

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

Gathered in All the Towns of our Neighboring State—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

The John Day flouring mill, having found up all the wheat in sight, is now idle.

Marion county's assessment for 1896 is already cost \$7,000, and the end is not yet, says the Statesman.

A colony of Illinois people will leave that state in March or April, to settle in the southern part of Yamhill county and the southern part of Polk county.

Fred Kemper, of Pendleton, who won a prize at a raffle the other day, gave in the best back to its original owner and had him for taking the cayuse off his hands.

Engineer Dillman, of the Astoria highway, says that there are 400 men working near Rainier and the Clatsopssaw, and that two big dredgers are being run night and day.

Henry Buocholz, a prominent citizen of Tamarack, Umatilla county, is burning charcoal. It takes five days to burn a pit, and he has to watch it day and night, and camps by the pit.

The Wallowa stage was wrecked last week by an accident on Wallowa hill. There were three passengers that were injured, but they got out just before the stage started down the hill, so that nobody was injured.

G. W. McKinney, of Brownsville, reared last week a hog that dressed 22 pounds, from which he rendered 150 pounds of lard, and the Brownsburgh Times asks if any Willamette farmer can beat the record.

Mrs. James Crosby, of Monmouth, has a family Bible, printed in Edinburgh, Scotland, that has been handed down in the family for several generations; crossed the ocean to America, and now lies on the center of the bill of Mrs. Crosby. It is prized very highly, and is still in a state of good preservation.

The body of a white man washed ashore on the beach about half a mile up the mouth of Hunter's creek, in Curry county recently. The coroner's jury was unable to identify the body, and found a verdict of death by drowning. The body was that of a man about six feet tall, with very small hands and feet, and weighing about 180 pounds.

During the storm in November, Otto Kohler shipped 3,500 sheep from The Dalles to Columbus, Neb., and arrived there in due time, losing only four sheep on the trip. Mr. Kohler writes back that he is feeding his sheep at the farm of Nic Blazer, an uncle of John Blazer, The Dalles, near Columbus, where he gets shelled corn for twelve cents a bushel, and other feed at corresponding low prices.

Washington. Jabez Cowles, an old citizen of Clark county, died at his home near Woodland last week.

The Ellensburg city council has made a reduction in the salaries of city officials that will amount to \$30.

The Spokane street car company's receipts during the year have averaged \$30 a day more than last year, says the Spokane Chronicle.

A farmer of Cow City lost 4,000 bushels of potatoes by the November freeze, and a Toledo man lost 1,000 bushels. There seems to have been a heavy loss all over Lewis county.

Blackleg is making its appearance among the cattle in Kittitas county. Mr. Otis Hyer, stockman and farmer, says that three of his neighbors have lost from six to ten head of cattle, each caused by this disease.

The state treasurer has issued a call for state warrants on the general fund, numbered 13,491 to 13,735 inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to \$21,651.49. Interest on these warrants will cease after January 7, 1897.

The Washington State Historical Society at Tacoma has filed articles of incorporation. Their purpose is the collection and preservation in substantial form of objects of traditional and historical interest to the state. Their main headquarters will be in Tacoma.

Alfred Snyder, 70 years of age, and one of Seattle's pioneer residents, died the other night at Port Blakely, where he went some time ago to act as tallyman at the big mill. Mr. Snyder has always been held in high esteem by the older residents who knew him well, and his death is much regretted.

Harry Parlin, a brakeman on the O. R. & N., was taken to the hospital at Walla Walla last week, suffering from a scalp wound inflicted by a coupling-pin. He was standing beside the draw-head when the cars came together in such a manner as to throw the pin in the air with great force. The pin struck him a glancing blow on the head, and bounded ten feet higher. Had it struck him squarely it probably would have killed him instantly.

Secretary Cass, of the state board of horticulture, is authority for the statement that the actual damage to Washington orchards from the extreme cold weather of the early part of the month is very slight.

The recent shipment of four cars of ore from the Reco mine netted the owners \$20,798.50, says the Spokaneokesman-Review. Two cars went \$1,000. This is not the first wonderful shipment from the Reco. A number of shipments have been made which ran into the thousands of dollars.

