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STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

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Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.
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BELLEFONTE,
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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

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	7 02	.....Arrive at Tyrone Leave.....		7 32	8 48
8 3	6 55	.....Leave East Tyrone Leave...		7 39	8 55
7 59	6 51	..... " Vail "	...	7 42	8 58
7 55	6 47	..... " Bald Eagle "	...	7 47	9 02
7 48	6 36	..... " Fowler "	...	7 52	9 09
7 42	6 33	..... " Hannah "	...	7 55	9 13
7 35	6 25	..... " Port Matilda "	...	8 00	9 19
7 27	6 17	..... " Martha "	...	8 07	9 25
7 18	6 08	..... " Julian "	...	8 15	9 32
7 9	5 57	..... " Unionville "	...	8 23	9 39
7 00	5 48	..... " Snow Shoe In "	...	8 32	9 45
6 56	5 45	..... " Milesburg "	...	8 34	9 48
6 46	5 35	..... " Bellefonte "	...	8 43	9 57
6 36	5 25	..... " Milesburg "	...	8 54	10 08
6 25	5 15	..... " Curtin "	...	9 06	10 19
6 18	5 10	..... " Mount Eagle "	...	9 12	10 25
6 9	5 01	..... " Howard "	...	9 20	10 37
5 55	4 50	..... " Eagleville "	...	9 38	10 49
5 50	4 45	..... " Beech Creek "	...	9 40	10 54
5 34	4 33	..... " Mill Hall "	...	9 54	11 16
5 29	4 30	..... " Flemington "	...	9 57	11 20
5 25	4 25	..... " Lock Haven "	...	10 01	11 25

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 40 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.

GIRARD HOUSE,
CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
This house, prominent in a city famed for its comfortable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any first-class hotels in the country. Owing to the stringency of the times, the price of board has been reduced to THREE DOLLARS per day. J. M'KIBRIN,
1-6-tf Manager

BUSH HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
IS OPEN.
28-3m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
(Opposite the Railroad Station,)
MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.
THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find this Hotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure a meal as ALL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes. 47

MONEY To Loan at 6 per Ct.
BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on improved farm property, in sums not less than $2,000, and not exceeding one-third of the present value of the property. Any portion of the principal can be paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the company to permit the principal to remain as long as the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid. Apply to
CHARLES P. SHERMAN, Attorney-at-law,
527 Court street, Reading, Pa.,
or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co.'s Appraiser,
2-tf Bellefonte, Pa.

New Advertisements.

FARMERS
WHO WANT
GROCERIES
AND OTHER
SUPPLIES
FOR
HARVESTING
SHOULD CALL ON
SECHLER & Co.
FOR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
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NEW CHEESE,
S. C. HAMS,
S. C. DRIED BEEF,
BREAKFAST BACON,
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NEW PRUNES,
HOMINY and RICE,
SYRUPS and N. O. MOLASSES,
NEW MACKEREL,
STONEWARE, QUEENSWARE,
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF
FRESH MEATS.
We are killing stall-fed steers of from 1200 to 1400lbs., and have positively the
BEST MEATS
that are offered for sale in Centre county.
SECHLER & CO.
GROCERS,
Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds.
At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrates them to be the best.
HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.
MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osborne either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters, or as Combined Reapers and Binders.
THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.
Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.
THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.
THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for these now in the county, please call.
HEEBNER'S PATENT LEVEL TREAD HORSE POWER, for one and two horses, with Patent Speed Regulator. Little Giant Thresher and Cleaner.
VICTOR CLOVER HULLER. Sole agents for Centre county.
WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHÆTONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phætons and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.
PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.00 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.
POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.
GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.
COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.
LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.
We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms, opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business. ALEXANDER & CO.
Bellefonte, Pa., May 6, 1880. 19-tf

WOODWARD SEMINARY.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Children.
SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Regular term will begin SEPTEMBER 10, 1879. Course of study—Classic and Scientific, with Music and Art.
Board and tuition from $250 to $350 a year and no extras.
For circulars and all desirable information address
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BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
W. R. TELLER, Proprietor.
Good Sample Room on Second Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors 1-1y

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.*

The Cross Cut Saw.

Every farmer has, or ought to have, a cross cut saw—unless, indeed, he can afford to have a "circular" connected with his horse power. Our experience and observation lead us to believe that the "cross cut" is seldom in such condition as to do the most and best work with the least outlay of labor, and for the reason that the average farmer does not understand how to "set and file" it. We find in the *Southern Cultivator* a lesson upon the subject which we quote as being quite *apropos* to the season at which all good farmers will take care to have the year's supply of firewood prepared:

Take a new saw that has never been set, place it between two boards cut to fit the saw, clamp it tight on a bench or vise; take an iron wedge, file one corner to suit the set of the tooth when finished, then take a small hammer, hold the wedge with the left hand, strike the tooth lightly with the hammer until at the right place; then turn the wedge on the opposite side, and on the next tooth, and set it in the same way; now then you reach the third and most important tooth in the saw—leave it perfectly straight; pass on to the fourth tooth, set it as you did the first; turn the wedge, set fifth the other way; leave the sixth tooth straight; and so on until you finish. Now take your file, dress the two teeth as you do the common saw; the third file perfectly straight and square—leaving it about one-twentieth part of one inch shorter than the others. Continue in that way until you finish, and then you will find it will cut twice as fast as the old way practiced by most farmers.

