

CANADA WANTS HER FREEDOM

Sentiment Favoring Independent Government is Spreading.

Montreal, Dec. 14.—The strong undecurrent of sentiment throughout Canada favorable to a separation from Great Britain and the establishment of an independent Canadian republic on this continent has begun to take tangible shape. The organization of independence clubs has been in active progress during the past five or six months, and a convention has been called to meet in this city in March next, with the object of federating all groups and clubs of the dominion. Until then the chief work will be to group individuals favoring the independence movement throughout Canada; that is, to effect the co-operation of all those who favor national independence by pacific means.

The Associated Press correspondent is informed that the movement is gaining ground rapidly in the rural districts, especially in Port Neuf, Drummond, Granby and the most remote districts. Two organizers are traveling in the interest of Canadian independence clubs throughout Canadian centers in the United States and in the eastern townships, where the idea seems to meet with great favor.

An important meeting was held last night in Montreal. The meeting was secret, but the Associated Press obtained a copy of the by-laws and constitution which were adopted. The preamble, which is perhaps the most important part of the document, reads as follows:

"This association shall be known as the Independence Club of Canada, and shall be composed of all persons desirous of obtaining political liberty and the independence of Canada.

"Its objects shall be:

"First—The study of the Canadian people and of the resources of the country.

"Second—The encouragement of a true national spirit amongst the population.

"Third—To obtain the liberty and independence of Canada by legitimate and pacific means."

ELEPHANT TO BE EXECUTED.

Famous "Gypsy" Must Suffer the Death Penalty for Her Crimes.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Gypsy, the famous old circus elephant which killed four keepers, is soon to suffer for her terrible past at the hands of the executioner. The monster, which has for the last several years been running the Harris Nickel-Plate circus to suit herself, will be wiped off the earth with a stroke of lightning. Mr. Harris believes that Gypsy will be of more use to humanity when made into soap, so the animal will be electrocuted at Tattersall's as soon as a date can be decided upon.

Gypsy is well known all over the United States, and is considered the most dangerous elephant in captivity. She has toured the country with the Harris combination for ten years and is at present at the winter quarters of the circus. Last winter the animal escaped from its home and caused great excitement on the West Side by running through the streets, damaging everything she came in contact with. Before she was captured Frank Scott, her keeper, was killed, the elephant stepping on him and crushing out his life. Since then she has had a dozen keepers. The men say a week and resign rather than risk their lives in caring for the animal. Yesterday the last man in charge of Gypsy threw up his job and the big circus man, who is unable to find another keeper, has been poking food into the animal with a clothes pole. Tiring of this, he has decided to turn Gypsy over to science and lightning. Manager Willis, of the Harris show, applied yesterday to the collector for a permit to electrocute the brute, providing the city authorities thought there was enough electricity in the sky. If there is not, he declares he will tap all the trolley wires in the city and send her to her fathers on the rapid-transit plan.

THE SULTAN IS MAD.

Protest Against President Cleveland's Language.

New York, Dec. 14.—A Washington special to the World says: President Cleveland has been called to account by the sultan of Turkey. An emphatic protest was made yesterday by the Turkish government against the language used in the president's message to congress respecting the massacre of Armenians and general conduct of the government towards the Christians in the empire. The situation is said to threaten a rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey. Mustapha Bey, the Turkish minister, it is rumored at the state department, has intimated that, if some amendments are not made by the president, he will be obliged to ask for his papers and will return to Constantinople.

Plague Spreading in Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 11.—The bubonic plague is spreading everywhere. Tuesday there were fifty-five fresh cases and thirty-seven deaths here. There have been, in all, 1,126 cases and 804 deaths.

In railroad building across sandy deserts the French engineers are beginning to employ iron ties.

Cape Town, Dec. 14.—Advices from Blantyre, the chief town of British Central Africa, dated October 25, announced the despatch of three British columns against 30,000 warriors under Chief Chikusi II, who invaded South-west Nyasaland and burned the British missionary station besides massacring the inhabitants of a number of villages. The Portuguese at Tete have invited the co-operation of the British troops, which latter only number about 600.

