On the Farm.

FARM MEAT SUPPLIES.

Most farmers raise meat supplies, and without thinking whether it is good management, sell the carcass and buy at retail for family use. The story is told of a farmer who sold beef to the butcher, agreeing to buy back a quarter for his own use. He found himself in debt to the butcher, for the retail price of what he bought was more than the wholesale price of the whole carcass.

Whether the story was true or not, it is true that the price per pound which the farmer gets for his beef after it is dressed and ready for the market, is always less than he has to pay at retail for the poorest and boniest portion of the same beef. Why the butcher should get more for cutting up and selling the beef than the farmer does for the years of care and the tons of produce that have gone to its making, is only one of the unexplained mysteries. On the farm undue expenses of this nature may be greatly lessened, and the family be as well or better served by a discreet use of the supplies to be obtained from the farm itself.

Poor indeed must be the management of the poultry yard if eggs in abundance cannot be had most of the year, and at least a few during the seasons of greatest scarcity.

The fowls, too, are a never-failing source for meat that is both healthful and palatable. Besides the delicious "broilers," there are many ways of serving mature fowls in attractive, appetizing form. An occasional calf, lamb or fat sheep may be killed during the summer, and if the family is small a portion may be sold to a neighbor, who in turn may kill one himself and return the favor. Mutton, especially, takes salt kindly, and a portion may be placed in brine for a week or two. Cold, boiled mutton is an excellent dish.

As autumn approaches, an occasional turkey will give variety and relish to the bill of fare. It must not be looked upon as an extravagance, for the home grown turkey is cheaper and better in every way than the average beef. The noisy Guinea fowl with his clamorous call for "buckwheat" is not to be omitted. When carefully "cooked down in the pot with a slice of pork," in the time-honored way, it makes a dish unexcelled by anything of the feathered kind, for it combines with the poultry flavor a certain suggestion of wild game that is enjoyable.

Few housekeepers care to prepare for family use the erstwhile popular roast pig, so great a favorite in the brick oven age; yet there are few more delightful dishes. As cooler nights come on, the prudent housekeeper will dress a pig of more advanced age, for the "roaster" proper is a suckling. Select one not too fat, which will make fifty or sixty pounds dressed weight, for autumn use. Such a pig will furnish considerable variety. The liver is equal to calf's liver for frying with bacon, and the sweetbread and tenderloin are morsels for the gods. There will be pork steak, spare-rib roast, hams and sausage, all of the finest, because the animal is young and tender, not to mention the appetizing side dishes, like smoked chop, souse and "minister's face," so much appreciated by former generations. Besides these, there will be small cuts from the sides to be placed in the brine for a week or two, when they will furnish pieces for cooking with beans, so superior to ordinary side pork as hardly to be recognized.

STORING ROOTS FOR WINTER.

Roots intended for stock feed, whether beets, turnips, potatoes or artichokes should be stored close to the feeding place. A barn cellar is undoubtedly the best for this, and if it is a basement barn so much the better, as the feed will then be on a level with the animals, thus requiring a minimum amount of work in feeding. If stored so that the ventilation is good and frost cannot reach the bins, the roots will keep from the late autumn until grass comes in spring, furnishing throughout the winter months the succulent feed necessary to secure best results with dairy cows, sheep and hogs.

The chief point to observe is to provide as nearly perfect ventilation as possible. There is much more danger from heat than from cold. After deciding as to the location of the root bins, build them so that the bottoms will be at least six inches from the floor and the sides the same distance from the walls of the cellar. If the bin is a large one, provide partitions every six or eight feet. Make these serve as ventilators also. This can be accomplished by constructing them as follows: Stand 2 by 6 on end for studding. On each side nail narrow boards, two or three inches apart. The floor should also be simply slatted, the size of the crack depending upon the size of the roots to be stored. Keep the windows and doors of the basement open until there is danger from freezing. If a warm day, or several of them, should occurr, close the windows and doors during the daytime and open them at night. The roots are thus kept cool and in good condition.

If a cellar is not available, pitting in the field is quite satisfactory. The roots will keep perfectly, but of course they are necessarily some distance from the stock and much more labor is required in feeding. Select a high, dry spot, make a slight excavation, pile up the beets carefully and cover directly with earth. Make the covering slight at first, but as the cold increases deepen the layer of soil. Some prefer a layer of straw, leaves or hay next the roots, but this is not necessary, particularly with beets and rutabagas. In either case always provide ventilation for the pit. A large wisp of hay reaching from the roots to the outside of the covering will answer very well. Possibly a better plan is to make a ventilator by nailing together four pieces of fencing boards in the form of a chimney. Insert this in the top of the pile of roots about a foot and bank up with soil when putting on the covering. If there is any danger of freezing through this opening during a spell of extremely cold weather, pack the ventilator full of straw or hay. This will not prevent ventilation, but will keep out the frost.

EWES IN FALL AND WINTER.

A vigorous, healthy condition at breeding time, usually in October and November, is favorable to a large percentage of lambs, and the ewes are much more liable to remain free from disease during the winter and early spring. It is certain that the ewes can be gotten into this condition much more easily and cheaply in early fall than at any time later. As the ewes will naturally be thin as the breeding season approaches, it is advisable to give about half a pound clear oats per head daily.

Keep some fresh pasturage for late fall feeding. Exercise in fall is productive of thrift in winter and spring. Prof. J. A. Craig thinks that in northern climates sheep are housed too much. The ewes may obtain more food than would be supposed from a field of fresh bluegrass pasture that has been in part retained for them. Most shepherds do not advise putting ewes in clover aftermath, as they are more difficult to get with lamb and in addition the sheep may bloat on it. The best plan is to save the second crop of clover for the lambs. To prevent bloat in the lambs, pasture them for a part of the day on bluegrass pasture, and after their appetites have been satisfied to some extent, change them to the clover.

During the winter give sufficient feed to keep the ewes in first-class condition, but do not allow them to become very fat. Bright corn stover is an excellent rough feed. Clover hay, timothy, bean straw, are all good. Try to make oats a part of the grain ration and give some succulent feed, as turnips. In shedding the animals avoid crowding and rough handling at any time. Each animal requires 10 to 15 sq. ft. of space, and 1 1-3 ft. at the feeding rack. A 150 lb. ewe requires about 1-2 lb. grain, 2 lbs. of succulent food and the same weight of such dry fodder as clover hay or cut corn fodder. As lambing time approaches give twice the above amount of grain.

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS.

Widowers are more inclined to marry than bachelors. Widows are more inclined to marry than spinsters. Both facts are eloquent in favor of the comparative advantages of matrimony. For one bachelor that marries between the ages of 50 and 55 seven widowers remarry between these ages. These are marriages out of equal numbers of each class. The actual number of bachelors married will be greater only in proportion as they exceed by seven to one the actual number of widowers living at these ages. Under the same conditions, for every spinster married between 30 and 65 two widows are remarried. Inasmuch as the total number of spinsters far exceeds that of widows, and the figures given refer to marriages out of equal numbers, this disparity is not so noticeable. Its existence, however, is beyond dispute. Similarly out of an equal number of widowers and bachelors between 25 and 30 years of age, 30 widowers remarry for every 13 bachelors who enter the bonds of Hymen for the first time.

A SEVERE WINTER COMING.

All the indications on which great reliance is always placed point to a long and severe winter. In the first place, there is the goose bone. For the first time in eight years it is very wide and nearly all white, which is a sure sign of early snow, deep snow and snow of long durati : Then there is the ragweed. It is unusually tall. Thus does nature provide for the feeding of the non-migratory birds when there is to be deep snow. Moreover, examination of corn husks has disclosed that they are unusually heavy. That is another sign of extreme cold. The woodchuck, furthermore, corroborates the other evidence with fur of unusual thickness. That is a sign that never fails, even when others do. Lastly, there is to be considered that there is a surplus of temperature which will have to be wiped out by a corresponding deficit. These indications will convince even the most skeptical and induce them to make wise provision for one of the severest winters that have been experienced in a long time.

COMPLACENCY.

What is your idea of a literary classic? asked Willie Wishington.

Why, something that finds appreciation a long time after it is written.

Well, I've produced a lot of them. I've composed things that won't be published for years.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

J. B. Tyrrell has resigned his position on the Geological staff at Ottawa.

London hopes for the establishment of glass works shortly by expert Belgians.

The Montreal Corn Exchange favours the retention of tolls on the Welland canal.

A party of seven Californians is reported at Victoria to have been lost in the Yukon.

Navigation has closed on the Upper Yukon, and all river steamers have gone into winter quarters.

Major General Hutton is favourable to the establishment of a provisional military school at Belleville.

Fred. Newmau, of Winnipeg, has been appointed divisional superintendent of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

A report is in circulation in Toronto that the Government is looking around for a site on which to build a new post office.

A dozen river steamers are reported to be frozen on the sandbars in the Yukon river. All will likely be wrecked.

Customs collections for October for the Dominion, total $1,993, 271, as compared with $1,744,127 for October of last year.

Montreal authorities are making a determined fight against lotteries, which are said to be making two million and a half dollars yearly.

The returns of cattle exported from Toronto for 1898 up to the end of October show a total of 124,225, as compared with 120,307 for the same period last year.

The Customs Department has seven vessels under seizure down on the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coast for smuggling tobacco and whiskey.

The Canadian Accident Assurance Company will ask next session for an amendment to their charter to permit their engaging in insurance against sickness.

The Dominion Alliance Provincial Executive says that grave and extensive frauds were perpetrated in connection with the voting in the recent plebiscite in Montreal and other Quebec cities.

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company are willing to proceed with their part of their agreement with the city of Kingston regarding exemption from taxation at once.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, was held on Monday. The receipts were $628,416.03, the expenditure $373,547.52. There was $170,000 paid in dividends.

R. G. McConnell, of the Geological Survey, has arrived in Vancouver from the Klondike. He traveled a good portion of the Yukon, and will make an extended report to the Department at Ottawa.

Mr. Thomas Joy, was knocked down in front of his own residence at St. Catharines, Ont., on Saturday night by two men and robbed of his watch and $30. When found he was unconscious.

Burglars entered Samuel Hare's residence at St. Catharines, Ont., on Sunday morning, and stole forty dollars from Mr. Hare's pants pockets. They also secured some money out of a child's bank, and had a good meal before departing.

Engineers investigating the cause of the recent collapse of the New York & Ottawa Railway bridge at Cornwall report that the pier was built on hardpan of insufficient strength to stand the huge weight.

Since the Hamilton City Council decided to gran partial exemption from taxation to the two pork factories in the city, it is said various manufacturers in other lines will have to be treated similarly or there will be threats of removal.

A paper published across the border says that as a precaution against smuggling the customs officers at the Canadian "Soo" require all ladies going to the American side to be weighed on the official scales before going and again on returning.

Ald. Campbell, Chairman, of the Ottawa Waterworks Committee, states that the practice of giving receipts to citizens for payments of water rates and not making returns of the moneys paid was prevalent amongst the officials of the department.

The annual report of the Acadia Sugar Refinery Company, of Halifax, N. S., shows a profit on the year's operations of $149,249, of which $89,436 was used to provide for the deficit of the year before. A dividend of three per cent. on the preferred shares is to be declared.

Ex-Mayor Fleming, of Toronto, has received a letter from a window glass blower of Rausait, Belgium, saying that a number of his fellow workmen would like to emigrate to Canada. He suggests that capitalists interest themselves in the matter and open a factory. The workmen, he says, will guarantee a six per cent. dividend.

It is stated in Ottawa that the life assurance companies doing business in Canada have come to an agreement that they will not take any more risks on the lives of married women, except perhaps, in very exceptional cases, where the husband is incapacitated from work, and the wife is the breadwinner of the family. This action is said to have been caused by the Katie Tough and other cases where there was strong suspicions that the wife was got out of the way for the purpose of the husband getting the insurance money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The condition of Sir Henry Irving is critical, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Frenchman has been arrested at Dover for attempting to enter the big gun turret on the Admiralty pier there.

The appointment as Governor of Khartoum of Col. Kitchener, brother of the Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, is announced.

Strong tides restrict the work of salvage on the Atlantic Transport steamer Mohegan, wrecked on the Lizard some days ago. Only a few bales of merchandise have been saved so far.

The Pacific cable question is as unsettled as ever. The proportion of cost was to be: Australasia four-ninths and Britain and Canada together five-ninths. No progress has been made since these proportions were fixed.

UNITED STATES.

John F. Phillips, treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is dead.

Many deaths from typhoid and smallpox are reported among the United States troops in the Philippines.

A postal treaty arranging for a parcel post between the United States and Trinidad was signed at Washington on Saturday.

A company of Chicago and eastern capitalists is being formed with a capital of $10,000,000 to build electric railways throughout Japan.

Rowland Leigh, son of Lord Leigh, of Warwickshire, and Miss Mabel Gordon, daughter of Gen. Wm. W. Gordon, were married at Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday.

Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive President of the Keystone National Bank, returned to Philadelphia after an absence of seven years and surrendered to his bondsmen.

The fishing season for Gloucester, Mass., schooners is about at an end. Fourteen vessels have been lost this year and 82 men were drowned. The monetary loss approximates about $100,000.

Lambert Wilt, the alleged absconding teller, of a savings bank at Junghunziau, Bohemia, was arrested at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday. He and his wife have been stopping at the Rozier Hotel.

The combination controlling the production of white, black and salt glazed stoneware in the United States, have formed a trust along the lines of the nail trust. Twenty-six concerns are interested.

The police in Canadian cities have been requested to look out for Samuel Levy and Isadore Berkenfeld, who are charged with swindling the Continental National Bureau of Chicago out of sums of money said to aggregate $28,550.

John Dillon, at New York on Sunday closed up a folding bed on which his infant nephew was sleeping not noticing him. When the mother returned and asked where the baby was the man tore open the folding bed only to find the baby dead. He has been arrested.

The United States Post Office Department has ordered an innovation in the postal service by the experimental establishment of a "post office on wheels" to operate in the vicinity of Westminster, Maryland. If the experiment is successful, it will be extended generally.

Some friendly Chinese of San Francisco have warned Rev. Dr. Garner, interpreter of the Chinese bureau, who is making an aggressive campaign against the trade in slave girls, that the Highbinders have decided to take his life on the first opportunity if he persists in his crusade.

A Supreme Court judgment delivered at Washington gives a right to insured people to freedom of travel. The case in point was that of the Knights Templar and Masons' Life Indemnity Company against E. Converse. Payment was resisted on the ground that death had resulted while the insured was traveling outside the limits allowed by the policy.

The Cleveland, Ohio, City Council recently passed ordinance imposing a four scent fare on the big and little consolidated street railway system. Both companies have entered suit in the United States Circuit Court asking for an injunction preventing the city from carrying the ordiance into effect. The ground taken by the companies is that the action of the City Council amounts to an attempt to arbitrarily seize private property.

GENERAL.

Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras will hereafter be known as the United States of Central America.

A terrific hailstorm visited Mentone France, Monday. The stones were of immense size. The olive and lemon crops have been ruined as a consequence.

In the Cape Colony Assembly Hon. W. P. Schriner, the Premier, introduced a bill proposing an annual contribution by the colony of £30,000 to the British navy.

Fire in Serinagir, one of the Capitals of Cashmere, destroyed all the public buildings and many residences. One man was killed. The damage is esmated at half a million dollars.

The Imperial Statistical Office of Germany has issued tables regarding the German trade for the first nine months of the present year, which show a total increase in exports of nearly $14,664,750 as compared with 1897.

The only sister of the great German poet Heinrich Heine, who is familiarly known as "Lottchen," entered on Sunon her ninety-ninth year. She is the Frau Charlotte Embden, a hale and hearty old lady, who still retains perfect sight, hearing and memory.

The United States now has a problem to insolve in Cuba. The insurgents object to lay down their arms, and about 2000 of them are calmouring for office. The majority of them are now living from hand to mouth, and the United States will only serve rations to those who unwarm themselves

The St Petersburg Novoe Vremya expressed jealously of the facilities granted to English companies now working in the oil fields of the Caucasus. It suggests that the American Standard Oil Company "may be buying Russian competitors at Baku behind an English mask."

IS EUROPE THREATENED.

A Question Suggested by the Presence of Bubonic Plague in Vienna.

The terror in Vienna which has followed the outbreak of Bubonic plague there, and the deaths of five persons in addition to that of Herr Barisch, who first contracted the disease from the careless handling of germs under cultivation in Prof. Nothnagle's bacteriological laboratory, is not without foundation in the possibilities of the disease, aside from the effectiveness in a highly civilized community of modern methods of isolation and antiseptic treatment. For the bubonic plague which still devastates India and other Oriental countries, is the same disease which for centuries periodically devastated Europe, appearing in England as late as 1665 and only retiring from the Continent within the century. The earliest historical record of what is believed to have been the bubonic plague carries it back to 767 B.C.

In 446, A. D., it invaded England, hardly leaving enough living to bury the dead, according to old records, and in the fourteenth century the whole world was swept by the worst devastation that has ever afflicted mankind, the black death which in its main features resembled the modern bubonic plague, and in spite of certain differences, is believed to have been the same disease. In Europe 23,000,000 persons died of it between 1347 and 1350, and in Asia 25,000,000. Its last visitation in England, the "Great Plague" of London, in 1665, carried off 68,500 persons. In the seventeenth century a gradual lessening of the area in which the plague was prevalent began, with lessening frequency, too in its outbreaks. In the eighteenth century it continued to retire, and in the first third of this century it was confined in Europe to European Turkey, ceasing altogether in 1841, with the exception of an outbreak in Cis-Caucasian Russia in 1879, which was regarded as having the chief characteristics of the plague, but only affected a limited area.

Observations of the long intervals between previous visitations have, however, led some authorities to believe in the possibility of a recurrence of the disease in epidemic form in Europe. In general it is held that civilized conditions and the modern methods of care for public health prevent such a possibility.

The bubonic plague is a contagious fever, chiefly characterized by swellings, usually confined to the glands of the groin, armpits and neck, but in violent cases occurring all over the body, which after death are often of a dark color, thus giving the disease its title of black plague in some of its epidemics. In some cases it begins with swellings, followed by a mild fever, with possible recovery inside of two weeks. In its most violent form it is followed by death within a few hours, preceded by a vomit of blood, and without the occurrence of the characteristic swellings.

Of its origin, methods of transmission and cure, little is known. It is believed to arise in closely crowded communities living in a moist, heated atmosphere in a condition of filth. In sporadic cases it is not believed to be transmissible. In its epidemic form it follows close association with the already infected, breathing the air affected by their effluvia, and handling clothing. The disease is known to have been carried by rats, an epidemic among them having been followed by the plague among men. This is said to have been the case in the recent epidemic of the bubonic plague in India.

DESTROYERS FAIL IN SPEED.

The failure of some of the new torpedo-boat destroyers to attain anything like the speed recorded of them while on their contractors' trials is engaging the serious attention of the British Admiralty and of naval engineers. The difficulty has existed ever since the adoption of the 30-knot destroyers, but it has been especially noticeable in the cases of the Earnest and the Griffon, which only a few months ago, while undergoing their contractors' trials on the Clyde, exceeded a mean speed of thirty knots on a continuous three hours' run, the engines in each case working at 6,000 horse power. Since they have been at Devenport completing for sea they have been subjected to no work whatever, yet on a two hours' trial, with the engines working at an even greater rate then when on the Clyde, they barely exceeded twenty-six knots. Such a great reduction of speed in new vessels is regarded as surprising, and even alarming, and itt is likely to form the subject of close inquiry.

ARRESTING BLEEDING.

By the electric hemostat of Lawson Tait bleeding is arrested without the use of a ligature. It is practically a pair of forceps for nipping the artery, but the forceps contain a platinum wire heated by electricity, and the compressed artery is cauterized in a few seconds, thus preventing further escape of blood.