Lessons From the Fat Stock Show.

From the Record.

At the Fat Stock Show in Chicago a competition for the heaviest dressed steer attracted much attention. There were 120 entries for the prize—Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons, and grades from these breeds. The live weight of the animals is remarkable, and it is to be noticed that both Shorthorns and Herefords were eclipsed by grades from their own breeds. The best pure Shorthorn steer weighed 2,650 pounds, but the animal of this breed which showed the best result according to age was one 721 days old, weighing 1,590 pounds, or 2.20 pounds for each day of his life. There were a full dozen Shorthorn grades which beat the pure-bred animal in this respect. The best were steers of 422 and 585 days respectively, weighing 1,104 and 1,490 pounds, or 2.61 and 2.54 pounds per day. The best pure Hereford weighed 1,875 pounds, and the best according to age was one of 884 days old, 1,700 pounds, or 1.92 pounds per day. The best grade Hereford was one of 600 days, 1,580 pounds, or 2.27 per day. Of course the smaller breed of Devons could not compare favorably in such a competition as this. The best was one of 618 days, 990 pounds, or 1.60 per day. A cross between a Hereford and Shorthorn attained at the age of 594 days a weight of 1,395 pounds or 2.34 per day. The lesson deducible from all this is that, the superiority of the grade over the pure breed for feeding purposes being established, the last reason why the general farmer should stay out of the business of feeding cattle is abolished. A grade calf costs but a few cents more than a scrub, and has the advantage over the scrub at every point. When farmers supposed that the feeding of high class export steers was a monopoly in the hands of wealthy owners of Shorthorn herds there was some excuse for standing aloof. It being now clear that the grade beasts are more profitable to feed than the pure breed, no farmer can afford to be without a pure-bred bull.

THE form of cow—or steer—for vigor, thrift and economical keeping, is a wide open-faced, round-bodied, low-standing animal. The wide face should be set off by full-sized brightish eyes, indicating easy training. And the form of the body usually corresponds with a wide face, the thick-set roundish form being the most economical in keeping up its temperature, while affording the greatest extent of surface for meat cuts. At the same time, thick-set, round-bodied cows are more muscular and active and vigorous, than deep flat-sided or wedge-shaped cows of equal weight or size, whatever their breed may be.

AS a slight evidence of what Texas is doing in the way of raising fruit trees, it is stated that a nurseryman in Washington county has twenty-seven men traveling, and holds orders for 70,000 peach trees.

Extracts and Comments.

New process cheese is the latest kick The point in the new process is that the buttermilk is used for cheese making after the butter is extracted. If the cheese turned out from skimmed milk and buttermilk proves a marketable article the profits of dairymen will be considerably enlarged.—*Record.*

Why not carry this thing a degree further, and suggest a still greater "profit for the dairymen" by making another grade of cheese from the whey which remains after the manipulation of the "skimmed milk and buttermilk." A large proportion of the cheese offered for sale now in the average grocery is of so poor a quality as to suggest that this skimmed milk and buttermilk article is by no means a "new process"—and that's why the cheese market is so easily overstocked.

Many doubt that our Blount's corn, ultivated and manured as we have stated, has yielded 150 bushels of shelled corn per acre. "There must be *something* wrong," says one. "I do not believe that 150 bushels of shelled corn *can be* produced upon one acre," says another. The truth, however, is as we have stated and shall be able to prove. We once smiled at Mr. Conrad Wilson's talk as to the "Possibilities of the yield of Indian corn." But we have realized his possibilities by easy, inexpensive methods, and we have a very strong faith that we can do it again and again, and that every other farmer may.—*Rural New Yorker.*

We are not of those who doubt that the *Rural's* crop was just as stated, but we cannot agree that "every other farmer may" realize these same possibilities "from easy, inexpensive methods."

I had for dinner last week some sweet corn, which grew from seed that was raised this year. It was of the excellent "Early Minnesota" variety, the first planting of which was on the sixth of April; the seed from this first crop was planted and gave the supply referred to.—*Cor. of American Agriculturist.*

Cut this out and paste it up where you cannot fail to see it, and when you order your garden seeds—which, by the way, you should do immediately after the holidays—get a small package of the "Early Minnesota" for *early* roasting ears.

Hints about Horses.

