THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Proofs That They Were Not What They Are Said to Have Been. Men ninety years old remember when there were no steamboats, but all travel on the water was done by the slow uncertain means of sailing vessels, when if one started for New York it was doubtful if he would

reach there in a day or a week. Now we know how many hours and minutes

it requires to make the trip. Men now sixty years old remember when there were no railroads, but all travel on land was done by stages, by wagons, by ox teams, on horseback and on foot. Now a network of railroads covers the whole country, and several lines run from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Now it requires only six or seven days to cross the continent. Formerly that trip required three months.

Men lifty years old remember when there were no photographs, but only paintings and drawings, made at great prices, of objects now done better in an instant at trifling cost.

Men of that age also remember when no steamboat crossed the ocean, and it was believed that they never could, but now hundreds of steamships are plowing every ocean, reducing the time of crossing the Atlantic from

Men forty-five years old remember when there was no electric-plating, but every thing in that line was done in the old-fashioned, slow way.

Men of that age also remember when there were no telegraphs, but all messages had to be sent by the slow-going

Men twenty-five years old remember when there were no telephones, but all the messages now spoken through them had to be sent by note or special messenger.

All these grand and useful inventions have been made within the memory of men now living. The younger generation can never appreciate them as them and therefore the great convenience they are to the world.

We often hear of "the good old days of yore." Why deprive our children of the enjoyment of those old days? Why not pass a law forbidding steam. \$77.54, or \$4.84 per calf, or 65 cents sheath, which effaces every line. boats from plowing the waters, railroads from running on land, telegraphs from sending messages, telephones from being used, all furnaces, steam heaters, etc., to be taken out of the houses and other buildings, all grates for burning coal to be taken out, all staves to be melted for old iron, all water-works in cities to be left empty, the use of all gas and other llinminators, except dipped tallow candles, to be discontinued, and really to go back to the "good old times," say for five years. Then, if at midnight on a cold. stormy night a doctor is wanted, he must be sent for instead of telephoning for him. If one wishes to send a message to a distance, instead of telegraphing he must write a letter and send it feeding 50 weeks. by stages to a distant place and wait

When one goes home on a freezing Instead of getting into ears and going do is to take a Share at four times the cost and ten times the discomfort of improvements by farisidden and the "good old days" be brought back, how long would it be before an extra session of the Legislature would be demanded to knock the "good old days" into splinters, and to restore the much better modern days which we now enjoy, and for which we ought to be most devoutly thankful? Bridgeport Sound-

CARELESS FARMERS.

Inexensable Negligence Which Would

Hankrupt Any Other Business. Capital in tools with which specessfully to work a farm is no insignificant sum, and if they be well-cared for, wellhoused and intelligently handled it will prove a prolitable investment, a joy and a satisfaction. But to the discredit of many of us as farmers (honored with the name at least) as the season approaches when the implements are needed they are found where used the year previous. Farm tools of all descriptions can be thus seen in many portions of the country. On a place of will, it became necessary for the Preless than one hundred acres, which I passed last winter, the tools mentionedbelow were noticed exposed to the elements and will be brought into use the present season: Reaper, mower, wheel drag (new), wheel rake, plaw (new), roller, petate coverer and hiller combined, potato digger, corn cultivator, forty-tooth square drag and hay rack.

The extra time, labor and expense involved in getting those tools in ruuning order for use will detract from the satisfaction of farm life. And this is only one of the fruitful sources of loss and unpleasantness, the result of neglect and mismanagement; others might be named, but we are all familiar with them. No other business followed by man could long survive the methods of the prodigal and slipshod farmer-proving beyond question that a calling that abundantly affords the pecessities of life under such adverse pircumstances to so large a class of the human race must be one of profit, and also one of the best. But let us mend our ways, increase efforts against wicked waste, to the end that our farms may be a pleasure to ourselves, models of thrift and heatness to those around us, and a blessing to those who follow us. -- Irving D. Cook, in N. Y. Tribane. | Distar.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS.

