PRESERVING EGGS.

Cold Storage and the Lime Process Are Best.

There is no known process by which eggs can be kept absolutely as good as when they are first laid. So far as at present known, cold storage is the best way to keep them a long time, but the best of these do not bring the price that fresh eggs do because they are not as good for any purpose.

The lime process is probably the next one that can be used under ordinary circumstances. After the eggs are placed in the solution keep them in a cool place until they are to be taken out to be used.

The following is the formula for this method:

Take 24 gallons of water, 3 pounds of unslaked lime and 2 pounds of salt, or in that proportion, according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquor has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom.

Take for the above amount of liquid 3 ounces each of boiling soda, cream of tartar, saltpeter and borax and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, and add to the mixture about 20 gallons of pure lime water. This will about fill a cider barrel. Put the eggs in carefully, so as not to crack one of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the eggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighting it. This amount of liquid will preserve 120 dozen eggs. It is not necessary to wait to get a full barrel or smaller packages of eggs, but they can be put in at any time that they can be obtained fresh. The same liquid should be used only once.

A White Minorca.

Winner of first prize at the show in New York last spring. Owned and bred by Thomas A. Dell, Toronto.

A Wild Goose and Goslings.

I had to make a trip from our claim on the Columbia to Spokane Falls, says a writer in Forest and Stream. I started quite early one morning and was riding along up the Spokane river, when, as I came over a small rocky point, I noticed a very large bird soar down from a tree and carry something in its mouth. At first I thought it was an eagle, but as soon as I climbed a little higher I could see it was an old gray goose and that it had deposited its burden in the water, where I could see several small ones swimming around.

I dropped, got off from my carriage and watched the performance. I had waited but a few moments when one of the goose rose out of the water and flew straight to a cottonwood tree, alighted on a limb near a big nest, then took a few steps toward the nest, and reaching down into the nest took a young gosling out and sailed down to her companions. When she let the youngster touch the water, it ate all kinds of capers.

She again returned to the nest and got another, which was the last. After watching them for quite awhile, I mounted my carriage and rode on. When I came into plain view of the family, the old one fluttered away and the youngsters disappeared. There was one or little ones, as near as I could count. I have watched the wood duck carry her young from a tree, but this was the only time I ever saw a goose make the trans-fer.

Fattening Fowls for Market.

There are many methods pursued in fattening fowls for market, and it is difficult to say which is best, but Fred Grundy gives a novel method in an article in The American Poultry Journal, in which he advises as follows:

"I let my fowls run at large until about ten days before I wish to sell them, then shut them up and feed them all the broken wheat and corn on the ear that they will eat, and give them skimmilk to drink."

The broken wheat is scattered among the ear corn, with which the floor is covered to a depth of six inches. The milk is given in pans fastened to the wall, just low enough so the fowls can reach it easily. Plenty of hard, sharp grit is constantly before them. With rifle pressed, it is said, the fowls will be in the prime condition in 10 or 12 days, when they should be marketed at once.

The New Verbs.

We have often heard of the "set's bes," says an Alabama exchange, but one of the "setting" goddess, Parker Bros. are always ready to accommodate their customers, and to do as they will their last safety lots. The golder was left alone with all the affairs of the family to tend, and seeing the eggs neglected settled down upon the nest and too long quietly sitting there for more than a week, a notable "setting" goddess.

THE MAKING OF A PASTURE.

Information of Value to the Farmers of the Northwest.

In an address on Nebraska pastures, delivered by J. E. Dinsmore of Nelson, Neb., before the Nebraska Stock Breeders' association, such information was given that it will be of value to farmers of the northwest. Following are extracts from this address, as reported in full by the Iowa Homestead:

To secure a pasture that will meet the requirements of the stock man, if I had a native sod I would attempt to convert it into a tame grass pasture, for it is only from the tame grasses that I can convince of the possibility of a profitable pasture. The wild or native grasses, as a rule, are so short lived that one can only have an abundance of grass about three months. They start late in the spring, and by the middle of August they are usually sunk in herbage. If not altogether eaten up, the stock that must depend on them for a living is at a standstill, if not, in fact, losing flesh. Profitable pastures must furnish an abundance of rich food from the earliest possible time in the spring to as late in the fall as possible. I am convinced that, with a suitable selection of seed, a pasture may be provided, the grazing period of which may be extended from six weeks to two months, to the comfort of the stock and the profit of the owner.

