

A RAILROAD HORROR.

FIFTY KILLED AND AS MANY WOUNDED.

A Crowded Excursion Train Run Into by the Reading Express—The Express Flows Clear Through the Excursion Train and Victims are Struck in Every Direction.

A Horrible Collision.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug 1.—A railroad accident, horrible in its details and sickening in its results, occurred last evening just outside of this city, and as a result about 100 persons are either killed or injured.

The Reading railroad express, which left Philadelphia at 5:10 o'clock for Atlantic City, crashed into a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train at the second signal tower, about four miles out from here. The Pennsylvania train was returning to Bridgeton with a party of excursionists from that place, Millville and neighboring towns. It was loaded with passengers, and a rough estimate of the killed and injured at a late hour places the number at 100. It is hoped that this is an exaggeration, but the number is undoubtedly more than fifty.

At the second signal tower the tracks of the two roads diagonally cross. The Reading train was given the signal, but it either failed to work or the speed of the express was too great to be checked in time. It caught the excursion train broadside and ploughed through, literally cleaving it in twain. The engine of the Reading train was shattered to pieces. Every car was jammed to its fullest capacity.

As soon as the news reached Atlantic City, the utmost consternation prevailed, but the authorities were equal to the emergency. Relief trains were dispatched to the scene, loaded with cots and bearing staffs of surgeons. As quickly as the bodies were recovered they were carried into the local hospitals and undertakers' shops. A general fire alarm was sounded and the department promptly responded and aided in the heart rending work of digging for the victims. Fear grew into despair and horror as the vigorous work of the relief gangs revealed the awful extent of the disaster.

The first Reading relief train bore into this city twenty-seven mangled corpses, men, women and children. The next train, not an hour later, carried fifteen of the maimed and wounded, and two of these died soon after reaching the city. As train after train plied to the scene of the wreck and came back with its ghastly load, the sanitarian which does duty as the city hospital quickly found its capacity overtaxed. Meanwhile, others of the dead and injured were being carried to the private hospital at Ocean and Pacific avenues.

The excursion train was made up of fifteen cars, the foremost of which was a baggage car. This and the next two coaches caught the full force of the crash, and were utterly demolished. What remained of the third car was tumbled into a ditch at the roadside.

Superintendent I. N. Swelgard of the Philadelphia & Reading Company places the number dead at thirty-seven and the injured at about the same number. He sent a telegram to Philadelphia which said: "There were thirty-seven persons killed, as follows: Twelve women, twenty-one men, two boys and two girls. About the same number injured."

Mrs. Edward Farr, wife of the Reading engineer who was killed, when informed of her husband's tragic end, threw up her hands with a frantic shriek and fell dead at the feet of her informant.

William Thurlow, telegraph operator in the tower house, was arrested and held, pending an inquiry.

It is said that the Reading signal was displayed, and that the whistle of the train was sounded. The Reading has the right of way at the crossing.

The excursion train bore five tribes the Order of Red Men, the Brideton, the Niagara, the Abnawnton and the Cohansick, with their wives and children.

SIMPSON RESENTED.

The Ex-Congressman Aroused by a Gossip's Talk of Hoarding.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug 1.—Yesterday afternoon County Attorney John Davis and a party of friends were coming into Wichita on a train when Davis said: "I see Jerry Simpson is accused of receiving bounties for favoring the nomination of Watson at St. Louis."

Simpson sat a seat in front of the party, but his hair was cut and he wore a new straw hat, and they did not recognize him. He jumped to his feet and confronting the speaker, demanded to know who made such an accusation.

Davis said that the Globe-Democrat did so directly and the Wichita Beacon indirectly and retorted that he wouldn't "put it past him."

"If you were outside of this car you never would say that," was Jerry's hot answer.

Attorney Pike's Revenge.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug 1.—Attorney Vinton Pike yesterday brought suit for \$1,000 damages against Dr. Barton Pitts. The suit grows out of the assault made by the doctor on Mr. Pike in his office on July 17. Five attorneys appear in petition as counsel for the plaintiff. The case will be on the docket for the September term of court. The criminal cases against the doctor, for which he is now under bond, will come up at the November term of the criminal court.

Preacher Robbed of \$1,500.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug 1.—The Rev. John Constantine, an Armenian preacher who is raising funds in this country for his people, was held up by two colored men and a woman in Smoky Row, a tough quarter of this city, at a late hour last night, and robbed of \$1,500 in gold. Constantine had been to a missionary meeting and was on his way to his boarding house when the robbery was committed. He became greatly excited and forgot his English, and the robbers had time to get out of the country before he could make the police understand his predicament.