Why Caives Should Not be Desconed Even
If Not Fed a Drop of Milk.
Profs. Henry and Armsby, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, have been making a careful and elaborate series of experiments in stock feeding. Among others was one in raising 16 common calves picked up in the dairy districts, that would have been desconed farmer, by examining the facts in the without interfering with his regular

each and the cost of live meat during wealthy Turks, their cars, necks and tion where we could hear quite well, The first period, embracing 14 weeks, ended with the calves weighing 4,494 not very well off, their vanity does not neighbors and stood up on our chairs. pounds. We will suppose they cost \$2 give up its right, but it has to content The church was elaborately decorated each, or \$32. They were fed \$28.80 litself with similar jewelry and paste with tall palms and beautiful flowers, worth of ground oats, corn, wheat and diamonds. All of them stain their eyes as well as with rich gold-embroidered barley, bran, shorts, hay, corn folder, brows, powder their face with rice- silk banners. The tall candles about grass and pasture, together with 20,645

If they were then worth five cents on hands look like those of children that pouring in through the stained glass. foot their value was \$224.70. Deduct have stuck their tingers into a can of windows diffused over all their bright, the cost of them at \$2 each, and the preserves. value of the grain and forage, and we | milk, which would show it to be worth a net profit of \$4.21 on each ealf if 25 them except as playthings.

cents per 100 pounds are charged for the skim milk, and it would make the wear when they go out is simple, uni- them beside the Archbishop's throne. assure me that milk worth 57.6 cents per 100 pounds form and absolutely free from caprices. The Archbishop officiated, and the bell ten years subsequent to the establishif no sum is assigned as profit for ealf. of fashion. Moreover, it is, with very received the name of Marcelle Julic. ment of the rural police in Great hardly fail to be worth as much as four was a hundred years ago. It consists ling the grand organ, which is one of English, Scottish and Irish Gypsies fled

than that in Eastern cities.

per 100 pounds for all the skim-milk for all the skim-milk caten.

them for this period. Adding all the discreetly—the marvelous beauty of of arms. It is this that has discolored than all other humans in motive, costs, we find them \$292.37, leaving these terrestrial hours. The veil, the stones giving it a snoky tint. The thought and life, retaining a secret

patiently for days or weeks for the to have sold the calves was at the end solor. They smiled behind their white but stand along the walls. Against unnoticed in the vast influx of foreign rist, or probably a little earlier in the night he can sit by a wood fire, roast- fall; for it seems that absence of milk, ing on one side while freezing on the and presence of cold weather, made anches of the harens wear when they dected the vault of the church in its games, Italian Zingaris, German Ziother, and reading by the dim light of the growth of the last 18 weeks cost | go out consists of a small light and whole extent. - Rough Cor. Albany Art grounds. French Bohemians. Spanish a tallow dip instead of the blaze of a \$44.43 more than the gain would sell gaslight or the more agreeable light of for. Keeping them 18 weeks in winter the vell, and varies but little in form kerosene. If he undertakes a journey, gnawed that much into the profit of and color. Here again fashion, which keeping them 26 weeks-during the has not been able to give a month's where he wishes, the best thing he can first and second periods. The butter- respite to the bats of our Christian making farmers will see that the time companions, has been as powerless as to make money at calf-feeding is when the cars. Let the se and other modern the calves are young, when they have milk, and when the weather is warm. Turkish women, pertains to footwear. The warmth they can give in winter at small cost, if they have the young caives and the milk. The "boss" lesson is, "Don't 'deacon' the calves, even if they are not fed a drop of milk." I have no donot that feeding sweet whey instead of the sweet skimmilk, would have made it show up fully half as valuable as the milk, J. A. Smith, in Europi New Yorker.

How Long Is a Woman Young?

When does a woman cease to be young, or rather to be entitled to that opithet? This is the delicare question which a French Prefect has undertaken to answer. Some years ago a certain will left the sum of 10,000 francs, the interest of which was to be given annually to a young, unmarried woman of the working classes, who, by her capacity and good conduct, should be in a position to marry with the help of a little money. In carrying out the fect of the Seine to determine the exact significance of the words "young woman," and he has decided that they include the period between twenty-one and thirty. At thirty, then, an unmarried woman may bid adieu to youth and resign herself to be an old maid. This extremely ex-cathedra pronouncement may win a feigned or forced assent from the candidates for the Barbet Batifol prize, as this kind of prix Monthyon is called, but it will meet with only contemptuous rejection from the sex at large, at least that portion of it which has passed the fatai limit. A woman is as young as she looks, just as a man is as young as he feels, and a really capable woman is never thirty until she is forty or married .- Oregon Ant.

-Make all your hives and frames from one hive fit accurately into another, and you will thus be able, in future management, to get some benefit

Golden Eule. -"I say, my man, are those grapes fresh?" "Oh, yah; schust picked. "Well, now, how about the chickens?"