J. B. McCULLAGH DEAD.

The St. Louis Editor Fell From a Second Story Window.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and one of the best-known newspaper men in the country, is dead, as the result of a fall of twenty-five feet from a second-story window of his apartments at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Kate Manion, of 3837 West Pine boulevard.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether Mr. McCullagh's death was due to an accident or was the result of his own act. The latter story is scouted by the dead man's friends. The body, which was cold in death and clad only in a nightgown, was discovered by Mrs. Manion's colored man-servant about 7 o'clock this morning. Waters, the colored servant, without touching the body, ran frightened into the house, where he told the cook of the discovery. She immediately called Mrs. Manion, who had not yet arisen, and told her that Mr. McCullagh had "fallen out of the window and killed himself." Immediately upon being notified by the servant, Mrs. Manion dispatched her coachman to summon Dr. C. H. Hughes, who resides in the neighborhood, and who was Mr. McCullagh's physician during his last illness. He hastened to the house, and, after examining the body ordered it removed to the house.

PERPETUAL MOTION. The Clever Device of a Minnesota Inventor.

St. Paul, Jan. 4.—J. G. Kaller, of Mankato, Minn., has applied for a patent for an invention which he says will take the place of steam engines and electric motors.

The device is called a hydraulic motor, and the principle upon which it works is the natural one which causes lighter substances than water to raise to the surface. An endless chain of small air-tight tanks is placed over two sprocket wheels in such a manner that on one side it will pass upward through a large tank of water.

As each air tank enters the water-tank from below through a water-tight valve, it will be forced to the surface by the superior weight of the water and in this way the chain will be in perpetual motion, revolving the sprocket wheels to which shafts are attached.

Thus, if the claims of the inventor are true, the motor will run on indefinitely without fuel. He claims that the first cost will be less than of a steam engine, while the operating expenses will be so small that all other motive powers will be driven out of use.

Hydraulic motors to furnish any horsepower required can be constructed.

A MINISTER DEPOSED.

His Faith Cure Doctrines Opposed by His Congregation.

Monmouth, Ill., Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the Monmouth presbytery of the United Presbyterian church, Rev. J. G. Stewart, of this city, was deposed from the ministry and also from church membership. Owing to the peculiar features in connection with this case, much interest has been manifested in church circles as to its final disposition.

About two years ago, Mr. Stewart was a prominent divine of the United Presbyterian faith, doing service as an evangelist. Suddenly he espoused the cause of faith cure, healing through prayer. The church reprimanded and admonished in vain. Several trials ensued, resulting in his suspension from the ministry. Last fall he made application before the Illinois synod for reinstatement. That body referred the case back to the Monmouth presbytery, which was unanimous for expulsion.

For the past year Stewart has been engaged in the formation of what is known as the Full Bible church, which advocates his peculiar doctrine. He has organized a church at St. Louis and one in this city. He has also sent out several missionaries.

Perished in a Mine.

City of Mexico, Jan. 4.—A terrible disaster has occurred in the Santa Gertrudis mine at Pachuca, one of the most famous silver mines in the country. For some cause not known fire broke out in a level of the old southern workings yesterday, shutting off the exit of thirteen Mexican miners. Miners on the outside went to work to try to put out the fire and save the men. One Englishman named Richardson, an experienced miner, went down in charge of the rescue operations, but perished from suffocation. All the Mexicans died from the same cause, or from burning. The bodies have not yet been recovered. The affair caused great excitement, as it is one of the worst accidents in the history of Pachuca.

The Official Vote.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The official canvass of the vote of Maryland for president was completed today. Maryland was the last state to report. The total vote of the United States was 13,888,763. The vote was cast as follows: McKinley, 7,101,401; Bryan, 6,470,636; Palmer, 135,956; Levering (Prohibition), 130,560; Bentley (National), 14,393; Machette (Socialist), 33,539. McKinley's plurality was 630,743, and his majority 316,399.

Explosion in a Powder Mill.

Xenia, O., Jan. 4.—A mill belonging to the Miami Powder Company, located at Goes, five miles north of this city, exploded this afternoon, killing Jacob Kreitzer instantly and fatally injuring Joseph Happing. Kreitzer leaves a family. Happing was not married. The loss is \$7,000.

It is a fact not generally known that there was a tunnel under the Egyptian pyramids.

CLOSING UP THE OLD YEAR

Triple Murder in an Atlanta Boarding House.

THE ACT OF AN INSANE MAN

Guests Were at Dinner When One of the Boarders Concluded That All Must Go—Two Badly Hurt.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 4.—A triple murder was committed New Year's eve in a boarding-house kept by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen, at Poplar Springs, a suburb of this city.

Just as the inmates of the house were sitting down at the supper table, Theodore Flannagan, a boarder, entered the dining-room, smiling and greeting the guests with "Good evening, my friends." He added: "The old year is going, and I think all of us would be better if we were done with it." He then whipped out a revolver and shouted: "Prepare to meet your God tonight."

Without further warning, he fired into the affrighted people. The first bullet went crashing through the brain of Mrs. Allen, an old lady of 65. She fell to the floor dead, without a word. G. W. Allen, aged 70, was the next victim to fall. The next bullet killed Miss Ruth Slack, the 18-year-old daughter of Colonel Slack, of Greensboro, Ga., who had arrived at the house on a visit. Other boarders ran into the street to seek safety, two of them badly wounded by the flying bullets. Flannagan is now in jail, having narrowly escaped lynching. He feigns drunkenness, but the testimony of all who were present was that the man was perfectly sober when the shooting occurred.

THE BLIND SAW.

An "X" Ray Penetrated Sightless Eyes in New York.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Herald says: The "X" ray has given a glimmer of light to eyes that had been sightless for ten years. The subject of the test was John F. Martin, who is submitting to experiments as a substitute for Charles Broadway Roush. Martin has submitted to a series of tests, perhaps half a hundred.

Two attendants took him to the office of Dr. David A. Edson. The blind man, though he has grown accustomed to experiments, was visibly nervous. He was placed in front of the electric apparatus, the fluoroscope was placed at his eyes and the "X" ray turned on. There was an instant of the snapping of the current, then absolute stillness, as all in the room watched the face of the man in front of the electric glare.

At length Dr. Edson said, "Do you see anything?" "No," answered Martin. His lips had scarcely framed the reply when there rang from him, "I can see—I can see light," and the joy in the tone moved all who heard it. Dr. Edson at that turned off the ray.

Martin was deeply moved by the gleam which had penetrated his long darkness and he was led to a seat to compose himself before the experiment was continued.

Dr. Edson questioned him about the effect of the ray, but the blind man only repeated that he had seen light. Again the fluoroscope was placed before him. This time he received the impression of light more quickly, and when he had revealed in it for a moment a piece of metal was passed in front of the fluoroscope. Martin detected the movement instantly.

"It is a shadow," he said, "but it is like the sun going behind a cloud." Enough had been done for a day, and the man, rejoicing in even this little relief that had come to his years of blackness, was led from the office.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

A Man and Woman Charged With Killing a Little Girl.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 4.—Al B. Williams, aged 32, and Mrs. Jane Mayes, aged 21, living north of this place, were arrested today, charged with the outrage and murder of Anna Belle Williams, the 12-year-old girl whose body was found Wednesday near Eudora. The body bears evidence of a dreadful assault on its person. The finger marks on the neck and body show that the murderous fiend who committed the assault covered up his foul work in sealing her lips with death by strangulation. Williams is the father of the girl and accuses the Mayes woman of the deed. The pair agreed to take the girl to Kansas City, in order to have her placed on a poor farm, the woman to accompany the girl. She says that when they reached Eudora she became sick, and a strange man offered to take care of the girl. That is the last she saw of Belle. The pair are in jail, and the officers expect to prove a deliberate scheme to make away with the girl.

Stoneham, Mass., Jan. 4.—The strike at the shoe factory of B. Jenkins & Co. was settled today, over 400 operatives returning to work. The strike was ordered because of a 10 per cent reduction in wages, and a compromise has been effected.

Darien Island Inundated.

New York, Jan. 4.—A Herald special from Panama says: The island of Acordo, in the gulf of Darien is partially inundated. Forty-five houses have been washed away and three persons, it is known, were drowned. The full extent of the damage is not known as yet, but the indications are that it will be heavy.

Mexico Pays \$12,000,000 Interest a Year on that Portion of her Debt Held in Foreign Countries.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.'s Review of Trade.

The wheat market has every indication of an upward tendency. It hardened steadily last week in the face of local bank failures, and was only affected by them temporarily. A good percentage of the local traders were afraid to go into the market, owing to the unsettled condition of finances at Chicago last week. Local influences, however, are only of a transient character, the market being governed more by foreign advices, and also by the great strength of the domestic situation, which overshadows almost everything in the way of local bearish factors. Had the market been a local one prices would have gone lower, but the timely buying of foreigners offset the bearish influences, and made sentiment bullish, over-riding everything bearish. English traders who were sharp enough to foresee their wants early in the fall, and took advantage of it by buying them from three to four months in advance, almost before the American speculators were aware of it, have come in the market within a week and taken millions of bushels of both cash and futures for shipment during the next four months, while local traders were as a rule afraid to take the buying side. It is claimed by operators in a position to know that there is a larger short interest than at any time within sixty days. The Northwest is short against its cash holdings there. Foreigners have absorbed the surplus wheat that is afloat in the pit. It is difficult to buy any large lines without sending prices up rapidly, if any of the recognized leaders are credited with being at the back of the orders. This leaves the market in a stronger position than ever, and those who watch the pit operations closely are confident that prices will advance to 90c within the near future. The visible stocks are 14,000,000 bushels less than last year. Foreigners are expected to lead the buying again next week.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Portland, Or., Jan. 5, 1897.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascade and Dayton, \$4.50; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; graham, \$3.75; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

WHEAT—Walla Walla, 81@82c; Valley, 84@85c per bushel.

OATS—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

Hay—Timothy, \$13.00 per ton; clover, \$8.00@9.00; oat, \$8.00@10; wheat, \$8@10 per ton.

BARLEY—Feed bran, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$23.00.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 45c; fancy dairy, 35c; fair to good, 20@22 1/2c.

POTATOES.—Oregon Burbanks, 50@75c; Garnet Chiles, 70@80c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$1.25@2 per cental for Merced, \$2.50 for Jersey Red.

ONIONS—85c per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, \$2.00@3.00; broilers, \$1.50@2.00; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 12@15; ducks, \$3@4.50 per dozen.

EGGS—Oregon, 32 1/2c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon, 11c; Young America, 12c per pound.

TALLOW—Prime, per pound, 2 1/2@3c; No. 2 and grease, 2@2 1/2c.

WOOL—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

HOPS—New crop, 9@10c.

BEAF—Gross, top steers, \$2.75; cows, \$2.00@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$2.75; ewes, \$2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound.

VEAL—Net, small, 5c; large, 4 1/2c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50; dressed, \$3.50@4.25 per cwt.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 5, 1897.

FLOUR—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75, California brands \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; per cwt, \$4.00; graham, \$4.50 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, \$2.50 per cwt; rye flour, \$5.00 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, \$2.50 per cwt; rye meal, \$4.50 per bbl; per cwt, \$2.40; rolled oats, \$5.75@6 per bbl; hominy, \$2.50 per cwt; cracked wheat, \$3.25; rolled wheat, \$5.50 per bbl; whole rolled wheat flour, \$2.75 per cwt; pearl barley, per 100 lb sacks, \$3.50; split peas, 4 1/2c; table cornmeal, yellow, \$1.70 per cwt in 10-lb sacks; 50c, \$1.60; white, 10c, \$1.80; 50c, \$1.70; flaked hominy, \$2.50 per ton.

WHEAT—Chickened feed, \$2.00 per ton.

OATS—Choice, \$24@25 per ton.

BARLEY—Rolled or ground, \$22.00 per ton.

CORN—Whole, \$22 per ton; cracked \$23; feed meal, \$23.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$16.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.00.

FEED MEATS—Choice dressed beef, steers, 5 1/2c; cows, 5c; mutton, sheep, 5c per pound; lamb, 6c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1897. POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 40@50c; Salinas Burbanks, 85c@91c; Early Rose, 70@80c; Kiver Burbanks, 30@40c; Sweets, \$1.25@1.50 per cental.



TO LOAD LOGS.

Roll the log on a good-sized pole, back the wagon, the butt end of the log should be about the center of the bounds, then get a thick block, a, and pry up with a stout pole, b, and while the boy is bearing down on the pole quickly fasten the log chain, c, securely around the log. Next insert a stout pole, d, about 6 or 8 feet long under the chain on top of the log. While bearing down on the pry pole have the boy place a thick block across the bounds; the thicker the better. This takes the strain off the bounds. Let the pole rest on this and the log is loaded. In loading a large heavy log, pry it up and place a thick block under it. Then fasten the chain as before, insert the pole, bear down on the pry pole, have

HARD-MILKING COWS.

There is nothing more provocative of profanity than to milk a hard-milking cow, especially if she is a kicker, as the hard milker is apt to be. Farmers who pray that they be not led into temptation ought to give more care to the kind of cows they keep for their boys and hired men to milk. It is a pretty serious business putting temptations to swear in other people's way. There is another reason why the hard-milking cow is not likely to be profitable. To easy-going people, too good tempered to be profane, the temptation takes another form, that is, not to swear at the cow, but to stop milking her before all the milk is exhausted. Thus many a cow has dried up prematurely and never given her owner any profit, while if she had been an easy milker she had the capacity to become as good a cow as any in the dairy.—American Cultivator.

CARE OF WHEAT IN THE FALL.

If the late heavy rains have left any water standing in low places on wheat fields furrows should be run through these places, to take the water off or diminish its damage. Wheat will surely be killed wherever water freezes down to the ground over it. But usually with the opening of frost the water sinks down to a lower level. If there is an underdrain near sometimes a sheet of ice will form over the water at night, and by morning all the water under it will have disappeared. In such case the wheat is benefited rather than injured.