From the American Cultivator.

The horse's stomach has a capacity of only sixteen quarts, while that of an ox has 250. In the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of 190 quarts, against 100 of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall-bladder for the retention of a part of the bile secreted during digestion. The horse has none, and the bile flows directly into the intestines as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bulky and innutritious food. When fed on hay, it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestine. The horse can eat but five pounds of hay in an hour, which is charged, during mastication with four times its weight of saliva. Now, the stomach, to digest it well, will contain but about ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of his daily ration, or seven pounds in one and a half hours, he has swallowed at least two stomachfuls of hay and saliva, one of these having passed to the intestine. Observation has shown that the food is passed to the intestine by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse with six quarts of oats, it will just fill his stomach, and if as soon as he finishes this we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay he will eat sufficient in three-quarters of an hour to have forced the oats entirely out of his stomach into the intestine. As it is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogeneous parts of the feed, and as a stomachful of oats contains four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is certain that either the stomach must secret the gastric juice five times as fast, which is hardly possible, or it must retain this food five times as long. By feeding the oats first, it can only be retained long enough for the proper digestion of hay; consequently it seems logical, when feeding a concentrated food like oats with a bulky one like hay, to feed the latter first, giving the grain the whole time between the repasts to be digested.

Gypsum in Stables.

From the American Agriculturist.

This article is admirable as a fertilizer upon clover, and an efficient absorbent of ammonia, and purifier of the air of stables. It is well to sprinkle it over the floor of both horse and cow stalls, as soon as they are cleaned out in the morning, and over the bedding at evening. When thus used, its effects are just as good, and probably better than when applied alone upon the land.

ON land that needs it, nothing pays so well as drainage, and tile drainage best of all. This, with thorough culture and proper management must in the end succeed.

Wintering Stable Manure.

A. B. Allen in Rural New Yorker.

Some contend that in order to preserve its fertilizing salts, stable manure should be covered by a roof. If it be pure and without litter of any kind, it is undoubtedly best to have it well sheltered from sun, wind, rain and snow; but if, on the contrary, the manure abounds with litter, or it is composted with sod, muck or peat, shelter over it is injurious rather than beneficial; for the outside elements are just what it requires to assist in a more rapid decomposition and finer pulverization, which better fit it for application to spring crops. Rain and snow contain more or less ammonia, according to the season and the frequency of the fall of them; and these, saturating the manure, add considerably to its fertility in the course of a few months. As I have neither sod, peat nor muck, but plenty of coarse marsh hay and straw, I use these lavishly for stable bedding. In addition I also use them in making up manure heaps in the following manner:

Make a bed of one or both of these, a foot thick, on the open ground where most convenient, and daily spread all the stable manure over this bed till it is about four inches thick; then put on the next layer of straw or hay only six inches thick, and over this a layer of only three inches of manure, and thus proceed till the heap is as high as is wanted, finally with a layer of six inches of pure manure without litter in it. This last is necessary to top the heap, in order to make it rot equally in a short time from top to bottom. I usually make the heaps about five feet high, and they soon settle down to four feet.

Leaves of trees may be substituted for hay and straw when obtainable if neither of the latter can be had. Manure thus heaped up never fires, although decomposing rapidly, and none of its salts filter through the bedding; all are retained by the several layers of hay and straw, and assist in rotting them, and making the whole heap a homogenous mass. The object in having the lowest layer twice as thick as the subsequent ones, is to insure its saving all the salts that may be washed down from the other layers into it. When a quality of manure is wanted richer than the above, we sprinkle fine ground bone dust or meal and guano alternately over each layer as fast as made, in a greater or less quantity as desired.

A fair amount of these mixed with a heap containing ten two-horse wagon loads—say five cords—would be 150 pounds each. This additional fertilizing matter would make the ten loads sufficient to manure half an acre of land—unless excessively poor—for all ordinary crops grown on the farm. Superphosphate may be substituted for bone dust, but it does not usually contain as much of the fertilizing elements for the price as the latter, and is not so reliable. Pure, fine, ground bone dust or flour mixed up with stable manure as above, is as well fitted in a few months to be applied to crops as superphosphate; and fine sifted or manipulated guano, of course, is always ready for immediate application. If the manure is to be applied to potatoes, or for the production of fruits, potash is also an excellent additional fertilizer to be sprinkled on every layer as fast as added to the heap. Some are at the extra labor of tossing over this compost once or twice before using it, but I have found this unnecessary. Forking it down straight from the top to the bottom in loading into the wagon, and doing the same when unloading it for the crops mixes it sufficiently.

A Few Good Suggestions.

A moderate quantity of cayenne pepper, mustard or ginger can with great benefit be added to the food of fowls to increase their vigor and to stimulate egg production.

On many farms there are some old cattle and old sheep that can only be kept at a loss. It is economy to fatten them for the butcher.