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.

They Are Neither Sentimental Nor Corrupt
But Overly Fond of Sweets.

A Curlous Ceremony Recently Performed
in an Old French City. The dress of the women at home is not very elegant, nor does it fit them very well. It is usually a loose gar- Ouen, of the baptism of a bell. We ment made of glossy calico in gaudy went early to secure good seats, but colors, tied around the waist with a were far too late. Every place in the cloth belt, and wadded and padded in center of the building from entrance to winter like a mattress. Underneath choir was so closely packed that there if they had not been reserved for a bet- they wear a kind of wide pantaloon, was no room for "just one more." We ter purpose, and a butter making fastened at the ankles. On their feet had to find our way around by the side they wear low shoes without heels or entrance, and yet there were no seats. case, can see how he can make most soles, made of vellow morocco. Their As we could not think of standing for money from his calves by raising them, headgear consists of a kind of embrois three hours, we went across the dered calotte, around which is wound a "Place" to the house of an acquaintance dairy business. Prof. Henry gives us strip of very fine muslin, allowing one and asked the loan of two chairs, the facts covering four periods in the to see the embroidery and the color of Armed with these we once more made year and the weight of the growth in the cap. When women belong to our way through the crowd to a posifingers are loaded with gold jewelry or and when the time came for seeing we precious stones. If their owners are followed the example of our devout powder and coat their nails with a red- the altar were burning with a soft, pure pounds of thoroughly skimmed milk. dish substance, house, making their light, while the giorious sunshine

Neither the rich nor the poor among sive, so real, as these marvelous pages 79 cents per 100 pounds. Take another less since commerce has been able to and originality the canvas of the best to other costs, and we find there was sent years in getting their goods into trance to the choir, and the top was

The dress that the Turkish women Laurent. Chairs were placed for Europe. Personal Calves thus fed, it would seem, could little change, the same to-day that it The music was fine, a strong band aidcents per pound anywhere, and more of a kind of simple cloak, without the finest in Rouen. The ceremony from the "Move on, you Gypsy dogs! Let us take the calves at the end of without any other seams than the sweets. Each box contained quite one It is of the disappearance of these that those do who remember the want of the second period after 12 more homs. This cloak, or feredje, which is pound. These sweets, called "dragees," weeks-and we find they weighed almost always of a light color, falls are of divers colors and are what we fall of the Gypsylsm he loved, but not 6,139 pounds, which, at four cents per like a sack from the shoulders to the call burnt almonds, the nut in some of realizing that its life and essence had pound, would be \$245.56. Deduct the ankles, and conceals entirely the them being replaced by liqueur. The been merely transferred from the roads actual cost, including milk at 25 cents | clothing under it. It is impossible to boxes were pretty pale rose color, tied | and lanes of Great Britain to innumeper 100 pounds, and there is a profit of recognize a woman in this ungraceful with ribbon, and on the cover was the rable welcoming country-side nooks of

> Their veil, or yachnak, is made of above the Archbishop's hat. The fed in 26 weeks-if we call for a profit two muslin bands more or less thick. Church of Saint Open is unquest neither road's side, nor on heath or on no other food. From that time on one of which covers the forehead, and tionably the finest in Rouen as well as common, will you see a single Gypsy no milk was fed, and we find the calves the other the lower and upper part of one of the most ancient. Its erection tent." weighed at the end of 12 weeks more, the face as far as the eyes. Therefore, covered a period of five hundred years. 7.041 pounds, and at four cents per the only part of a Turkish woman's It is impossible to view it without be-\$55.63 or \$3.47 per calf. This computed race. So that from Siberia to

graceful can, which holds the edges of laux, elsewhere. The only victory that it has gained over the tellet of the There are but few women of the lower classes that wear yellow Turkish slippers on the street. Most of them imprison their little feet in graceful and

and high heels. The Turkish woman is neither sentimental nor corrupt, neither passionate (Perk dressed) nor cold, neither good nor wicked; but she is a gourmand. She is fond of sugar-plums, comfitures, sherbet and especially tobacco, which she rolls into Franssiender cigarettes, and the smoke of which she swallows with delight. She is inquisitive, radiscreet, greedy for things that glitter-rings neckinees. bracelets and beads. She is vain, but not coquettish. Indeed, of what use would coquetry be to her? From the age of thirteen or fourteen she belongs. to a husband, who is her master, or rather her owner, whom she obeys passively, whom she fears but does not

*** The Young Man Waited.

A West Virginia farmer and father, who was asked for his daughter in marriage by a young man in Wheeling, shought it over for awhile before reply-

George, you'd better wait a few lavs.