Russian Student Riots.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14.—It transpires that the students' disturbances in connection with the commemoration of the Khodynsk plain disaster were more serious than previously reported. The cossacks had to charge the crowd, and 1,500 arrests were made. Grand Duke Sergius, governor of Moscow, is intensely unpopular, and has been dubbed "Duke of Khodynsk."

Cold boiled water tastes flat, because it has been deprived of air. To restore air pour the water quickly from one jug to another.

EX-QUEEN L. L. LUKAL N.

Has Arrived in San Francisco From Honolulu.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—Among the passengers on the steamer China, from Honolulu, today, was ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii. Much speculation was indulged in by the passengers regarding her destination, about which she was uncommunicative. It was freely said she was en route to Washington to plead with President Cleveland and the congressmen for American intervention in Hawaiian affairs looking to her restoration to the Hawaiian throne.

On the ex-queen's behalf it was said she was merely on a pleasure trip to the United States; that she would extend her trip to Europe and that the trip was taken with the full knowledge and consent of her government at Honolulu, which recently granted her a full pardon for her complicity in the native uprising of one year ago.

When the passengers disembarked from the steamer, the ex-queen went to the California hotel, where no intimation of her coming had been received. She had to wait until apartments could be prepared for her. She absolutely refused to discuss her plans and give any reason for her sudden departure from Honolulu. It is intimated, however, by Colonel McFarlane, the queen's agent here, that she will represent to the president that the Hawaiian republic has been a failure, and that a majority of the Hawaiian people would welcome a return to the monarchical institutions. Liliuokalani has been under the surveillance of the Hawaiian government ever since the last native uprising. She seems to have taken advantage of the first opportunity given by the pardon to leave the islands.

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

An Emigrant Steamer Lost With All on Board.

Vigo, Spain, Dec. 14.—The Italian steamer Salier, formerly the property of the North German Lloyd Company, founded off Coruna, Celebrado, on the Spanish coast, in the recent heavy gale.

There were 210 passengers on the Salier. Her crew was composed of sixty-five men. All on board perished. The Salier's passengers consisted of 115 Russians, 35 Galicians, 61 Spaniards, and one German. The steamer was bound from Bremen to Buenos Ayres, via Coruna and Villagarcia. The passengers were mostly in the steerage.

The Salier was a brig-rigged iron steamer, and was for many years in the Atlantic trade between New York and European ports.

BACK IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Maceo Again in the Land of the Living.

St. Louis, Dec. 14.—A special to the Republic from Dallas, Tex., says: The head of the local Cuban committee today received a dispatch from Key West making absolute denial of the Spanish reports from Havana of the alleged killing of Antonio Maceo.

The dispatch states that at 9 o'clock last night Maceo was again in Pinar del Rio province, and that his army was making successful operations against Weyler's forces; that since the turning of Weyler's left flank, December 1, Maceo had captured more than 1,200 tons of arms and immense quantities of ammunition, medicines and commissary supplies.

The dispatch also states that within the next three days the Cubans are likely to turn Weyler's flank and win a decided victory.

SIX YEARS FOR BOGGS.

Sentence of Ex-Treasurer of Tacoma Affirmed.

Olympia, Dec. 14.—The supreme court today affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of the State of Washington, respondent, vs. G. W. Boggs, appellant. Boggs was treasurer of the City of Tacoma, and placed \$30,000 of the funds of the city in the Tacoma Trust & Savings bank, on which he made a profit for himself by appropriating the interest. This constitutes a penal offense, and Boggs, being guilty, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor. The opinion is by Judge Danbar, all of the judges, except Hoyt, concurring, and holds that it was the intention of the lawmakers that an officer should receive his compensation through the medium of the salary provided, and should not be allowed in any way to speculate with money in his care.

The Monitor Ram Furitan.