CARLISLE'S OPINION.

Says the Government Would Not Bo Back of Silver Under Free Coinage.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug 1.—A statement was widely published by the press a few days ago that President G. L. Green of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company of Hartford, had issued a circular letter to policy holders notifying them that in the event that the government adopted the free coinage of silver the company would be compelled to pay all claims in depreciated silver coin. Mr. E. W. Alsop of this city sent a clipping of this statement to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, with a request for an expression on the subject. He has received a reply from Mr. Carlisle, which is, in part, as follows:

"In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country, I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks as heretofore; but in my opinion the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis, and those checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent, instead of gold or its equivalent, as is now the case.

"I presume no one supposes for a moment that it would be the duty of the government to attempt to keep the standard silver dollar, coined free for private individuals and corporations equal in value to a gold dollar; or, in other words, that it would be the duty of the government to attempt, under a system of free coinage, to maintain the parity of the two metals. The dollars would be coined on private account and delivered to private individuals and corporations as their own property, the government having no interest whatever in them, and being, therefore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

"Under our existing system, all silver dollars are coined on account of the government and are issued by the government in payment of its expenditures and other obligations, and it would be an act of bad faith, therefore, to permit them to depreciate. Very truly,
JOHN G. CARLISLE."

CLOUDBURST IN OHIO.

Two Hundred Persons Rendered Homeless by a Torrent of Water.

STUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug 1.—A severe storm, like a cloud burst, occurred west of this city yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock and within a period of thirty minutes a mighty torrent of water had spread desolation along both Parmar's and Fisher's runs in the lower part of this city. No lives were lost, as there were persons along the creeks who saw the water coming down the valley, and ran from house to house warning the people. Everybody fled, many wading knee deep in water from their homes to the hills which line both sides. Two hundred people are homeless as a result of the flood. The damage will aggregate all of \$200,000.

Mr. Sewall Will Not Resign.

BATH, Me., Aug 1.—Arthur Sewall, Democratic nominee for Vice President, was interviewed as to the story that he intended to resign in favor of Mr. Watson. He said: "Any man who for a moment entertains such an idea is not worthy of an answer. I do not know whether Bryan will retain a place on the Populist ticket. He will come to Bath with Mrs. Bryan directly after the notification, which will take place in New York. They will make their headquarters at my house while in Maine."

A Burglar Shot at Emporia, Kan.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug 1.—A score of burglaries have been committed here the last fortnight. Tuesday night two of the perpetrators entered the bedroom of Captain J. D. Morris, who shot the first. "Oh, God, Jack, I'm shot," said the burglar to his companion, and they retreated, Captain Morris shooting at them as they went. Yesterday morning their course was traced several blocks by blood and then lost.

Topeka to Have Another Daily.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug 1.—It is not unlikely that Topeka will have another afternoon newspaper. The State Journal is not supporting the National Republican ticket, and a delegation of local Republicans, headed by Oscar Swayze, are circulating a petition to Arthur Capper, editor of the Mail and Breeze, an orthodox Republican weekly, to get out a daily, the signers pledging their support.

Queen Victoria May Retire.

LONDON, July 31.—The rumor that Queen Victoria intends to retire in favor of the Prince of Wales is current again to-day and it is added that court circles are troubled about the queen's health. The queen has decided, it is said, to spend her time hereafter at Balmoral or Osborne and to give the Prince and Princess of Wales the use of Buckingham palace and Windsor castle.

Fired on From Ambush.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—Luana Johnson and his wife, colored, who live on the public road near Augusta, Ark., were fired upon from ambush, the woman being instantly killed and the man fatally wounded. Another negro, with whom Johnson had had trouble, has been arrested on suspicion.

A Kansas Murderer Caught.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug 1.—John Jackson, who deliberately murdered John Smith at Yale, Kan., about a year ago, was caught to-day at Warfior, Ala., and Sheriff Deets of Crawford county left for that place to get him.

General Manager Frey Bolts.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug 1.—J. J. Frey, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad system, a life long Democrat, has bolted the Chicago ticket and will vote for the gold standard this fall. He said to-day: "I have no hesitancy in saying that I am not in favor of the free silver idea. I don't think it would be best for the country. I have been a Democrat all my life and have always voted the Democratic ticket and I am sorry I can't stay with the party this fall. This would be impossible, however, holding the ideas I do."

AS TO THE REVENUE.