"For why?" "Wall, as it is now I kin only give Sarah a cow and a feather bed. Some fellers from New York are looking at my hill to see if there's coal there; some chaps from 'Cincinnati are goin' to bore in the medder for natural gas. and a party from Pittsburgh are explorin' 'tother hill arter iron. Guess I'll wait and see if I can't also buy her a kaliker dress and a pair of calfskin shoes." - Wall Street News.

found in Inyo County, Cal. The marble is of superior quality, hard, solid out much interest. from the movable comb principle. - and free from flint. A recent test resulted in crushing an inch cube of the sugel. That's what pa told the cook." Inyo marble at 26,900 pounds pressure, while Vermont marble was crushed at six thousand pounds and Italian mar-

BAPTISM OF A BELL.

An imposing ceremony took place on a recent Sunday in the Church St. harmonious light. Nothing so expres-

AUTHENTIC FIGURES.

Value of the Leading Farm Products of the

United States.

Prof. Wiley, Chemist of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, in an address be-

fore the American Association for the

Advancement of Science, from figures

btained from the statistician of the

epartment, placed our leading farm

products at \$4,014,500,000 annually.

The itemized statement given below

450,000,000 be

45,000,000 lons

execution big.

\$200,000,000 her

SOUTHWEST TOW

AND THE RESERVE

gest orecome free

GLOUND COOL ING

SMILD KLOW Dis

Scott, our bia

43,000,000 gala

DECEMBER DE

SKIDDOW Da

BLOOK (W) The

products are worth more than all other

agricultural products, except those

just enumerated.-Farm, Field and

The Dear Little Baby.

table, "I know why this cake is called

"Ma," said the baby at the supper

"Do you?" replied the mother with-

"Yes: it's because it's made by an

its compensations. - National Weekly.

8.120.0XXXXXXX 1bs.

DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.

168,000,000

12.500,000

7.290,000

4,800,000

will show quantities and values:

edian corn 1.500,000,000 bu

Dairy | Milk Butter and Cheesel

Tuck wheat.

Sinchman.

N. Y. Sun.

Beef Veal dres'd : LOO WOOD bs

puito civilized slippers, and even in high Parisian shoes with pointed toes | Wheat

love. - Cosmopolitan.

-A great marble deposit has been langel cake. ble at ten thousand pounds. The "Dem is schust picked, too."-Harper's varieties are of almost every color quarry. His was a hard lot, but it had known in marble. - N. Y. Sam.

AMERICAN GYPSIES.

A Startling Statement Made by a Well-Posted Friend of the Race. That there are from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 Gypsies in America to-day is an assertion I confidently make, based upon a quarter-century's earnest study of, and more than three years' actual companionship with, this people it their homes and tents and upon the road: from careful inquiries in all parts of the country involving much correspondence; from actual lists of Gypsy femilies and heads of families in my possession, and from most moderate computations made with these aids after careful scrutiny by reliable Gypsy chiefs has been secured. This is a start ling statement to thoughtful men. The Gypsy has been merely regarded as a romancer's bugaboo, or as only existing among us as an occasional straggler among the pleasant countrysides. But their presence and marvelous growth in numbers, must be recognized. They will shortly comprise an important factor in social, economic and ethic consideration. How the shy fellows have come is no special marvel when known. Before the revolution several thousand were here. During that period many thousands more came as impressed British soldiers, deserted, find \$163.90 remaining to pay for the Turkish women own watches; they do of glass in which the old painters have and remained, or at the close of the not know how to use them. Neverthes been able to rival in brilliancy, vigor | war mustered themselves out and merged into the large nucleus already view, that of charging the calves 25 extend its influence to the harems even masters. The large bell was suspended formed. These were the pioneers cents per 100 pounds of milk; add that clockmakers have succeeded within to by stout ropes just without the en- which swiftly sent secret word to every part of the habitable globe that Ameri-\$7.01 net profit in feeding each calf. the havemliks of a few wealthy Pashas concealed by a mass of choice exotics. ca was the Gypsy's heaven, and to Compute the meat at four cents, ex- It is hardly necessary to say, however, and around it was tied a broad pink come to it without delay. Meanwhile penses the same, and we find there was that the beautiful immates do not use ribbon with flowing ends. The godpar- every imaginable effort toward their onts were Madame Lafond and Father extermination was going on it investigations during the Britain, fully one hundred thousand tucks, folds or ornaments, and almost ended with a lavish distribution of of the mounted "bobbies" to America. Borrow, sorely lamenting the downbell in gold, underneath the name, and our own land, plaints in this wise:

"Walk from London to Carlisic, but

No emigrant vessel has landed in our ports during the last hundred years pound they would be worth \$304.84. face that can be seen is the pupils of ing impressed by the grandeur of its without having brought us bands, fam-Cost up to that time \$249.21; not gain, the eyes, which roll between the two proportions, the harmony in the detation allows 25 cents per 100 pounds | hibit a wonderful sweetness or a won- admire it from all sides and in full Coylon, from Achil Head to Shanghal, At the end of six weeks more, the derful brilliancy. It is noticeable that light. It stands in the middle of a these tawny sons of the Orient-sly the young and pretty inmates of large garden. It has suffered many and cunning as foxes, secret and still esives weighed 8,137 pounds; which, at harems usually wear veils much more vicissitudes. During the revolution it as embodied silence, saturated to the four cents would make them worth transparent than the ugly and old. I was successively transformed into a soul's core with memories of persecu-\$325.48; and it had cost \$43.16 to feed have myself often admired—but very museum, a hay loft and a manufactory | tion and dread, inconceivably different \$33.11 or \$2.07 per calf, not gain for floating like a thin vapor before their statues that stood in niches in the mass tongue as pure as when the eighteen face, gave them a new charm, effacing dive stone columns were taken down at Puranes were made by the mystic Vy-The lesson in this is, that the time all the imperfections of feature and this time and have never been replaced asa-have quietly come among us, all of the second period, ending December | cloud, with a little provoking sir, as if one of the columns near the western | peoples, until, as Moorish and Arabian a large marble basin of holy Charami, Transylvanian Cyganis, The head-dress that the young in- water. Looking into it you see re- Turkish Tschingenes, Hungarian Tzl-Gitanos, Portuguese Siganos, Holland-Dutch Heydens, English, Scottish and Irish Gypsies, they now comprise a remitted, reblended people among us, whose remarkable fecundity and material gainings must arrest serious attention along with other portentous phenomena of our marvelous national devolopment - E. I., Wakeman, in St.

Leuis Globe-Democrat.

COURT ETIQUETTE. The Queen's Rigid Regulations in Regard

to Divorced Women. One of the papers recently announced that the Queen had sent a message to a lady who was divorced from her husband a few years ago, but who was perexcurrence feetly biameless, and whose position excited general sympathy, that her Maiesty was prepared to receive her at court. There is no truth in this statement. The rule that divorced ladies can not either attend or be presented at court is rigorously enforced. The Queen was exceedingly auxious to relax this regulation in cases where the lady's conduct had been unexceptionable, but after the advice of the highest legal autherities had been taken (including the anon late Lord Cairns and Lord Selborne), it ther sell products, seeds, wines, etc #8.50 (0) was decided that it would be injudicious stantaneous to make any exceptions. A few years The Indian corn and half the hay ago the most desperate efforts were produced may safely be relegated to made in the highest quarters to pass a the production of butchers' meat and | well-known lady who had divorced her lowls, other grains eaten being fully first husband under somewhat sensasufficient to cover export corn and that | tional circumstances, but they failed, to used as human food. This would leave the great discomfiture of the lady, who, he value of the products of the couns being badly instructed in such matters, ry, other than butchers meats, at over had deemed herself so certain to re-\$3,250,000,000. Comparisons will show ceive the magical cards that she had not some interesting data. Beef, pork, only ordered her dress, but had exhibmuston, dairy products and fowls con- ited it to many of her intimate friends. ultute about one-third of the total On the other hand, a lady who is judicalue of all products, and far more cially separated from her husband is at han all the cereal grains-hay, cotton. Eberty to go to court if the separation rice and tobacco. Again, our meat were brought about by his misconduct. London Truch.

A Mighty Bright Joke.

"Eight dollars and seventy-five cents for gas," exclaimed Jenkins, angrily, Just think of it, Mrs. J. Eight seventy-

"Oh, well, I wouldn't raise a fuss about it.'

"Not raise a fuss about it! You lon't expect a man to make light of a gas bill like that, do you?" "You might as well. I have never

yet met success in making light of the -A laborer in Vermont recently gas." - Merchant Traveler. bought a lot of land which subsequent-*** -The modern waltz is called "the ly developed into a very rich marble

Destroy.

fashionable shamble" by a disaffected

INFLUENCING A RULER.