New York, Dec. 14.—One formidable addition to the navy of the United States was made today, when the monitor ram Furitan was put into commission. It is thirty-two years since the keel of the Furitan was laid, and four years since she was launched. Now that she is ready for service, she is regarded for defensive purposes, as superior to navy vessels of the first class, while for offensive warfare she is a little inferior to first-class craft. She is 300 feet long and 60 feet wide. There is a displacement of 6,200 tons. Her equipment consists of four 12-inch rifles in barbette, six four-inch rapid fire rifles, six six-pounders, two one-pounders, and two revolving cannon of thirty-seven millimeters.

No Practical Result Expected.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Post's London correspondent cables as follows: The truth about the reported agreement for the settlement of the Turkish problem is that the powers agreed upon a joint preliminary demand on Turkey for specific reform on the return of Neddoff, the Russian ambassador, to Constantinople. But Russia absolutely excludes coercive measures, so that no practical result is expected in reliable quarters.

A Cave-in at Ogilby.

Los Angeles, Dec. 14.—Private advices from Ogilby, Cal., were received tonight that several miners had been killed in the Queen mine, one of the properties of the Golden Cross Company. It is said a cave-in occurred, but the number killed is not known, as reports are conflicting and cannot be verified.

London, Dec. 14.—A colliery has been flooded at Abernathy, in the south of Wales, and 120 men in the mine had a race for their lives. Two were drowned.

MUSIC OF ST. PETER'S.

The Choir Sing It at Night Without Interruption.

Opposite the Chapel of the Sacrament is the Chapel of the Choir. St. Peter's is a cathedral, and is managed by a chapter of canons, each of whom has his seat in the choir, and his vote in the disposal of the cathedral's income, which is considerable. The chapter maintains the choir of St. Peter's, a body of musicians quite independent of the so-called "Pope's choir," which is properly termed the "choir of the Sixtine Chapel," and which is paid by the Pope.

No musical instruments are ever used in the Sixtine. In the choir, on the contrary, there are two large organs. The one on the west side is employed on all ordinary occasions; it is over two hundred years old, and is tuned about two whole tones below the modern pitch. It is so worn out that an organ-builder is in attendance during every service to make repairs at a moment's notice.

The bellows leak, the stops stick, some notes have a chorus, and the organ is "sly," and the pedal "trickers" work themselves unexpectedly. But the canons would certainly not think of building a new organ.

Should they ever do so, and tune the instrument to the modern pitch, the consternation of the singers would be great; for the music is all written for the existing organ, and could not be performed on a higher, need to mention the confusion that would arise where all the music is sung at sight. This is a fact not generally known, but worthy of notice. The music sung in St. Peter's, and, indeed, in most Roman churches, is never rehearsed or practiced. The music itself is entirely in manuscript, and is the property of the choirmaster, or, as is the case in St. Peter's, of the chapter, and there is no copyright in it beyond the fact of actual possession, protected by the simple plan of never allowing any musician to have his part in his hands except while he is actually performing it.

In the course of a year the same piece may be sung several times, and the old chorists may become acquainted with a good deal of the music in this way, but never otherwise. Mozart is reported to have learned Allegri's Miserere by ear, and to have written it down from memory. The other famous Misereres, which are now published, were pirated in a similar way. The choirmaster of that day was very unpopular. Some of the leading singers who had sung the Miserere during many years in succession, and had thus learned their several parts, met and put together what they knew of the whole, which was at once published, to the small annoyance and discomfort of their enemy. But much good music is quite beyond the reach of the public—Palestrina's best motets, also by Alessandro Stradella, the famous hymn of Raimondi, in short, a great musical library, an archive, as the Romans call such a collection, all of which is practically lost to the world.

It is wonderful that under such circumstances the choir of St. Peter's should obtain even such creditable results. At a moment's notice an organist and about a hundred singers are called upon to execute a florid piece of music which many of them have never seen or heard; the accompaniment is played at sight from a mere figured bass, on a tumbledown instrument two hundred years old, and the singers, both the soloists and the chorus, sing from thumbed bits of manuscript parts written in old-fashioned characters on paper often green with age. No one has ever denied the extraordinary musical facility of Italians, but if the general musical world knew how Italian church music is performed it would be very much astonished.