Taking the native sod from which all of last year's grass has been burned as a starting point, I would thoroughly scarify the surface with a sharp harrow, or, better still, a disk, crossing and recrossing until the surface was full of small elements or furrows for the lodgment of the seed. Then I would sow the ground with a mixture of the following seeds: Timothy, two bushels; red clover, one bushel; white clover, one bushel; English blue grass, two bushels. Sow at the rate of not less than 15 pounds per acre. Other seeds may be a bed with profit. This should be done as early in the spring as the ground is in good condition to work. The season after the frost is out of the ground the greater the chances of success. After seeding again harrow at least once—better twice—to cover the seed and present it being blown away or drying up.

As the season advances the native grasses will commence to start and grow with vigor, permeating a whole or the young plants that they apparently enjoy. The cross should never be permitted to be closely cropped the first year. To this mulching of grass there is not the objection that there would be to the mulching of small grain with it as a mulch, which would be removed at a time when the plants were young and their vitality tried to the utmost by the dry weather and heat of July, to say nothing of the removal of the shade to which they had been accustomed all their lives. A pasture thus prepared may be grazed to a limited extent the season year it is seeded, but should never carry more than half the stock it would be expected to under other circumstances.

When there is no native sod on which to prepare a pasture, select ground most convenient, plow it with a narrow stirring plow, turning it as deeply as possible, following with a subsoil plow not less than 12 inches deep, harrow down until the surface is a fine, smooth seed bed. Let the preparations be made as early in the season as possible when the ground is in good condition. Seed with the mixture before mentioned, only use rather a more than a fine quantity; harrow the surface both ways with a fine tooth harrow, being careful to cover all the surface. If the general ground is dry, a heavy roller to pack the surface may be used with profit. I should not use grain as a nurse or nurse crop. As the weeds spring up and begin to injure put the mowing machine to work and cut the weeds down, leaving them on the ground unless the crop cut is a very heavy one, in which case it would be well to remove a part of the weeds where they are the thickest. I consider the use of the mowing machine on a pasture as a decided help to the young plants rather than otherwise. It retards the growth of the top and allows the development of the root that will be after years send up an abundance of herbage much greater than it left to develop the top at the expense of the root.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JOHN FILES.

CHESTER, Sanpete county, Sept. 17th, 1895.—Daily registers me to make a report of the death of Father John Files, who died on second inst. after a little over a week's illness, at the morning of the 10th inst. On account of his bodily organs failing to do their work, and sickness and age to its natural course in taking from us an old patriarch worthy, a great one, one and feared in humanity, a faithful member in the body and true disciple of the Lord.

Deceased was born Feb. 6th, 1823 in England and leaves a wife, a son, two daughters and a host of grand and great-grandchildren and friends to mourn the loss of a kind husband, father and friend who lived to dwell on and testify to the goodness of the Lord, in opening our eyes to the knowledge of the eternities to come, which made him appreciable unto us, saying, "Blessed are they that die in the Lord for death shall be sweet unto them." H. S. A.

When Kids was born, we gave for Castoria.
When she was sick Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE issued by the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, I shall expose at public sale at the west front door of the Probate Court house in the City of Salt Lake, Utah, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., all the right, title, claim and interest of the defendants, Ed Bedford, Jr., Mary Ann Bedford, Sarah A. Williams, Mercy Williams, Mary Williams, Mary Ann Williams, Mercy Williams, Jr., and Sarah Williams, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Block 50, Plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north 10 rods; thence east 16 rods; thence south 10 rods; thence west 16 rods to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and subject to a right of way for a ditch over the south 3 feet thereof, and also the following described real estate, situate in said Sixteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and subject to a right of way for a ditch over the south 3 feet thereof, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Block 50, Plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north 10 rods; thence east 8 rods; thence south 10 rods; thence west 8 rods to the place of beginning, containing half an acre of land, and being the same land conveyed to Mary Ann Bedford by Sarah A. Williams, Mercy Williams, Mary Williams, Mary Ann Williams, Mercy Williams, Jr., and Sarah Williams, by deed of conveyance dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1895, in Book 2, at page 1, of deeds, records of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, and also the following described real estate, situate in said Sixteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory