soil at all, the Prairie Farmer has this to say: "Where sub-soiling has been practiced with success it has often been on farms where faulty plowing has rendered the ground cold and unresponsive. Each farmer has a rule for the general depth of plowing, varying with different farmers from four to eight inches, but year after year the ground has been broken at practically the same depth. This naturally impacts the bottom of the furrow, and in a few years a stratum of 'plow-pan' is the result. This hard layer resists the roots of plants and the crop is cut off from the usual food supply. In dry seasons this 'plow-pan' hinders capillary action and the surface soil rapidly becomes dry. The remedy is self-suggesting. Change the depth of plowing frequently, and then use the sub-soil plow, or a sub-soil tine to break this hard layer. The process of sub-soil plowing mixes the sub-soil with the lower part of the surface soil, thus admitting rain and air. Particular care should be taken not to bring the sub-soil to the surface, as it is not in a condition to furnish plant food; but the sub-soil should be gradually worked from the bottom of the furrow to the surface. In this manner it becomes thoroughly aerated and eventually perfect soil. Then, again, sub-soiling may be practiced with good results in wet seasons. By breaking through the 'plow-pan' when there is an excess of water, or on a wet piece of land, we open up the natural drainage and consequently rid the surface of an over supply of water. When cultivating wet pieces of land planted to corn the writer has often noticed that the points of the shovels would occasionally strike a hard piece of ground and with all the force that could be brought to bear upon them they could not be made to penetrate this sort of hard-pan. This condition of the ground has been caused, as stated above, by plowing the land at practically the same depth year after year; and it was also noticed that whenever the plowing was deep enough to break through this 'plow-pan' that the surface soil dried out and soon became of better texture. We will be glad to give space in these columns for a thorough discussion of this question, both theory and practice.

Large or Small Potatoes.

Should judges at fairs award premiums to the largest potatoes or to those of medium size? Are the largest specimens of as good quality as the smaller ones? These questions were recently discussed through the columns of the Rural New Yorker. One writer, who believes that big specimens attract attention, says:

"Having exhibited vegetables and farm products for upward of ten years I have learned that: anything very large is the most pleasing to the crowd, who do not stop to test the quality or even look at such specimens as may be seen on the general market."

A New York correspondent writes: "A potato that will weigh one-quarter of a pound is about two inches in diameter and is of the smallest size allowable in sorting for market. When potatoes of this size are used for cooking, there is far more waste than with larger ones, and the quality is no better than that of two pound potatoes of the same variety. The model potato is kidney-shaped, has few eyes and those nearly even with the surrounding surface, and it weighs three-quarters of a pound. Such a potato is salable, but for use in a farmer's family there is not the least objection to those that weigh two pounds if of a variety not liable to hollow."

A third correspondent says: "How shall potatoes be judged at the fairs? This is a hard question to answer, not knowing who will be the judge. If he be a man who knows what a potato is for, he will give first place to medium size always. A good, fair sized potato will sell best in market, and any cook will say that she doesn't want these big potatoes. When I judge at fairs, I give the preference to those of fair size and most perfect shape. I was taken to task by an exhibitor because he didn't get first money when he had the largest. We both took our station near the potatoes and some ladies came along. We asked them whether they were housekeepers. They said they were. We handed them one of each lot, with this question, 'For family use which of these potatoes would you buy for your own use, if the whole bushel were of the same size?' All six said, 'The small one.'"

Farmers Should Be More Business-Like.

One great trouble with farmers is that they are not careful enough about the business part of the work. They do the work and let the profit or loss come out as it may, without giving the matter a thought, or, if they do occasionally make a spasmodic effort at keeping accounts, it is soon discontinued as making too much work.

How are we going to know "where we are at" in any other way than by keeping account of the expenses connected with dairying, for instance? Nine out of ten are "going it blind" year after year. They feed and milk their cows, and make and sell the butter, and then, at the end of the year, know nothing about whether they are any better off or not as to the dairy.

Don't you think many a farmer is keeping cows at a loss? Well, now, do you think you are one of them, yourself? How do you know about it, anyway? Have you the figures to prove that your cows are a source of profit to you? It would be well for every dairyman and every farmer who does not claim to be, strictly speaking, a dairyman, to try and ascertain just where he stands. Guess-work is a poor plan to go by. If we are once convinced that we are losing money, we may better stop dairying and turn our attention to something else.

Now, when we start in to find out the truth of the matter we must give the cows a good chance. We need not expect to make a profit out of poor cows, in the first place, nor out of poorly-fed ones, in the second place. Don't condemn the cows unless they are really to blame. Remember, many a good cow returns her owner no profit simply because it is a physical impossibility to do so with the food he supplies her and the care she receives. It is a clear case of "give nothing, get nothing."

Let farmers once apply as strict business methods to their work as the merchant does to his, and it will go far toward straightening out the tangled web of affairs existing among many of them. It would at least show them what lines of farming are best for them to pursue.—E. E. Rockwood in Ohio Farmer.

Don't Give Up Sheep.

Many sheep raisers have become discouraged by the low price of wool. Of course, thousands of sheep were hurried to the market in various parts of the country and the price of mutton went down also. Has not this gone far enough, and in some instances, too far? Often there are sheep pastures which are not of much value for anything else. The wool is always worth something; mutton is good food and always will be and cannot go far below beef. The consumption will never become less. A writer in the Maine Farmer pleads for the retention of the sheep and the same argument would often apply in Ohio, and in other states. We quote from this writer: "The reduction of the flocks that has been going on for two or three years past has already left many of these mountain pastures unstocked. A few years thus left and they will be overrun with bushes. It then becomes a question of reclaiming or of abandonment. Left to nature, they are practically valueless, so that what has been an important adjunct to the farm under this neglect is completely lost. We have in mind a large tract of these productive hill lands on which two generations of occupants have acquired a competence, and which is now practically abandoned and left for nature to hide the marks of former thrift. On these cheap lands sheep husbandry still may have a place and return liberal rewards to him who handles it judiciously."

Keeping of Eggs.

Preservative compounds will keep eggs for a while, but such eggs will not be equal to those which are fresh, and that is where the difficulty is. Those who wish to preserve eggs cannot buy them for that purpose, as the different individuals from whom the eggs are procured know but little regarding them; as they are collected here and there on the farm, and the fresh, stale and even the spoiled nest eggs will sometimes get in among them. If you wish to make a business of preserving eggs you must keep your own hens, so as to know just exactly what you are doing. You should have no cocks with the hens, as infertile eggs will keep three times as long as those which contain the germs of chicks. If they are placed in a cool cellar, on racks, so that they can be turned once a day, they will keep better than if packed in a close barrel or box, as it has been demonstrated that a free circulation of air and turning the eggs is the proper mode. We do not advise anyone to try the method on a large scale, but to get a dozen of fertile eggs and a dozen of infertile eggs, lay them on their sides in a cool place, turn them once a day, and then break an egg from each lot once a month, and you will know exactly how long they will keep.

Irrigation the Thing.

Irrigation has come to stay, because it is a success. It has already gladdened the heart and brightened the pathway of many a Western farmer. It