A CHEAP BAG-HOLDER.

We glean the following idea from the "Farmers' Advocate": Take an inch board, three feet long by 14 inches wide, and slant it. Then take two slats, three inches wide and three feet long, and nail them upright to the board about five inches from the top, to serve as feet. Drive a wire nail through each corner of board, and turn them up a little to hook the bags on. Nail the board down at the bottom, and one man can fill and tie the bags as fast as two men can clean the grain.

A VALUABLE OBJECT LESSON.

At a recent American Institute fair at New York City, the State Experiment Station made an extensive display of fruit, grown on the station grounds. There were 225 varieties of apples, each specimen having been selected as typical in shape, size, color, marking and general characteristics of the variety represented. The fruit was the result of the highest knowledge of culture and care and treatment known to the business. The collection was an object lesson in fruit lore of unmeasured value to those in search of knowledge in this special direction. This station is doing a double service in thus giving to the public exhibits of their work; first in testing the varieties and showing their merits, and second in giving an object lesson of their type and characteristics.

STORING VEGETABLES IN BASEMENTS.

Farmers who are fortunate enough to have barn basements miss the best advantage of them if they do not use the basement to store a great variety of roots and vegetables there, and thus relieve the house cellar of the unpleasant and also unhealthful odors from stored and fermenting vegetation. It is not hard to keep a deep basement free of frost all winter. If the basement is near the surface, a bank of earth outside enclosing an air space will keep frost out. In the very coldest weather a few corn stalks thrown over vegetables or roots or some loose blankets over these will protect them sufficiently.

HEG LICE.

I have been troubled a great deal to get rid of hog lice, and the best way I have found yet, that is a success, is this: (My pigs are not troubled with them so much in the warm weather as cold; I

put one-fourth kerosene oil and three-fourths water and a little sulphur, and, when I have a warm day in the winter, apply behind the ears and front legs, on the flank and root of tail. Give them a clean bed at the same time. After two or three applications I find the lice gone or nits killed. I have no hog lice now, and my herd is in the best condition it ever was.—W. H. W., in American Swineherd.

POULTRY NOTES.

Chopped onions are beneficial if fed to your stock occasionally. Squabs are ready for market as soon as they are well feathered just before they leave the nest. Provide your poultry with a warm coop and a good scratching place if you want eggs in winter.

White Wyandottes lay brown shelled eggs as a rule. They are equal to Plymouth Rocks in this respect. In order to secure satisfactory results it is customary to mate cockerels with hens, and cocks with pullets. Never use kerosene on the body of a fowl. Lard alone is sufficient. All greasy substances will soil the feathers.

SHEEP IN THE ORCHARD.

I have five acres that is partially covered with apple trees, some of which are quite old. For several years no crops have been raised on the land. For a few weeks in the spring it is used for pasturing cows, and during a portion of the summer and fall sheep are given the run of the field. They lie under the shade of the trees a greater part of the day, where a good share of their droppings is left, which seem to be a great benefit to the trees, and all wormy and defective apples are quickly eaten as soon as they fall. I now raise more and better fruit, and believe it will pay any farmer who has an apple orchard to keep sheep.—John Jackson, in "Michigan Fruit Grower."

CORN HUSKS FOR BEDS.

There is no nicer cheap mattress than can be made from dried shredded corn husks which every farmer can save while doing the fall husking. They are much cleaner and more durable than straw mattresses, and to most people more pleasant than the iron mattresses now so common, although where the bed has an iron mattress, it is likely to be the direct point at which lightning will aim when it strikes a house. We believe if farmers made more of their corn husks into mattresses, they would get well paid for their labor when people learned where they could be had.

CASTING FARM ACCOUNTS.

Towards the close of each year the farmer should imitate other business men, take an account of stock, and estimate as closely as he can how he stands financially compared with previous years. Do not omit this because the account may not present so favorable a showing as you would like. Not to be willing to face facts is cowardly and unmanly, even though those facts seem greatly against us. Seed time and harvest do not fall to the farmer. He at least is sure of his living. If he be free from debt he is really the most independent citizen.

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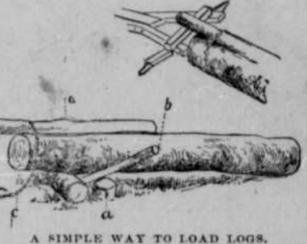
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A SIMPLE WAY TO LOAD LOGS.



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