Now is a good time to select your seed potatoes for next year. In doing this be careful to reject all inferior specimens. Do not try to select all large ones, but let them be the most perfect specimens. For very early planting, potatoes about the size of hens' eggs have done the best with me, taking one year with another.

EXPERIENCE teaches that stock entering into winter quarters in good condition can be kept without difficulty, while an animal beginning the winter in a poor condition, notwithstanding an abundance of food, careful housing and the best attention, will invariably be in poor order the following spring. Particularly is this the case with common stock. For stock consumes a less amount of food than lean stock.

A cow should be as well fed when dry as when giving milk. She should now increase in flesh, so that she may be able to give a greater flow of milk when milking time comes. To feed a dry cow on poor hay, or even think that straw is good enough, is poor policy, and the loss will show itself in the milk pail. Feed the cows well all the time.

Milk Cellars.

No dairy is well furnished unless it is provided with a good milk-house. The quality of the butter made depends greatly upon this, and if the best appliances—such as have been described—are used, their convenience and economy are in proportion to the good or bad arrangement of the milk-house.

The first requisite of a milk-house is evenness of temperature. In a building that is not cooled by ice or warmed by a stove, the most regular temperature is secured in a cellar. The common receptacle for milk is a cellar, because every house is supplied with one, or should be, and it is the most convenient place for it. For a family dairy the cellar will be the appropriate place for keeping milk; and if it is not fit for this particular purpose, which requires absolute cleanliness and purity, it is not fit for human beings to live over. If it is not fit for this purpose, it should be made fit by thorough cleansing, and draining, if necessary; laying a floor of cement, moderate lighting and ventilation, and the protection of the windows by wire gauze. A slatted outside door is very suitable for a milk-cellar, and this should be on the north side and opened at night. The walls should be closely pointed and whitewashed inside. The common practice of protecting a cellar from frost by heaping litter from the stable around it, is very objectionable. Nor should turnips or potatoes be stored in a cellar in which milk is kept, unless it is divided by a tight partition and the root cellar abundantly ventilated.

Ventilation for a cellar may be provided by carrying a tube or spout from the floor to the ceiling, and through the wall out of doors, where it should be protected by fine wire gauze. The spout is provided with slides by which it is closed when it is necessary. The cellar should be well ceiled with lath and plaster, otherwise dust will be dropping from the rooms above; and in any case this is advisable, for if no other means of ventilation are provided, air will pass up and down through the floor over the cellar and it may be bad for the milk, and for the occupants of the rooms above as well. The ceiling not only preserves cleanliness, but regularity of temperature at the same time.

In the Southern and some Western States the houses are not provided with cellars. Where an outside cellar is desirable, in these and other cases, an excellent arrangement is as follows: A cellar is dug 12 feet deep; the walls are built of stone, concrete or brick. A sub-cellar, at least eight feet deep, is made by throwing a floor over the cellar four feet below the surface. An out-house or shed is built over this as a protection and is lighted by a sash in the roof. A sash is placed over a raised frame in the floor, which lights the sub-cellar. Steps are provided for access to each cellar. The sub-cellar is furnished with shelves and a bench, and in such dry soils as will admit of it, a cellar of this kind is one of the best possible for a small dairy or, indeed, for household purposes. It is light and cool, and the temperature will not vary from about 60 degrees, or somewhat less, the whole year. It should be kept whitewashed, by which the light is well diffused about it. It may be found convenient to use the upper portion as a churning room and for storing milk utensils.

Cellars are apt to be damp. In this case the air may be dried by means of a peck of fresh lime placed in a box or tub in the cellar. Twenty pounds of lime (one peck) will absorb about seven pounds of water, and to take seven pints of water from the air of a cellar will make it very dry. The lime will simply fall to powder and may be then used for many useful purposes, or be added to the garden compost heap.

Where the cellar cannot be used on account of the wetness of the soil, an above-ground cellar must be provided. This may be partly sunk in the ground, but if there is any danger of water soaking into it, it should be wholly above the ground. It becomes then, properly, a milk-house, and the description of such a house will be undertaken in the next chapter.

KEEP fattening hogs in small pens, a few in each when practicable,—observing, as far as convenience will allow, to have those of an age and size together. We have heretofore recommended feeding coarse-ground corn meal between the regular feeds. Let it be given either dry or wetted and put in the trough, bearing in mind that the more they eat the more profit for you. Continued feeding of corn alone causes the the teeth to become sore and diminishes thereby the appetite and the quantity consumed.

Mr. C. B. EATON, *Coleman's Rural World* says, gathers his flock of sheep from any part of his 400 acre pasture by blowing a horn. "They expect, and always get, salt or corn for their obedience to the call."

GLUCOSE is defined in a recent French paper as follows:—"Glucose—a product with which wine is manufactured without grapes, cider without apples and confectionery without sugar."