It is no wonder that such music is sometimes bad. But sometimes it is very good; for there are splendid voices among the singers and the Maestro Renzi, the chief organist, is a man of real talent as well as of amazing facility. His modernizing influence is counterbalanced by that of the old choir-master, Maestro Meluzzi, a first-rate musician, who would not for his life change a hair of the old-fashioned traditions. Yet there are moments, on certain days, when the effect of the great old organ, with the rich voices blending in some good harmony, is very solemn and stirring. The outward persuasive force of religion lies largely in its music, and the religious that have no songs make few proselytes.—Century.

Former Slave Market.

On benches so placed as to command a good view were the buyers, coarse-looking Turks, whose calm, searching gaze seemed to take in every detail. The merchant conducting the sale stood before them, talking and gesticulating with great vehemence. He turned to one of the pens, which was filled with young Circassian women, most of whom were very handsome. They were seated close together on the ground, in an attitude of listless despondency, their white garments flowing around them, and as they gazed up at me with their sad, dark eyes, I felt painfully how they must envy the free and happy stranger who came to look on them in their infamy and misery.

The slave trader came forward, followed by a phlegmatic-looking Turk, and, seizing one of the women by the arm, forced her to stand up before this man, who, it appeared, wished to buy her. He proceeded to inspect her, very much in the same manner as he might have examined a horse or a dog, and his decision was unfavorable; he turned with a contemptuous movement of the head, and the slave merchant, in a rage, thrust back the unfortunate girl, who sank down trembling among her companions in activity. This scene was as much as we could stand, and we left the place hurriedly at once; it is well, indeed, that such sights can be witnessed no more, at least in Europe.—

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Best Method of Preserving Fodder.

Corn—How to Relieve Choked Cattle.

Late-Maturing Potatoes Are Most Productive.

Preserving Corn Fodder.

A report from the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station says for two years past experiments were conducted to determine the best method of preserving the corn plant for winter use. Four methods were tried. First, whole ensilage was made by running the newly cut corn through a cutter, reducing it to one-half inch lengths, then putting into the silo. Second, the ears were husked, cribbed, dried, ground, cob and all, and fed in connection with the stalks, which had been previously cut and made into ensilage; this was called stover ensilage and meal. Third, the fodder was preserved in large shocks, and before feeding was run through a cutter and cut into one-half inch lengths. Fourth, the corn was husked from the fodder, ground with the cob and fed with the stover, after it had been run through the cutter as needed from time to time.

Samples from the material preserved by the different methods were carefully analyzed, and the fodder was fed to a herd of fourteen milch cows. It was found that each of the methods produced about four-fifths of the dry matter harvested, the loss from each being practically the same in quality and in character. The fodders kept in the shock lost more and more dry matter as the winter progressed. The ears in the silo during the last test lost more of their food value than those preserved in any other way, this being the reserve of a previous test. The cost of placing the same amount of dry matter in the manger was greatly in favor of whole ensilage. Time and money spent in husking and grinding the ears were wasted, as better results were obtained when the ears were left on the stalk. The ensilages were relished much better by the cows and they do better upon them.—Farm News.

Relieving Choked Cattle.

"I have never known my method of relieving choked cattle," says a writer in an English farm paper, "to fail in giving instant relief. I cut a stick about four feet long and one-half inch thick at the large end, with prongs like fork tines about one inch long at the small end. The stick wants to be straight and smooth. I generally cut a small gray birch. Then wind the prongs with yarn until well covered and sew over and through this piece of cotton cloth, making a ball some inches in diameter securely fastened to the small end of the stick. Grease the ball well with lard, insert in the animal's throat, and push it down the length of the stick if need be, or until the substance is forced into the stomach. Then withdraw the stick and the creature will be relieved. I have been called in the night to go four miles to relieve an animal that had choked for hours. I relieved her in two minutes after the stick was ready, so that she commenced eating immediately. Two or three men had tried every way they knew for hours without success. The creature was choked with a potato."

Late-Maturing Potatoes.

Most of the very large growers of potatoes plant mainly of the late-maturing varieties. There is a good deal of loss in marketing early varieties, especially those dug while their skin is still tender, and is broken by being rubbed against. In hot weather such potatoes rot easily, and though the price is higher there is not so great profit as for the more productive later crop that can usually be marketed without injury. Early potatoes do not generally produce heavily. Hot, dry weather shortens the crop, while with late potatoes planted late much of the growth of the tubers is made after the heated term has passed.

Salt Destroys Seeds.

Wherever salt is sown so that it comes in contact with germinating seeds it will not and destroy them. The first signs of seeds is very tender, and it starts out the seed gives out some moisture which dissolves the salt. The effect of very small quantities of salt is to decompose vegetation of all kinds. A large amount might pickle it and prevent decomposition. But either small or large, it is destructive of the germs of vegetable life. But if there is a great deal of rainfall the salt is dissipated, and so mixed with surrounding soil that little injury to the seed is produced.

An Improvised Filter.

An improvised filter will be found convenient. Buy 5 cents' worth of powdered charcoal, put it in a piece of flannel, together with some small stones—fine pebbles are best—and tie to the spigot. The water running through this will be quite clear. Be sure you have coarse flannel, as the charcoal sifts through muslin. If it runs too slowly put something under the spigot and let it run while you are doing something else and dip it out afterward. The increased clearness of the water will repay you.

The Strawberry Patch.

The family strawberry patch is not usually large, and can therefore be given the best of attention. Rake the beds and clear off all the refuse, or burn the beds over. Then sprinkle fine bonemeal and marinate of potato over the rows, or use well-rotted manure that is free from litter, covering the beds with straw or salt hay, and placing cornstalks or brush on the hay. Early in spring remove the mulch and sprinkle nitrate of soda over the rows before the plants begin to grow.

Trees in Tilled Fields.

A few years ago we wrote on the expense of keeping scattered trees left for shade in pastures in fields that every few years had to be broken up and used for tilled crops. The grass may or may not be injured under the tree, according to its variety and habit of growth. But wherever the field was planted with either corn or potatoes the blighting effects of the tree seeping the soil of moisture were to be seen as far either way as its roots extended.

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CLIMATE AND COMFORT.

Either way, whether we are to have a prolonged winter of extreme cold or a mild one, through the dampness and chill neuralgia will find its victims, and a great many imprudent people will find neuralgia in either case, let it be cold or mild, with its tacking torture, let's look about for the best that can be done. We need not go far. The reputation of St. Jacobs Oil as a certain cure for neuralgia has gone before it, and it is an established fact that it cures sorely, soothes and restores the troubled nerves. To enjoy, therefore, a comfortable winter, whether it be cold or mild, bear in mind that for this complaint one should have the great remedy for pain ready for use. It is by putting off that the ailment grows worse, and the worst cases grow less as soon as it is used.

Progressive Civilization.

A lady recently took into her service a Chinaman, and began to Christianize him. Shortly afterward some silver spoons were missing. Then she taught him the Apostles' Creed, and it was discovered that a valuable piece of plate had been stolen. His benefactress, loath to suspect her new convert, started in to teach him the Ten Commandments. By the time he was able to repeat the First Commandment, the camp stole her watch. Then the philanthropic lady's son rebelled. "Mother," he exclaimed, "for heaven's sake, don't teach that pig-tailed scawag any more, or by the time you've got him to the Tenth Commandment he will have stolen the house and taken the cellar along with it!"

Flowing and Reeding.

Within the past few years there have been more than usual complaints of grass and clover seeds not "catching" well, and of "running out" after an apparently good seedling had been secured. Drought, or hard freezing in winter, are commonly given as reasons for these grass failures. But in many cases we suspect that this does not explain the whole difficulty. As vegetable matter in the soil decreases it is much more injured by drought than it is while the soil retained its virgin fertility. Our climate is not a moist one, like that of England, and our winter cold is much more severe. We cannot expect permanent grass either for pasture or meadow. To plow and reseed every second or third year seems to be a necessary part of good farming in our Northern States. Nor is this necessarily any hardship. The first year or two after seeding the crop is always better than after, and then, too, there is the best sward to plow under. English turf may keep thickening as the years pass by, but our grass lands are sure to grow thin. The longer the replotting is delayed, the more difficult it is likely to be to get a good catch with the new seeding.—Ex.