How Oriental Nations Make Their Degires Known to Their Sovereigns.

The oldest way probably is to mob the ruler in a respectful way. A vast crowd appears before the sovereign or satrap on his day of audience, tears his clothes, casts ashes on its head, and cries aloud as one man for mercy or justice, specifying afterward the particular cause of its great grief. The sovereign, who even when bad is usually conscious of some responsibility to God, as a rule listens patiently, and, unless his own interests are directly affeeted, grants the prayer of the petitioners, more especially if they are only asking for a life or two. To execute somebody in a public way, and thereby at once to strike terror and concilfate the populace, is an exercise of power which, to men who are at once intensely willful and desirous of producing great effects, is exceedingly pleasant. When Constantinople was in its glory, a request for the head of the Grand Vizier properly made by a great crowd was very rarely refused. A city in petition in Asia usually obtains its petition; and demonstrating method of might deserve praise but that is seldom or never applicable to a whole country, and that is of little use if the sovereign or his satrap is less than absolute. 1 would not move a Home Secretary much more than a deputation. Next. there is the expedient of quitting the city and camping outside for the time. which is highly impressive and dramatic. One of the Muscovite Grand Dukes was, if we remember aright, replaced in that way on his throne by the people of Tver, his rival, momentarily successful, being overawed by the silence which suddenly fell around his throne. The deserted city, yesterday so full of life, strikes awe by its desoluteness, and the ruler, beside feeling boycotted, is put to exceeding inconvenience. The demonstration, of course, can not be mistaken, and, moreover, must be sincere, decent Asiaties liking a "camp-out" quite as decent Londoners would. They are not, it is true, afraid of the east wind, or likely to be wetted through; but they can not cook, they get water with much difficulty, they are exposed to the midday sun, and they dislike excoedingly the contaminations inseparable from a camped-out crowd. The method, however, would in serious emergencies be admirable but for one defect. If the ruler is a patient man, he sits still, and nothing comes of the demonstration. The people must return to their dwellings by and by, and, when they return, they are just where they were, except, perhaps, a little erestfallen. Finally, there is fire-raising. In Constantinople or Teheran, or, we believe, Pekin, when oppression or neglect becomes unbearable, fires begin. A dozen buildings are burned every night, the circle of fire closing in on the palace, until the sovereign is at last aroused, and the grievance, whatever it be, is, if removable, removed. This is a very striking method, and has been known to succeed perfectly; but it has the drawback of a certain vagueness. Notably knows exactly why the fires are kindled, or what will put them out, and nuless the dismissal of a Viziar stops them, or the hanging of a few bakers, there is no reason why they should over stop. Still, an Orieatal sovereign who honestly wants to know what is "np" in his capital when the fires begin, usually has the means of knowing; and as the fires imply revolt in the lumusdinte future, he often thinks it wise to be in tructed and obey the public wish .- London Specta-

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The Old Way of Working Roads Superseded by the Contract System.

The annual gathering of farmers to work out their road tax with pick and shovel "as the law directs," to use an old phrase, is fast giving way even in the West to better methods and implements. Even the plow and dump scraper are now, being largely superseded by machine labor. And the contract system, by which township trustees form roads through firms owning machines, is now not rare. According to an Eastern paper the old way is no less objectionable in the East, and in relation to the better way there says:

The prevailing arguments against the contract system are that persons not owning real estate or personal property are, of course, exempt from taxation, and consequently from road-working: under the old system they are assessed one day at least, and must work or commute. And taxpayers, already burdened, it may be, object to the payment in eash for labor which they can perform themselves without great inconvenience. Here the objection to the old system may be mentioned, viz.: that labor on the highway is one thing, on the farm another. Every one knows that, as a rule, the day's work on the road is "ent short at both ends;" that how's labor often counts as man's labor; that the roads are worked once in the spring for all the year, and at a time when such work may not be most needed; that the day is often nothing more nor less than a holiday. If perfect roads are the desideratum, the old system falls to furnish them, or only in exceptional cases. The contract system is more expensive until the read-beds are once more put in good order, then less money need be expended upon them. And yet, if a man values his time and labor at the low price of one dollar per day, the expense objection is largely overcome. Where the contract system is adopted and once fairly tried it is not exten relected. - Farry, Field and Stockways.