INCREASED RECEIPTS THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Aggregate Receipts Are \$145,830,615, an Increase of \$3,584,537 Over Those of the Preceding Biggest Year—Largest Item of Increase Was in Fruit Spirits—Oleo Tax is Less.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The commissioner of internal revenue has submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report of the operations of his bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30. It shows that the receipts aggregated \$145,830,615, an increase of \$3,584,537 over those of the preceding fiscal year. The expenses approximated \$4,044,351 and the percentage of cost of collection was about \$2.70, a reduction of eighteen cents as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

From spirits the receipts were \$80,670,070, an increase of \$807,443. The largest item of increase was from fruit spirits, the receipts of \$1,584,879 being \$488,803 in excess of last year's. Retail liquor taxes were increased \$231,106, rectifiers' taxes, \$40,468, and the wholesale liquor dealers' special taxes, \$46,243. The only decreases noted were trifling.

Tobacco brought in a revenue of \$30,711,629 or \$1,066,721 more than in the preceding year. There was a general increase in all the items under this head, the largest being in cigarettes under three pounds per 1,000 of which the receipts were \$2,021,195 or \$357,493 more than in the preceding year. Chewing and smoking tobacco brought in \$15,250,025, \$323,549 more than in the preceding year; cigars and cheroots over three pounds per 1,000 \$12,713,297, an increase of \$221,809, snuff, \$792,915, an increase of \$108,027. From fermented liquors there was derived taxes aggregating \$33,784,235, or \$2,143,617 more than during the preceding year. Ale, beers and similar liquors brought in \$33,135,141, an increase of \$2,094,826.

There was a falling off of \$189,778 in the taxes realized from oleomargarine, the receipts from this source amounting to \$1,219,482. The decrease was general in all the items under this head, the largest item being \$112,817 in the direct tax on oleomargarine, while retail dealers' taxes shrunk \$57,215 and wholesale dealers' taxes \$26,520.

The miscellaneous receipts decreased \$182,600 during the year, the largest item being \$122,548 in the receipts from playing cards, which were only \$259,833.

During the past year 67,039,916 gallons of spirits distilled from other materials than fruit were withdrawn for consumption, a decrease of 7,143,179 gallons as compared with the preceding year. Cigarettes to the number of 4,042,391,640 were drawn out, 74,987,860 more than we consumed during the preceding year. The number of cigars and cheroots withdrawn were 4,257,755,943, an increase of 73,785,538. Chewing and smoking tobacco was taken out to the amount of 25,167,111 pounds, an increase of 5,397,499 pounds.

Illinois returned more internal revenue taxes than any other state, the total collections there being \$31,973,133. New York came next with \$21,620,470. Kentucky third with \$14,903,170. Ohio and Pennsylvania close together with \$11,947,734 and \$11,145,548 respectively. Indiana had \$7,093,154. Missouri \$6,959,915. Maryland \$5,905,595, and Wisconsin \$5,132,677. None of the remaining states reached the \$1 million mark.

WATSON VS. SEWALL.

The Populist Vice Presidential Nominee Declares Himself in His Paper.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31.—The Hon. Thomas E. Watson is out in a strong editorial in his paper stating his grounds for accepting the nomination for vice president from the Populist national convention. He refers to Mr. Sewall as an individual of standing and a free silver Democrat, but adopts the argument elaborated on at St. Louis, that the nomination of a Populist for second place was necessary to preserve the autonomy of the Populist organization, especially in the South.

The editorial is accepted not only as a letter of acceptance, but also an official ultimatum that propositions for withdrawal will not be considered by Mr. Watson or the Populists, and that the case now rests with Mr. Sewall. It virtually demands the withdrawal of the Democratic candidate for Vice President. Throughout the editorial insinuations are made, and where it seems to analyze the situation it develops the fact that Mr. Watson is making a strong demand for his immediate recognition as Bryan's running mate.

ELOPED WITH AN INDIAN.

Seventeen-Year-Old Missouri Girl Runs Away With a Half-Breed.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 31.—Kittie Sykes, the 17-year-old daughter of James Sykes, a prominent farmer living north of Warrensburg, eloped last night with Wise Ward, a half-breed Chickasaw Indian. Some weeks ago a family named Ward, consisting of husband and wife, daughter and three sons, arrived in Warrensburg and camped just north of town. The old lady is a full-blood Chickasaw, and claimed to be a fortune teller and Indian doctor. She pled her trade successfully, but the rest of the family were worthless. Wise Ward, one of the young men, made love to Kittie Sykes, with such success, that he finally induced her to leave a good home and go with him.