Keep Live Stock in Good Condition.

It is the best and safest plan to put all the live stock on winter rations in good time and before they become really hungry and lose flesh by the want of nutriment in the food gathered from the fields. As soon as a frost has taken the starch out of the herbage and lessened its ability to nourish an animal the main supply of food should be given from the winter stores. To fall off now is to keep out of condition all the winter. It is quite possible to stall-feed an animal with success in the winter, but the consumption of food will be considerably increased over and above what would be required at any other season. It is an old saying that an animal well summered is half wintered. It is perfectly true, for once the system is in a thrifty condition it is more easily kept so than it can be recovered from a lowered state of health and vigor. Thus just now it should be the effort to prevent any falling off in the condition and put all the stock into winter quarters in as fine a state of health as is possible.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Keep Flour from Taint.

Flour should be kept with the greatest care, (as it takes on the odor of things about it, and becomes tainted almost as easily as do milk and butter. As it also becomes heavy and moldy in a damp place, it should be kept where weather-changes will not affect it. The lightness and dryness of the flour, of course, has a great deal to do with the superior quality of the bread and cake made from it. When flour is bought by the barrel, a patented convenience that consists of a swinging shelf that raises the barrel a few inches from the floor, so that the air may circulate freely about it, is liked by housekeepers who have space for it.

Odds and Ends.

An easy way to remove spots of paint from glass is to make a strong solution of soda in hot water and wash the glass with a flannel dipped in this.

Tumblers that have been used for milk should never be put into hot water. They should first be rinsed in cold water. The heat drives the milk in and gives a cloudy appearance to the glass, which cannot be removed.

Clothing that has become spotted and whose color has been destroyed by acids may have the color restored by applying ammonia and afterward chloroform.

Occasionally your pet canary bird should be fed with a hard-boiled egg, chopped fine and mixed with cracker crumbs, giving it not more than a thumbful of the mixture at a time.

Farm Notes.

There is no charm in slipshod farming, none in weedy fields, fences, fence corners or barns, or with buildings in a general state of disorder.

Before the ground freezes see that good drainage is provided around the stables and sheds, the fruit and vegetable pits and in the orchard.

Turkey raising is becoming more profitable and popular. Like sheep, they grow and fatten in the fields on what would be otherwise lost; besides, their eating of insects by the million is a benefit to the crops. A good crop of turkeys brings a fine income for a little expense. Their long legs enable them to move more easily anywhere.

The fall is the time to ditch and till the land for drainage, as the work can be then done at less cost than at any other period of the year. Lands in the West that have been tilled have gained sufficiently in one year, by the increased yield per acre, to more than pay the cost of drainage. Every year that wet land is left undrained is a loss of just so much time that could be gained by drainage.

An orchardist says: Peach trees will not bear choice fruit when growing in soil. In fact, there are few fruit trees that will not produce better fruit and more of it if the grass is prevented from growing near them. Fruit trees in poultry yards, where the ground is kept constantly bare of all vegetation, usually bear excellent fruit. Of course, some allowance must be made for the fertilizing benefits received from the droppings of the fowls.

In harvesting, as well as in storage, potatoes should be exposed to light as little as possible, says Farmers' Bulletin No. 35 of the United States Department of Agriculture. In storing potatoes a low temperature is required. The potato tuber is uninjured by a temperature of 33 degrees F., and one authority gives the freezing temperature of potatoes 30.2 degrees F. Warmth favors sprouting, which injures potatoes, both for planting and eating.

FALSE WITNESSES.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local hatters and poisonous stimulants as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hestetter's stomach bitters. These scoundrels succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Chicago university has just received a gift of property worth \$200,000 to be used for a new biological station.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.