RUSSIAN FLEET SET IN MOTION

Japan's Reply, in Pacific but Firm Words, Protests Against Russin's Dictation in Corean Affairs.

London, Oct. 26.-A special from Shanghai says a Russian squadron of fifteen ships has left Vladivostock for Chemulpo and Fu San. The Japanese fleet in Formosan waters, it is also stated, has been recalled, and it is announced on excellent authority that several British warships have been ordered to sail for Corea.

It is stated at Shanghai that the Japanese reply to the demand of Russia This was irregular, for one of the rethat the former evacuate Corea is couched in pacific but firm language, and protests against dictation by Russia in Corean affairs. It is regarded at Shanghai as certain that Russia will permanently occupy Fu San.

The Shanghai dispatch also says the situation is most grave, and preparations for the expected struggle are visible on all sides. But it is hoped the solution of the difficulty will be found in Russia and Japan agreeing to di vide Corea.

The News in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 26.-The cable reports that a Russian fleet of fifteen vesas especially significant.

Fu San is at the southeastern ex- appeared before Oragnist King, east of Corea. The bay is the only crowded. useful harbor in the stretch of 600 Rev. J. useful harbor in the stretch of 600 Rev. J. George Gibson, of Emanuel miles along the east coast of Corea. The harbor is perfectly sheltered and is Robert N. Lynch, occupied seats near

no doubt due to the system by which foreign affairs are discussed by brawling journalists rather than by suave continuance, the motion was denied. diplomats, but it is serious nevertheless. Its gravity consists in two facts, neither of which has anything to do with the merits of the question in dis-

"In the first place, for the first time a navy of which she has some reason to be proud, and which sooner or later that the American press assures the ent's place vacant, and the position, or United States that the Monroe doctrine rather title, has been abolished. This has been informally adopted as a national faith by the American people, and the dispatch sent to the New York has a basis of truth.

seems extraordinary that any civilized more authority in transaction of railpower should contemplate such a crime road business. as trusting a peaceful region to the rule or government of Spanish-American adventurers, whose only claim to the sympathy of the United States is that they call their anarchy a republic and fly a flag wh ch does not fly outside the Western hemisphere.

"We do not fear arbitration but before it begins, reparation must be made for the high-handed violation of the territory governed by England.'

Long-Distance Record. Buffalo, Oct. 26.-The world's record for railroad speed over a great distance was broken today by a special train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, which ran from One Hundredth street, Chicago, to Buffalo creek, Buffalo, 510.1 miles, in 481 minutes and 7 seconds, at an average speed of 63.6 miles per hour. This time includes stops. Exclusive of stops the run was made in 470 minutes tions, they will be brought back to and 10 seconds, an average speed of Colorado for trial. The intention is 64.98 miles per hour. The New York to carry the case through all of the Central's record of September 11 was courts to the supreme court of the state, an average speed of 63.01 miles per hour, including stops, and 64.26 miles per hour exclusive of delays.

His Last Will Filed. Ainsworth, deceased, was filed for probate in the county court yesterday afternoon. The will disposes of property valued at about \$200,000, all of which is bequeathed to the wife, son and daughter of deceased.

Steps to Annul Patents Recently Issued to the Southern Pacific.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.-The government is about to take steps to annul a patent to mineral lands in Oregon, recently issued to the Southern Pacific railroad. Secretary Smith has re-quested the United States attorneygeneral to institute an action in the United States circuit court at Portland to that end. When the land grant company made its selections in the Roseburg district, a few months ago, protests were filed by about 200 individual citizens, but they were rejected on the same ground as the Benjamin protests from California, namely, that day: the specific character of each 40-acre subdivision was not set forth. There being no miners' association in Oregon, no appeal was taken from the ruling of the commissioner of the general land office, and, without notice to the protestants of dismissal, the patents were issued to the railroad company. sults of the campaign of the California Miners' Association has been the establishment of a rule that sixty days must elapse between the dismissal of protests and the issue of patents to land. It is on this ground, it is believed, that the action for annulment of the patent will be instituted by the government.

THE DURRANT CASE.

Evidence All in and the Prosecution Begins Its Argument.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Assistant District Attorney Peixoto today made the opening argument for the prosecution in the Durrant trial. When court sels was on its way to Corea, attracted convened, General Dickinson asked much attention among the diplomatic that Miss Cunningham be recalled, but representatives of the East to whom it she was only asked a few unimportant was shown. It was regarded as pre- questions and then excused. The resenting grave conditions, if the facts mainder of the day was occupied by are reported as true. The fact that Fu Mr. Peixoto. He discussed the evi-San is one of the points toward which dence in the case from the time Durthe Russians are heading is pointed out rant accompanied Miss Lamont to school the morning of April 3 until he tremity of Corea, and it is the point Emanuel Baptist church, at 5 o'clock nearest Japan, being only twelve hours' in the afternoon, pale, trembling and sail from the Japanese mainland, excited. He closed by asking the jury Further north is Won San, the strategic to uphold the laws of the state by point in Corea, which the Russians rendering a verdict of guilty and fixing have long sought to secure. It is on the penalty at death. During Mr. Broghton's bay, in the middle of the Peixoto's argument the courtroom was

open the year round. Leading author-ities agree that it will ultimately be to the speaker. Durrant sat stolid and the terminus of the trans-Siberian rail- indifferent in his usual place beside way, which Russia is building. For his attorneys, surrounded by his shortly before 8 o'clock last night, these reasons, the movement of the father and mother and a number of after deliberation lasting about four Russian fleet toward these points of friends. Durrant betrayed no emotion strategic importance is watched with or feeling, even when accused of murders that were compared with the crimes of Jack the Ripper, in the Whitechapel district of London. His mother, however, looked more thoughtful and depressed than she has at any time since the trial began.

When Mr. Peixoto closed his argument, at 3:30 o'clock, Genearl Dickin-

Division Superintendents Advanced. San Francisco, Oct. 25.-Heretofore there have been nine division superintendents in charge of the Southern and Central Pacific systems between this since the civil war, America has built city and Portland, Ogden, and El Paso, who were directly under General Superintendent Filmore. The latter's she will use against somebody. In the promotion to the position of manager, second place, it is equally significant however, left the general superintendent's place vacant, and the position, or left quite a gap between the official titles. Hence the determination to advance the division superintendents one World (referring to the report of the round higher in rank. Hereafter they Bayard-Salisbury interview) probably will be officially designated as "super intendents," and will have full charge "Considering the disreptuable char-acter of the Venezuelan government, it thing on their divisions and will have

Canada, Hawali and Cuba. Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 26 -Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll addressed the annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of McLean county, here this afternoon. In the course of his remarks he advocated strongly the annexation of Canada, Hawaii and Cuba. He said the stars and stripes should wave over all the country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean. He also emphatically favored recogniition of the Cubans as belligerents. His sentiments were received with thundering applause.

Colorado's Game Laws

Denver, Oct. 28.—Department Com mander Wheaton has promised Governor McIntyre that if any of the Northern Utes, who may be accused of vio-lating the laws of Colorado, are arrest-

London's Dance Halls.

London, Oct. 28.-The couty council today granted unconditional licenses Portland. Oct. 26.—The last will to the Empire and Albambra theaters, and testament of Captain George J. and refused the Palace theater a promenade license. There was a great array of lawyers in attendandce at the sessions of the city council. Sir Frank Lockwood appeared for the Empire after much delay, was begun today in theater. The vote granting the license to the Empire stood 62 to 45.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN MINERAL LANDS IN OREGON. ROSE'S WITHDRAWAL

His Challenge for the America's Cup Recalled.

ENGLISH PRESS CENSURED HIM

Created a General Impression That Hi Challenge Was an Opinon on the

Result of the Last Race. New York, Oct. 25 .- The following cablegrams were posted on the bulletin board of the New York Yacht Club to-

"Newmarket, Oct. 25. - Secretary of the New York Yacht Club: Owing to a general impression that my challenge might be construed as an expession of opinion on the result of the last race, I much regret having to ask you to with-

draw the same. Charles D. Rose."
"Ryde, Oct. 25.— Secretary New York Yacht Club: I have received a letter from Rose, withdrawing his challenge for the America's cup. Have called the committee, and will mail

you officially. Thelluson."

The receipt of the above cable dispatches did not cause as much surprise as will be generally expected. The attacks made upon Mr. Rose by the English press are enough to discourage any body, and it is now believed the ques tion of a challenge for races in 1896 will be left in the hands of Lord Dunraven and the Royal Yacht Squadron, as it is not thought likely any other club will take up the challenge, in view of the attitude in which the Royal Victoria Yacht Club has been put by Mr. Rose's action. However, the challenge of Herbert Moier, the wellknown colonial yachtsman, who raised \$100,000 in a short time to build a yacht to be named West Australia, for 1897, may now do for 1896. Then again, Sir George Newnes may issue a challenge, as he announced himself as being ready to do so soon after Lord Dunraven's yacht was defeated.

Percy Thelluson, secretary of the Royal Yacht Club, replying to a question to him by the Associated Press this evening, said the Royal Victoria had no challenge for the cup.

MR. ADAMS GETS OFF.

The Whipping Schoolmaster Is Found

Not Guilty. Portland, Or., Oct. 26 .- The july in the case of Professor Gilbert A. Adams, charged with assaulting Carl Wolff, returned a verdict of not guilty hours, excepting a recess taken for supper. Adams was warmly congratulated by his friends and the schoolteachers present before he left the courtroom. The jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, on the first ballot,

American sentiment on the question of pear in court at present, but would Adams not guilty because they thought the Venezuelan frontier. It must be probably be well enough to resume his that his conviction would injure distaken with the usual discount, and is duties Monday. District Attorney cipline in the public schools, and probably probably be well enough to resume his that his conviction would injure dis-Barnes objected to the delay, and, as ably stop corporal punishment entirely, the court was opposed to granting a They feared that in future, when a ably stop corporal punishment entirely. They feared that in future, when a teacher considered a pupil deserving of chastisement, the teacher, not knowing thow far it would be safe to proceed, would hesitate about inflicting punishment at all, and it would result in the safe to proceed. ishment at all, and it would result in a spare-the-rod and spoil-the-child system. They also thought that pupils might, when rebuked and threatened

with a whipping, hold up the Adams case to the teachers. This reasoning was not in consonance with the instructions of Judge Stephens, but followed in the link of the opening and closing arguments of Attorney Pipes, counsel for Professor Adams. Attorney Pipes also argued that there was no malice, and no intent upon the part of Professor Adams to exceed the limit of proper punishment.

Work on the Canal Suspended. Princeton, Oct. 28.-Work has been suspended on the entire line of the Hennepin canal with the exception of two forces at the eastern end, and, these will be laid off November 1. This action was taken as appropriations of congress have been stopped, and work cannot be resumed to any great extent until further apporpriation. One million two hundred thousand has been voted so far, and with that amount eight miles on the west end have been completed, and on the miles have been made and seven locks have been finished. A small fund is yet available with which land for a

have been finished. A small fund is yet svailable with which land for a number of miles of right of way will be purchased.

Caba Day at the Exposition.

Atlanta, Oct. 29.—At a meeting of the directors of the cotton states and international exposition many directors, who were not present when a day was set aside for Cuba, brought up the was set aside for Cuba, brought up the matter again, and insisted that the exposition company should not take part in matters of international concern. After discussion, the day was postponed from November 6 to December 17. This is regarded as practically an in-

definite postponement. Balfour New on Trial.

London, Oct. 28.-The trial of Jabez S. Balfour, formerly a member of parliament, and said to be the prime mover in the manipulation which re-sulted in disaster to the Liberator group of companies, and who was extradited from the Argentine Republic, the queen's bench division of the high court of justice.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Trade is rather quiet. The steamer brought in a large supply of grapes, lemons, etc. The market is fully supplied with game. Pheasants are quoted at \$2.50 per dozen. Oregon eggs are very scarce at 22½c. Eastern eggs sold better. In other lines there were no changes. changes.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is more active, and quotations firm and higher. Ex-port values were reported as follows: Walla Walla, 47c; Valley, 50@50½c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR-Portland. Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.70 per barrel; Golddrop, \$2.80; Snowfiake, \$2.70; Ben-ton county, \$2.70; graham, \$2.35; super-fine; \$2.25. Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at

22c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 19@20c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bage \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$3.25.

HAY - Timothy, \$8 per ton; chest, \$5.50. BARLEY-Feed barley, \$11.25 per ton

brewing, nominal.
Millstures - Bran. \$10.50; shorts \$13.50; middlings, \$15@16; rye, 75@80c

per cental.

Burras-Fancy creamery is quoted as 22\c; fancy dairy, 17\c; fair to good, 15c; common, 10c per pound.
POTATOES—New Oregon, 35@45c per

Back.

ONIONS—Oregon, 50@\$1 per cental.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, \$2.50@3 per dozen; young, \$1.50@2.00 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50@4.00; geese, \$6.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 10c per pound; dressed,

Eggs-Oregon, are quoted 221 c per

CHEESE - Oregon full cream, 8@90 per pound; half cream, 5@7c; skim, 4@ 5c; Young America, 9@10c higher. Orsgon Vegetables—Cabbage, 1½c per lo; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; green onions, 10c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@s1 per sack; caulitower, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 15@25c per box; corn, 6@8c per doz.

6@8c per doz.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California iemons, \$4.50@5.00; bananas, \$2.25@3.00 per bunch; Vatencia late oranges, \$3.00 per box; Mediterranean sweets, \$2.50@3.00; pineapples, \$4@5 per dozen.

California Vegetables—Gariic, new

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES—Garlic, new 6@8c per pound; sweet potatoes, 1½c per pound; Merced, 1½c.
FERSH FRUIT—Appies, good, \$1 per box; prunes, 25@40c; peaches, 25@70c per box; cars, fall, 50c@\$1.00; watermelons, 75c@\$1.00 per cozen; cantaloupes, \$1.00@1.25 per dozen; grapes, 65c per box; New York Comords, 50c per basket; liwaco cramberries, \$10.50 per barrel.

Woot.—Valley, 10@11e, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c. Hors — Choice, Oregon 6@6\sc per

pound. Nurs - Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 12½@14c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 10½@11c; Italian chesnuts, 125 @14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazile, 125 @13c; niberts, 4@15c; peanuts, raw, lancy, 5@7c; costed, luc; hickory nuts, 8@10c; co-

Coanuts, 90c per dozen.
PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, mother, however, looked more thoughtful and depressed than she has at any time since the trial began.

Discusses the Monroe Dectrine and l'ays a Compliment to Our Navy.

London, Oct. 26.—W. T. Stead has a long article this afternoon in the Westminster Gazette on "Monroeism," in which he says:

"Englishmen will do well to belittle the significance of the ebulition of American sentiment on the question of the significance of the ebulition of American sentiment on the question of the significance of the question of the question of the significance of the question of the significance of the question of the question

Hibss.—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 13@14c; dry kip and callskin, 11@13c; cutis, 3c less; saited, 60

Merchandise Market. Salmon.—Columbia, river No. 1, talis, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talis, \$2.25@2.50; laney, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talis, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talis, \$1.90

SUGAR-Golden C, 41/c; extra C, 43/c dry granulaten, 514c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; 4c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash;

powdered, 6c per pound; ½c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ½c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

Corres—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20 @22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 25@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 25@25c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, \$22.80 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$21.80 per 100-pound case.

Coal—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

Вкаме—Small white, No. 1, 3c per pound; butter, 3c; bayon, 2½c; Lims, 5½c.

Сокраск—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is

quoted at 94c, and 8isat, 8c per pound. Baus.—Calcutta, 44c. Ricz.—Island, 45@5.25 per sack; Ja-pan, 44.50@4.75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

FLOUR-Net cash prices: Family ex

Hors—Quotable at 5@7c per pour Porarous — Sweets, 75c@\$1; banks, 50@65c. Onions Good to choice California,

wool—Spring—6 to 8 months Calaveras, defective 6@8c; Northern, good to choice. 12@13½c; do defective. 8@10c; new iambs and fall clips. 5@6½c; Newada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy. 6@8c. Fall—Short, trashv San Joaquin plains, 3@5c; good do, 5@6c; Southern and coast, 4@6c; mountain, light and free, 6@7c. Woos-Spring-6 to 8 months Calay-

Burras—Fancy creamery, 22@24c; econds, 20@21c; fancy dairy, 20@21c;

fair to choice, 16:a17c.

EGGs—Ranch, 30:a35c.

CHESSE—Fancy. mild. new, 6:88c;
common to good, 3:a5c: Young America, 5:88c: Eastern, 11:212c; Western, 10@12/1c per po

FARM AND GARDEN

SOME METHODS OF IRRIGATING

Five Plans For Distributing Water Tested at the Utah Station-How to Make Sweet Chier.

In Utah there are two common systems in vogue. One is the system of covering the ground with water, or simply flooding it, and the other is irrigation by furrows. Everything that can be planted in rows is so planted and furrows plowed between the rows. With the small grains an instrument or machine is run through the field just after planting, leaving the ground in small furrows about a foot apart. When this machine is crudely made, it is called a go devil," and the practice is called 'go deviling." With corn, potatoes, beets, etc., the furrow system of irrigation is practiced. At the Utah station along with other methods, was tested the merits of these two systems by direct comparison of the yields by the two methods with both wheat and corn. The common flooding system gave an increased yield of more than 23 per cent over that irrigated by the furrow or "go devil" system. The yield of straw was also increased by flooding. This being the work of but one season it may be well to take the results with some cau-

In the corn tests, which covered four years, the furrow irrigation was that commonly in use. The corn was planted in hills and furrows run through one way and the water allowed to run through these furrows between the rows. In flooding the corn was irrigated as is a level field of wheat by simply covering the entire surface with water. Results show that for every year except 1891 there was an increase of yield in corn amounting in 1894 to more than 63 per cent by the method of flooding over the furrow irrigation. The averages for the four years show an increas of more than 15 per cent by flooding The yield of stover was the same for th first two years by both systems, while for the last two years there was an in crease by flooding, making for the aver age of the four years an increase of near ly 10 per cent in the stover for the flood ing over the furrow irrigation. Follow ing is a summary of the tests made:

Of five different methods of distribut ing water on grass land distributing by a network of small ditches gave th best results. The methods which dis tributed the water most evenly over the ground gave the highest yields.

There was an increase in yield of wheat of more than 28 per cent by the common flooding system over the furroy or."go devil" system. Result of dupli cate plats for but one year.

With corn there was an increase of more than 15 per cent by flooding over the furrow system. The corn stover in-creased nearly ten per cent by the flood-ing system over the furrow system. Professor Richman at this station

found that "irrigating potatoes by flooding gave better results than irrigating between the rows."

As the hilling method of cultivation is found to decrease the yield as compared with level cultivation, it is thought probable that this had as much to do with the results as did the differ-

ent methods of irrigation. By flooding fields of corn the same a wheat and cultivating the ground as soon as dry enough we have reached a yield of more than 90 bushels per acre of White Flint corn, the average for five years being 46.72 bushels per acre When the flooding system is practiced it is thought that cultivation at just the proper time is very important.

Numbered with popular methods for keeping cider sweet is one explained by Farm, Field and Fireside: Add to the cider after it has begun to ferment as much white sugar as will equal one fourth to three-fourths pound to each gallon of cider, according to the acidity of the apples. Then let fermentation proceed until it has the taste to suit, then add one-fourth ounce sulphite-not sulphate-of lime to each gallon of cider. The sulphite should first be dissolved in a quart of cider before putting it into the barrel. Agitate briskly, then let the cider settle, and the fermentation will cease at once. Let it stand three days to become clear, then draw off and bottle carefully, or remove the sediment

and return to the clean cask.

It is also told that cider may be pre erved absolutely sweet by putting it up in airtight cans after the manner of preserving fruit. The cider should be first settled and racked or drawn off from the dregs, and fermentation should not be allowed to commence before canning.

Keeping of Winter Squashe

The squashes ought to be thoroughly ripened before taken from the vines and gathered before they are nipped by frost. Handle carefully. If intended for win-ter use, they must not be bruised or the stem broken, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Discard all the soft shelled or unripe ones. Much depends on keeping them from moisture. Dampness and an uneven temperature are fatal to good keeping. If kept in a warm, damp cellar, they will soon rot. The best plan is to place them on a shelf or on the floor in a frostproof garret. If stored in heaps, the under ones will send out the moisture and cause the whole lot to rot in a short time. - American Agriculturist.

Women will find their place, and it will neither be that in which they have been held nor that to which some them aspire. Nature's old Salic law will not be repealed, and no change of dynasty will be effected.—T. H. Hux-

A KANSAS WINDMILL

All About Its Erection and the Amount Work It Accomplis

Here is an interesting story of what Useful Information Concern- a Kansas man can do with wind power, as told originally in The Rural New Yorker by himself. He says:

When I came to Kansas, I bought a homestead with two wells about 70 feet apart. Later I put a 12 foot geared mill on the one farthest from the house and attached a grinder to it. I put a building over it. It was built with bins on one side and a corncrib on the other, 48 feet long and 20 wide, 12 feet to the square. It had two floors, with a cellar under part of it. I had a two hole L X. L. corn sheller on the first floor and the grinder on the second floor.