Preparing for Kansas Populists.

APLETON, Kan., July 31.—A large warehouse has been remodeled as a wigwag for the Populist State convention next week. It will seat 2,000 people. Sleeping arrangements have been made for 1,500 and churches will feed the crowds. A large number of delegates are expected to come in wagons and camp out in groves near the town. T. M. Patterson of Colorado will be the principal orator of the occasion. The Free Silver party is arranging for a demonstration the night before the convention in the interest of Ed Little's candidacy for Congressman-at-large.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Populists Reading the Riot Act to the Democrats.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—General James B. Weaver of Iowa was in conference much of yesterday with the Populist leaders with reference to the State election to be held next Monday. It was agreed that if a fair election is had, the Populist-Republican fusion State ticket will win, and it was decided to give the Democratic managers to understand that unless an absolutely fair election is had the Populists in this State will not support Bryan in November, but will fuse with the Republicans and cast their ballots for McKinley in order to rebuke, as they say, dishonest election methods. General Weaver telegraphed National Chairman Jones of the Democratic committee to come here at once and use his efforts to see fair play for the Goodwin ticket, in order to hold the Alabama Populists in line for Bryan. Populist leaders confidently expect that Senator Jones will come. They assert that while the success of silver is greatly to be desired, honest elections must first be had. In the event that the Populists are satisfied with the result Monday, they will then demand the removal from the state Democratic electoral ticket of the several gold standard electors as the further price of Populist support of that ticket. Meanwhile General Weaver says he will also direct his efforts to directing the election of silver men, in order to insure the choice of a silver senator. Some very interesting developments are looked for during the next few days, and the outcome is bound to have an important bearing upon the Populists in the state toward the Bryan ticket.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

State Central Committee Declares for the Republican Nominees.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—By a vote of 49 to 35 the Republican state central committee adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is the sense of this meeting that it is necessary to take such steps as are necessary to place before the people of the state of Colorado for their suffrages in November a straight Republican ticket, headed by Republican electors who will cast their votes, if opportunity offers, for McKinley and Hobart."

The meeting of the committee was in many respects the most exciting that body has ever held.

The committee at a night session decided to hold the state convention at Colorado Springs on September 30. After the meeting of the committee, the Bryan faction circulated a petition for a call for another meeting. They claim that a majority of the actual members of the state central committee are with them and that the meeting was packed, alleging that of the 85 delegates represented 46 were by proxy in the hands of Denver and Colorado Springs politicians. The Bryan men further allege that it is the plan of the McKinley men to nominate Senator Wolcott for governor.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Thirty Leavenworth Prisoners Attempt to Escape and Three Are Shot.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 30.—While a gang of thirty prisoners from the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth were being worked on the prison farm last evening, a mutiny broke out among them. At a signal from George East, an Indian Territory desperado, the men broke for a cornfield. The guards commenced firing with shotguns, and all the prisoners but three surrendered. East was shot six times before he gave up. He was fatally wounded. Sam Mills and S. Dove were also badly, but not fatally, wounded before they were run down. When the bloody prisoners were run into the pen yard, where 200 convicts were breaking rock, there was an angry demonstration and a second attempt at mutiny. The guards were about to fire into the convicts, when Wagon French appeared, and, by coolness and firmness, quieted everything down. The wounded men were placed in the Fort Leavenworth hospital.

COLONEL BURNES DEAD.

St. Joseph's Well-Known Financier Passes Away—Ill for Several Weeks.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 31.—Colonel Calvin Fletcher Burnes, president of the National Bank of St. Joseph, and one of the leading financiers of the state, died at his suburban home, Ayr Lawn, at 4:10 yesterday afternoon after an illness of three weeks. He was stricken with dysentery at that time, and a few days ago was able to be about, but a relapse occurred which terminated fatally. Colonel Burnes leaves a wife and one daughter. Prior to the death of his brother, D. D. Burnes, he and James N. Burnes formed a compact whereby all property was to be held in common and all children of the brothers were to be provided for equally. At present the Burnes estate, as it is known, is worth \$5,000,000.

A Striker Must Hang.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—S. D. Worden, the railroad striker charged with wrecking the railway bridge near Sacramento two years ago and thereby causing the death of Engineer Clark and three United States soldiers, must hang. The supreme court yesterday handed down a decision in which it affirmed the judgment of the superior court, where Worden was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang.

Gorman Will Advise Jones Privately.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Gorman has agreed to give to Senator Jones the benefit of his counsel and advice. He does not, however, it is understood, desire any official connection with the committee, but if the headquarters are located here he will be constantly in close touch with the work as it progresses.

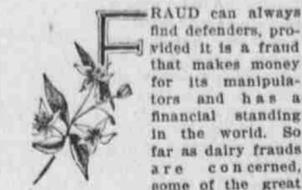
filibusters Again Warned.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The President has issued a proclamation dated July 27 again commanding citizens to observe neutrality towards Cuba.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



RAUD can always find defenders, provided it is a fraud that makes money for its manipulators and has a financial standing in the world. So far as dairy frauds are concerned, some of the great daily papers are always ready to defend them, going to great lengths in their misstatements. Here is a sample, taken from a Chicago paper of recent date:

"The recently enacted filled-cheese bill has practically killed that industry in Illinois. Yesterday Thomas G. English, a deputy, reported to Collector W. J. Mize of the internal-revenue office the result of his month's examination and investigation of the business, and fully confirms The Record's statement regarding the effect of the legislation referred to. He was unable to find a single one of the 130 manufacturers in the district who intended to manufacture under the law. All agreed that its terms were prohibitory. The filled-cheese industry along the Fox river and the adjacent dairy sections of the state had grown to large proportions. Last year's business aggregated \$1,000,000. 'It is probable,' said Mr. English in his report, 'that some few of the manufacturers may continue for the export trade. The business in the United States is practically killed, according to the opinions of the manufacturers.' Filled cheese is said not to be a deleterious article. It is made principally from the curds of skimmed and unskimmed milk. The greater proportion is made of unskimmed milk, and the article is improved by the addition of mixing with butter, making the cheese about half milk and half cream. The law enumerates butter as an article of filling and shuts out future mixing, placing a prohibitory tax upon both manufacturer and dealer. Last year the factories made 14,000,000 pounds of filled cheese, of which amount 3,000,000 pounds were exported."

From reading the above it is evident that the reporter that wrote it is simply densely ignorant of the subject he presumes to handle. He makes filled cheese a better article than full cream, for a full-cream cheese, Wisconsin standard, contains only 30 per cent of butter fat, and this filled cheese is made to contain 50 per cent. No writer on an agricultural paper would have the effrontery to go before the public with statements disproved beforehand by irrefutable proofs. Repeated analyses by the government experiment stations demonstrate the fact that the profit in filled cheese lies solely in substituting hog fats and neutral oils of a cheap grade for the more valuable butter-fat. Below are two analyses published by the Michigan experiment station under date of May 29, 1896, and sent out in Bulletin 9 of the Dairy and Food commission report of Michigan:

Sample No. 90, filled cheese.	
Water	35.48
Solids not fat	35.39
Butter fat	1.73
Other fats	27.40
Sample 495, filled cheese.	
Water	38.03
Solids, not fat	31.43
Butter fat	1.84
Other fats	23.65

The writer in the extract quoted says that "the greater proportion is made of unskimmed milk." In other words, the cheese is really double full cream cheese. Perhaps the guileless youth will explain how the manufacturer of this fancy product can afford to put 13 cents worth of butter-fat into every pound of cheese and sell the complete article at less than 6 cents a pound.

Cooked Food for Poultry.

I am well aware of the fact that cooking food for poultry is considered a waste of time. The experiment stations, too, do not seem to encourage us in that direction. They say that there is as much digestible matter in uncooked food as in cooked food, and therefore seem to intimate that it will not pay to cook it. I was for awhile inclined to take that view of the matter, but in the course of time I was driven to cooking in self defense. I will admit that the birds do not get any more from the same food or any quicker, but I will not admit that it does not pay to cook it. My great reason for following this course is to preserve the health of my fowls. I used to lose a great many birds from indigestion. Every winter, and especially every spring, some of them would get sick with simple indigestion. I could save some of them and some of them I could not save. Most that got sick ultimately died. Now I do not have any getting sick from this cause. I reasoned that the indigestion was caused by too long a feeding of grain, and thus an overtaxing of the digestive organs. So for their morning food I have been giving them soft food. The way that I cook it is this, which the readers of the Farmers' Review will acknowledge to be the best method in the world. I put say half a peck of oat meal in a four-gallon stone jar I have; then I put on a kettle of water and heat it till it is boiling all over. I do this at night for the next morning's feed. After the water is heated I pour it into the meal, filling it up only so as to make it a thick pudding when it is cooked. I cover up the jar and let it stand over night. In the morning the meal is cooked as nicely as any pudding could be. The hens and chicks

are very fond of it, and the lumps they will run off with just as they would with so many worms. When I began cooking I had much trouble for I thought I had to put it on the fire and stir it, and you know how it will stick down. But all of that is obviated now. I think that it pays richly.

When fowls run wild or have the run of the farm this course is not necessary, for the reason that the birds have a greater variety of food, such as worms, bugs and clover leaves. Then they get it ground up in the gizzard and the tax is not so great. But my fowls are shut up all the time and have to be, and the way I have stated proves very satisfactory. Mary Ann.

Feeding the Cow.

The individuality of the cow must be studied. One cow is inclined to milk production, 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk. Another produces 400 pounds of butter; another is a producer of beef. To be successful, we must know what tendency the cow has, and act accordingly. Those who want to make butter should keep only the butter cow; those who sell milk should not keep butter or beef cows, etc. Don't feed too much corn for milk. Wheat bran or middlings are the safest and the best foods for the cows. I would make either of them a principal food for cows up to six years at least. There are no better foods. Pea meal is excellent. Every ton of milk sold takes off about \$3 worth of fertility from the farm. The butter-maker sells but little fertility. One or two pounds of linseed meal a day is a good ration. Good brewers' grains are excellent feed. But ensilage is better than all. The timothy hay of commerce is a mighty poor food, especially when late cut. It is a poor milk-producer. Clover is much better and one of the best balanced of foods. For "clover sick" soils apply wood ashes or muriate of potash and ground bone.—H. F. Cooke.

A Hen's Record.

It is a grand hen that will lay 180 eggs a year, says the Poultry Keeper. Hens have done so, but like horses with records, they leave all others behind. We have known four hens—all of a small flock—to lay 604 eggs in a year, or 151 each, but we have never found 100 hens to average over 100 eggs per hen per year. The reason is that in a large flock some hens lay none at all, from various causes, while others lay more. One with large flocks, after allowing for sick hens, over-fat hens, lousy hens and feeble hens, will be fortunate if he gets nine dozen of eggs from each hen in the flock. True, some of the hens may lay twelve dozen eggs in a year, but "one swallow does not make a summer."

Hens like variety; unless starved to it, they will reject all food not suitable, and they are usually the better judges of what they want and need.—Indiana Farmer.

Keep grit, cracked oyster shells and green food constantly before the hens. Two or three times a week let them have some meat scraps. One cent a pound is not too much to pay for green bone as a lot of meat clings to the bone.—Farm Poultry.

Milk is one of the best foods that can be supplied to young poultry, and they can be given all they can eat or drink of it. There is no danger of their taking too much.—Inter State Poultryman.

Sheep Shearing in England.

We have no longer sheep-shearing festivals as in times of yore. At the commencement of the century the sheep-shearings of Francis, Duke of Bedford, and the great Cokes, afterwards Earl of Leicester, were important rural gatherings, which were attended by agriculturists from all parts of the kingdom. Moreover, at this period, and up to the middle of the present century, the sheep-shearing day on farms in general was a red-letter one. Neighboring farmers visited one another on these occasions, and their sons did most of the work of the clipping. Regular feasts were provided and there was much merry-making. All this has long since changed. Bands of itinerant laborers, well versed in the art of shearing, go from farm to farm, and contract for the clipping at a fixed rate per score or per hundred, and when this is not done the shepherd and ordinary laborers of the farm have to perform the work. All kinds of feasting in connection with sheep-shearing have very much gone out of fashion. The custom still lingers in populous districts, but since agricultural depression came all but the well-to-do have avoided anything like a festival.—Mark Lane Express.

Our Poultry.

For eggs alone, the Leghorn is unsurpassed. For eggs and table qualities, the American class is ahead, and is likely to stay there. This includes Wyandottes, P. Rocks, Black Javas and American Dominiques. The annual production of poultry in the United States is between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000. We buy of other nations \$12,000,000 worth of eggs. There is no good reason why these imports may not stop and supply the demand at home. If eggs can be imported and still be fit to use, they certainly can be shipped from the west to New York and Boston with a profit to the shipper and producer. No farm, county or state is producing to a full extent in poultry, and there is no good reason why we may not make the supply equal to the demand and keep our money at home.—Selected.

The Calves.—Dutch and Danish

dairymen keep their own calves and feed them until large enough for market. They get no new milk, but this is partly made up by adding corn meal to the skim milk as a heating and fat producing substance. It at least makes veal which brings a good price and calves at six and nine months return a fair profit.—Ex.