New Advertisements.

DOUDLE HARPOON

Horse Hay-Fork.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free.

PENNOCK MANUFACTURING CO.,
3w. KENNETT SQUARE, Chester County, Pa.

A New Early Sweet Potato, EARLY GOLDEN.

SUPERIOR in earliness, productiveness, color and quality. Produced tubers large enough for the market in eighty days.

On account of its Early Maturity, it is believed to be better adapted for Cultivation in the Northern States than any other variety.

In shape they are somewhat shorter than the ordinary varieties, of a golden yellow color, cook very dry, and are of superior flavor, will grow on quite ordinary soil with but a slight coat of manure, yielded a large crop the past season upon land that would not grow above fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. An excellent keeper. The most valuable variety in cultivation.

Price of slips, with directions for planting, by mail, post-paid, 50 cents per dozen; $1.25 for fifty; $2.00 per hundred; $12.50 per thousand.

D. K. BLISS & SONS.
24-3t 34 Barclay Street, New York.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT
BOOK and JOB OFFICE
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
IS NOW OFFERING
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THOSE WISHING FIRST-CLASS

Plain or Fancy Printing.

We have unusual facilities for printing
LAW BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
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PROGRAMMES,
STATEMENTS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
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AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS.

☞Printing done in the best style, on short notice and at the lowest rates.

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New Victor Sewing Machine---Harper Brothers, Agents.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. *Note.*—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

—VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,—

Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
HARPER BROTHERS, Agents, Spring Street, - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.
DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

— ALSO —

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

— AND —

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

ALLEGHENY STREET, - - - - HUMES' BLOCK, - - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Business Cards.

HARNESS MANUFACTORY
in Garman's New Block,
BELLEFONTE, PA. 1-1y

F. P. BLAIR,
JEWELER,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.
All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street, under Brockerhoff House. 4-tf

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS ONLY.
PERFUMERY. J. ZELLER & SON, TOILET ARTICLES.
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6, Brockerhoff Row.
All the Standard Patent Medicines. Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately prepared. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c. 4-tf

LOUIS DOLL,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
Brockerhoff Row, Allegheny street,
1-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
BELLEFONTE,
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 4-tf

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Receive Deposits
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell
Gov. Securities,
Gold and Coupons.
JAMES A. BEAVER, President.
J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier. 4-tf

CONSUMPTION
POSITIVELY CURED.

ALL sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
44-1y 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FITS, EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS

PERMANENTLY CURED—No Humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY cured by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT cure in every case, or REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPENDED. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $3.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on reciept of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,
44-1y. 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after May 1, 1880:

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 A. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.25 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 A. M.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2.00 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 3.45 P. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6.57 P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS,
General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880:

Exp. A. M.	Mail. P. M.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	Exp. P. M.	Mail. A. M.
8 10	6 32	.....	Arrive at Tyrone Leave	.....	7 8	8 20
8 3	6 25	.....	Leave East Tyrone Leave	...	7 15	8 27
7 59	6 21	.....	" Vail "	...	7 19	8 31
7 55	6 17	.....	" Bald Eagle "	...	7 23	8 37
7 48	6 9	.....	" Fowler "	...	7 33	8 46
7 42	6 3	.....	" Hannah "	...	7 36	9 7
7 35	5 55	.....	" Port Matilda "	...	7 44	9 16
7 27	5 47	.....	" Martha "	...	7 52	9 28
7 18	5 38	.....	" Julian "	...	8 1	9 40
7 9	5 27	.....	" Unionville "	...	8 11	9 43
7 00	5 18	.....	" Snow Shoe In "	...	8 21	9 51
6 56	5 15	.....	" Milesburg "	...	8 24	9 55
6 46	5 5	.....	" Bellefonte "	...	8 32	9 51
6 36	4 55	.....	" Milesburg "	...	8 45	10 3
6 25	4 45	.....	" Curtin "	...	8 55	10 14
6 18	4 40	.....	" Mount Eagle "	...	9 00	10 19
6 9	4 31	.....	" Howard "	...	9 8	10 29
5 55	4 20	.....	" Eagleville "	...	9 18	10 42
5 50	4 15	.....	" Beech Creek "	...	9 22	10 47
5 34	4 3	.....	" Mill Hall "	...	9 34	11 00
5 29	4 00	.....	" Flemington "	...	9 37	11 4
5 25	3 55	.....	" Lock Haven "	...	9 42	11 8

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" " Williamsport	8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 46 a m
" " Renovo	10 55 a m
" arrives at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" " Williamsport	2 20 p m
" arrives at Renovo	4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" " Williamsport	7 30 p m
" arrives at Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" " Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo	10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" " Williamsport	12 40 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" " Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven With B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Superintendent.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLIGENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, *Bellefonte, Penn'a," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.*

"IN due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

IN using Paris Green or London Purple for the destruction of potato bugs, it is well to exercise a little care and common sense, particularly if poultry has access to the lot. We recently learned of a man who mixed the poison with *bran* because he did not happen to have anything else convenient. Of course his chickens eat the bran, and of course the chickens died. Air slaked lime and plaster are very good articles for its application in a dry state, but we prefer mixing it with flour and stirring the flour in water which is "whisked" on the vines with a small broom or turkey wing.