I built a slanting hopper in the tower about six feet from the floor at the lowest end, with slope enough for the grain to run out. I had a spout from the lower end to the hopper of the grinder. This bin held about 20 or 25 bushels. The chop bins were on the first floor. The chop fell direct from the grinder into these bins. I had a hole for each bin, and a keg with a hole in the bottom which I turned to whichever bin I wish-

ed the chop to drop into.

From the cellar I had a square funnel shaped hole dug, lined with flat stone and mortar, but got it partly lined with boards afterward. Outside of this funnel I set the elevator. This funnel was straight on one side, and the straight side was of matched boards. Above the funnel stood the corn sheller at the end of the corncrib. The elevator carried the grain up into the bin in the tower. from which it went on the grinder.

One year we had nearly 5,000 bushels of corn, of which perhaps 4,000 went through the sheller and the greater part through the grinder. Very frequently we mixed other grain with the corn to grind—oats, rye, barley, wheat, etc., and our ground feed was better than we generally got when we had it ground. I could grind from 20 to 100 bushels in a day, depending on the wind and the condition of the grinder and the fineness of the grist. I also ground hundreds of bushels for neighbors. To this mill were attached as needed a corn sheller and grinder, two pumps, a churn and grindstone. I also had the fixtures to attach a wood saw, and could attach either a drag or a circular saw. The mill pumped the water for nearly 100 head of cattle and horses, and sometimes 50 to 60 hogs. This water was pumped from the well at the mill. The other was used largely for irrigating the kitchen garden and for home use. It was attached and driven with elbows and a cable.

In a strong wind I could run the sheller, grinder, elevator, two pumps and churn at the same time. The grind-stone was run from the corn sheller pulley, so I could not run the grindstone when shelling corn. The advantage of my arrangement was that I did not need to carry any grain, excepting to shovel the ear corn to the table of the sheller, which was in the crib. The corn came through a hole in the partition end of the crib to the corn sheller. The shelled corn dropped through a slatted floor to the elevator, thence to a hopper in the tower. When I had my hopper filled, I could go about my other business. I frequently was away several hours, while the mill and grinder were doing good and satisfactory work.

Artesian Wells For Irrigation,
One of the best artesian basins in the world is in South Dakota, though there, as elsewhere, some of the irrigating wells have been carelessly constructed. But if the cap rock and the water bearing rock are firm and hard they are stillsuccessful, though Professor J. H. Shepard thinks that it will be difficult to repair them when their common iron pipes are rosted through. He suggests that an outside easing should be firmlyseated in the rock, below all sand. That no washing or caving of the sides may occur, the casing should eloseis follow the drill as soon as a flowin re Galvanized pipes should be used and joined by very strong couplings. The inner pipe, which penetrates the flow, should have its lower end perforated to prevent a rush of water at any point in the sand rock. To prevent the from working up around the outside of the pipe and cutting the cap rock away. the casing should fit snugly in a small bore in the cap rock. All pipes placed within the first or outside casing should come to the top of the well.—American Agriculturist.

One Point In Wintering Bees An apiarist of long experience has this to say in The Beekeepers' Review regarding upward ventilation:

My conclusion is that upward ventilation appears to increase somewhat the tendency to an accumulation of feces, and also, at least in this experiment, to decrease the strength of the colony, and if this appearance is real we may con-clude that the upward movement of the air disquiets the bees and causes a lar-ger proportion than otherwise would to leave the cluster and perish.

White clover is recommended for pastures by the Oregon station. Crimson clover failed to thrive on the Kansas station grounds

H. S. Boley of the North Dakota station says that "varieties of wheat do not degenerate because of continuous growth upon the same soil." He believes that the theory that proper wheat culture demands a frequent change of soil is

Mosby Prolific corn proved the most satisfactory plant for silage in a six years' experience at the Kansas station.

The town of Eureka, in South Dakota. is said to be the largest primary wheat parket in the world.

To prevent rats from destroying corn in the cribs, where all other methods fail, fumigate with bisulphide of carbon. Legislation against fraud in choose is producing acceptable results in Wiscon-