Now that the executive committee of our county agricultural society is making preparations for the fair this fall, we respectfully present for their consideration a rule adopted by the Ohio Board of Agriculture:

"Exhibiters in the live stock departments will be required to display over each stall or pen occupied by their stock, a placard containing the name, age, and breed of the animal occupying the stall or pen, and also the name and post office address of the owner. The placard will be furnished and filled up at the Secretary's office."

Heretofore it has been deemed good policy, not only by our local society, but by all, either county, or state, which have come under one observation, to have the ownership of all articles and animals placed on exhibition hidden under the numbers by which they are known in the Secretary's books, at least until after premiums are awarded. The only reason to be given for this is that the committees should be relieved from the temptation to partiality which would arise from their knowledge of the proprietorship of the articles or animals they are examining, This is a reflection upon the integrity of the committeemen which the officers of the society have no right to entertain, in advance, of those whom they ask to assume the somewhat arduous and wearysome duties of the position. In addition to this the measure fails to accomplish its purpose. If there are men on the committee who can be influenced in their award of prizes or diplomas by the fact that Hon. A. B., owns this animal, or Col. C. D., is the proud and ambitious proprietor of that one, they will generally manage to find out which stall the animal occupies, whether it is placarded or not. Thus the only object sought in refusing permission to placard until after premiums are awarded is defeated, while exhibitors lose the greater part of the value of the exhibition to them, and visitors are dedeprived of much of the satisfaction to which they are entitled. Upon this subject the *Practical Farmer* very justly says: "The idea that committees must not know whose stock they are examining ought to be exploded with such force that the pieces could never be brought together again. Put men on committees who will give the awards to the meritorious animals not to their owners."

Cows.

From the American Agriculturist.

Garget and abortion trouble the dairymen. We believe in prevention. The former may surely be prevented by due care. As soon as the udder contains milk, it should be relieved by drawing off a part of it, if there is any tendency to hardness. These diseases are often a consequence of weakness. A fat animal may be weak for want of food. When a cow's time approaches and the feed is suddenly reduced, disturbance of the system is caused. Circulation becomes irregular and congestion occurs in the most susceptible organs. The udder is the principle one of these at this period, and an attack of garget is very sure to occur. This may not alwas be so, but long experience and observation convinces us that it generally is. The remedy is obvious.

Extracts and Comments.

The ox-eye daisy has become a great pest in some sections of the country. Those who are troubled with this weed should bear in mind that it is propagated by seed, and not by root, and that to rid themselves of it they have only to mow before the seed is ripe. It may take two or even three seasons to rid a field of this innocent-looking flower.—*Philadelphia Record.*

We desire to give this paragraph special prominence because in some parts of our country the daisy seems to have obtained a fine foothold. It has, of late years, been establishing itself in great strength at the sides of the track on the line of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad. Last year the officers of the road had it mowed when in blossom, and we took occassion to tender them the thanks of the farmers, whose lands adjoin the road, for their thoughtfulness. This will avail nothing, however, unless farmers themselves take pains to second the R. R. authorities, We remember noticing a year or two ago, a large field on the pike between Bellefonte and the State College, which was completely surrendered to this troublesome weed. Mowing is a sure remedy, and one easy of application. Let it be promptly and persistently used.

The piping notes of the little chicks are sounding all over the land, and they will bring forth the usual periodical deluge of "sure cure for gapes." I wish to suggest to the *Farmers* who are in the habit of giving "sure cures," tha for novelty's sake they say nothing about red pepper, black pepper, slacked lime, camphor, carbolic acid, turpentine, or "twist a feather" in the chick's throat. I make this request because I have frequently known all these to fail. But if the coops are kept clean, and the hens and chicks free from lice. I think a cure will not be needed.—*Frank Williamson in Indiana Farmer.*

We have not tried *all* the "sure cures" enumerated by Mr, Williamson but have miserbly failed of any good results with such of them as we have tried, excepting the last one which might be called cleanliness. In previous years we have never failed to have more or less cases of gapes among our chicks, while this year among two hundred hatched we have not, up to this time of writing, June 16, discovered a solitary case. It so happens, too, that we have paid an unusual degree of attention to cleanliness in everything connected with the fowls. There is not a louse about coops, hens or chicks. The hens are kept in little A coops set about in the potato patch and truck garden, with little wooden troughs for water immediately in front, so that the hen can reach it as well as the chicks. The food is thrown upon the ground; that for the hen within easy reach of the coop, and that for the chicks scattered about so far from the coop that the hen cannot get it, and yet near enough to prevent the hen from fretting. The troughs are filled with fresh water at least three times a day and washed out at least once. The coops being small and light, can be easily moved by sliding them along the ground, leaving the hen under them. They are changed to fresh ground every day, and the place from which they have been taken, thoroughly dug over, burying all the droppings, and completely removing the foul smell which a brood of chicks will always leave after a nights roosting. Of course, all this is some little trouble, but not really so much as one would think, and there is a deal more satisfaction in it than in having flock after flock "die off with the gapes."

If the paddle or float churn is used a high rate of speed should not be allowed, for the rapid beating of the floats has also a tendency to break down the grain of the butter, and no manner of after working or fixing will restore that granular formation so desirable and so imperative, if keeping qualities are sought. The floats should—while working close—not be allowed to come in contact with the shell of the churn, and the journals need careful packing or the blackened cream will streak the butter.—*Cor. of Practical Farmer.*

All this trouble can be avoided by using one of the new style churns which have no "paddles or floats" but do their work by causing the cream to fall from side to side of the churn, such as the "Rectangular" made by Cornish & Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, Wis. No danger of "breaking down the grain of the butter" in them, nor of having any "blackened cream to streak it." The paddle or float churn is as much out of date now in a good dairy, as a cradle in a forty-acre wheat field.

How Butter May be Spoiled.

By Prof. Henry Stewart.

Good butter may be spoiled in the churning. Overchurning ruins the texture and changes the proper waxiness to a disagreeable, sticky greasiness. This is the more easily done in the churn, with revolving dashes, which will press the butter against the side of the churn and squeeze and rub it until it is spoiled. Too long churning spoils the quality by the oxidation of the butter and the premature formation of strong-flavored acids in it, the full preserving presence of which we call rancidity. It may be spoiled by churning at too high a temperature, by which it is made soft and oily, and of a greasy texture and flavor. No subsequent treatment can remedy this error. It may be spoiled before the cream reaches the churn by keeping this too long, or what is practically the same, by keeping it in too warm a place; 50 degrees is about the right temperature if cream is kept a week; if it is kept at 62 degrees, three days are long enough. White specks are produced in butter by overchurning, or by having the cream too sour. Either of these faults produces curd in the milk and the small flakes of this cannot be washed out of the butter. Milk from a cow in ill health, and that is acid when drawn, will produce specky butter. So will the use of salt containing particles of lime, which unite with the butter and form insoluble lime soap.

Recuperating Worn Land.

A practical farmer writes as follows: It is no use to tell a man to sow clover when the land will hardly raise buckwheat. It won't catch only in little spots, and those will freeze out. I will tell my way. Plow the ground in May and sow three-fourths bushels buckwheat to the acre. Fit the soil thoroughly before sowing. This crop will be in blossom in June, when it should be rolled down and chained under as he plows. Not later than July 10th, reduce surface to a good seed bed and sow the same again. This crop will be grown large and be in full blossom soon enough to turn under and prepare the ground for wheat. I have had a second crop grow four feet high. I bought a farm, some parts of which were very poor, hilly, and not easy of access. On these fields buckwheat has been the key to success in bringing them back to what they once were. After two crops of buckwheat have been plowed under clover will "catch." The wheat crop ought to be dressed, with three to five wagon loads of well rotted manure to the acre. I place red clover first to put power and life into land, and buckwheat second. For worn soil buckwheat is the best by far as it grows so rapidly and can be turned down in one season and soil fitted for wheat.

Manure in Potato Hills.

Mr. Johnson, in New York World.

"Fresh manure in the hill with potatoes does not answer. It will make the potatoes scabby. The best commercial fertilizer to use is the one richest in potash. I have always observed that we get the largest yield of potatoes on new soil, and the yield diminishes in proportion to the number of crops produced. I prefer sod to any kind of stubble for potatoes. Have used a mixture of plaster and ashes on potatoes with great benefit. When the tops are four or five inches high I dust the mixture on the foliage, and can see an important change in less than two weeks. I prefer to apply it to the foliage rather than the ground, as it repels the beetle. Beetles never attack vigorous growing tops, but choose the feeble growing ones."

Protect Agriculture.

From the New York Times.

The latest assault on the tariff comes from the manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics. Finding their power of competition in foreign markets greatly abridged by the enhanced cost of dyeing materials, due to protection, they ask for the removal of duty upon chrome, iron ore and bichromate of potash, which form the basis of most of the chemical colors used for cotton and wool. This an eminently just demand, and is part of a movement which will result in lopping off a great many of the absurdities of our tariff system. In fact, with the gradual discovery that the best way to encourage native industry is to reduce custom duties to the simplest possible elements, the entire structure of our protective legislation will be undermined. Where the principle to be only recognized that agriculture is the most important of our industries, and the one which, being unprotected, is forced to pay tribute to all the rest, the process of simplyfying the tariff would be very decidedly hastened.

THERE is more to be learned about farming than there is now known; the world is waking up to the fact that farming is a science as well as a routine of toil, a theory as well as a practice.

FEED poultry every two hours when young (beginning with an early breakfast), and half as often after six weeks old; but never give more than can be eaten clean each time.

Large Crops without Manure.

Cor. of Country Gentleman.

I do not suppose that Mr. J. A. Everitt intended to build up expectations that will not, under ordinary circumstances, be realized when he stated (in his advertisement, on page 236) that his potato yielded 548 bushels from one acre *without any manure whatever.* I do not wish to prejudice any one against buying his potatoes, for if they are valuable, they should be disseminated, and this can only be found out by trial. But it is foolish to expect that the highest and best results can be secured without complying with all necessary conditions. How often men have bought improved stock and brought it home, deluded with the idea that it takes little feed and little care. These are the men that expect to reap where they have not sown. They denounce the whole thing as a swindle, and they are right if one can get something from nothing. The sooner this delusion is exploded, and people learn the true advantages of improved seed or stock, the better.

The principal advantage is this: If you have extra conditions, you want the stock that will make the most out of those extra conditions; but those extra conditions are a necessity, and are absolute essentials without which you cannot succeed, and the nearer the conditions are complied with, the better the success. By feeding to a Short-Horn in 18 months all the feed that an ordinary scrub requires to mature and fatten it in four years, the Short-Horn will be the most profitable. He will not require near so much feed as the other animal does. But compel him to live on scanty herbage and poor winter feed from before his birth until maturity, and he is the most pitable and hungry-looking object one usually sees. It is the same in the vegetable kingdom. What farmers most need to know is that a high state of fertility is necessary, and how to most wisely and cheaply produce this high state of productiveness. Then they must plant the most productive potato, all other things being equal.

Beans for Stock-Feeding.

In Orleans county, N. Y., bean culture has since the beginning of the war come to occupy a position of no small importance. Mr. D. H. Patridge, of a firm who sell from 30,000 to 50,000 bushels each year, gives *Rural Home* these items of experience in utilizing the inferior portion of the crop as feed for stock.:

"During the winter season Messrs. P. & B., keep from fifteen to twenty-five families picking beans, and the damaged ones picked out together with the split beans screened out before picking, are sold to our farmers for feeding sheep and swine, but mostly for sheep. Some are fed to cows, and with good results. I have in mind one farmer, formerly from this county, but now living near Spencerport, who has purchased a good many beans of us for feeding his cows, and he stated that when feeding meal he would change to feeding beans, there would be an increase of from one to two quarts per day, in the amount of milk, and when changing from beans to meal a corresponding decrease. They are specially adapted to the feeding of sheep, not only having the fattening properties of corn, but also containing some ingredient which enters largely into the production of wool. They are more valuable for feed where wool is the object sought for than corn. As to feeding swine, they have to learn to eat them by degrees, and then by cooking and mixing meal or bran with them, they answer very well to feed to young pigs or store hogs, and will give them a good start; but pork made mainly from feeding beans is not considered by our farmers worth more than the salt it takes to preserve it. It always produces soft, spongy pork, and in cooking fries away to almost nothing; also, the lard from same will not harden, but remains of a soft, oily nature. Where swine are fed upon beans, and last six to eight weeks before slaughtering, then changed to corn, the results are much better, the corn seeming to harden the meat. Messrs. P. & B. sold quite a good many tons of poor beans for feeding sheep one year ago at $8 per ton; they are now selling them at $11 per ton, or 35 cents per bushel, there being a steady demand for them for feeding sheep. A large number of our farmers have been feeding sheep for the market the past Winter, and have been well paid in every instance.

"WOMAN can do a great many things and do them better than can a man," say Mr. Hyde, in the N. Y. *Times*; "but she never was made to run a farm. She has various and increasing rights, but following the plow, driving oxen, managing bulls and breaking colts are not among them. She is an indispensable helpmeet to the farmer, but her sphere is a domestic one, literally domestic, that is, belonging to the house. When she takes upon herself the prerogative of mingling with the men in the field, loading hay and moving it away, directing about the breeding of stock, and displaying her equestrian skill on the road or race-course, she unsexes herself and becomes a man in petticoats.

SPRINKLING liberally with a solution of "one spoonful of coarse powdered saltpetre to a pail of water, proved in the case of a correspondent of *Vick's Monthly*, "an admirhble remedy" for the potato beetle, squash bugs and the maggots that work at the roots; also for other insects, besides "invigorating all plants, especially roses."