Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

ARDWARE!

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS.

— ALSO —

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

— AND —

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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

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

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FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
Brockerhoff Row, Allegheny street,
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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

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after May 3, 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:

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

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 55 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 40 a m
"	Harrisburg	.....	3 35 p m
"	Williamsport	.....	7 50 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
MAIL 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
EXPRESS 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. 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'KIBBIN, Manager. 1-6-6m

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,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
32-tf Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

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BELLEFONTE, PA
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Will attend to all work in Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties.
Office opposite Lock Haven National Bank. 20-1y

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All business attended to promptly. 21-1.

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Will attend and try causes at Bellefonte when specially retained. 1-1y

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All business promptly attended to. 1-1y

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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

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.*

EVERY day we keep a young animal with no growth, and every day a mature animal is allowed to get poorer, we are keeping them at a loss.

VERY many of the farmers of our county could vastly improve their water supply, both for barn and house purposes, by having good cisterns. Such will be interested in the article in another column, from the *American Agriculturist*, telling how to build one both good and cheap.

THE practice of feeding stock on the ground is not economical. Therefore never be guilty of it; but if you feed out doors, provide racks to hold the feed. The actual loss to the farmer, oftentimes, in a single season, exceeds the cost of the necessary racks for effectually saving this waste.

OUR neighbor, the *Republican*, says, "We haven't heard of a single big porker being killed around these diggings this season. Centre county is a little backward this year." To this we must take exception. The fact that "big porkers" are not to be found is evidence of progress among our pork raisers, instead of showing them to be "a little backward." We have done something in the way of making "big porkers" ourselves, and there is nothing in it. There is nothing more to boast of in having a big pig, than there is in having a big stone-pile. Either can be easily made, if one sees proper to put money and time enough in the attempt, and one is about as profitable as the other. If a man wants to put away a thousand pounds of pork, he can grow it at a less cost per pound, and have a far better article on five "pigs" at two hundred pounds each, than on two "hogs" at five hundred pounds each. If these "little fellows" are grown upon a diet consisting of vegetables—clover and apples if fed during the summer, and roots and scalded clover hay in winter—the meat will be very much better than that of the monsters which must be fed for months exclusively upon corn to make them attain their enormous weights. The dearth of "big porker" items, neighbor *Republican*, is a sign that our people have increased intelligence upon the subject, and not that they are "a little backward."

December Chat for Poultrymen.

G. O. Brown in American Farmer.

Fowls will need special attention now. The cold weather has completely cut off the supply of insect food. All available meat scraps, refuse bones, &c., from the table should now be saved for the fowls, the latter crushed fine with a hammer on a large stone; the fowls will eat with a keen relish, and the diet will be greatly beneficial. It need not be understood that a meal of meat and bones, same as grain or mixed food, is meant. Such is not the case; but just enough, so that each fowl may get a little. Fresh water must not be neglected, even if it is cold; but in extreme cold weather the water should be given about milk-warm; and as soon as their thirst is satiated, the water dishes should be emptied, to prevent the water freezing. Keep the birds active; make them scratch for exercise and grain food. It is a most excellent plan in cold weather to warm the grain-food, so that it may be given to them warm as late as possible before roosting time. This will necessitate a little extra trouble; but the double satisfaction to the true fancier of knowing his birds have a good warm supper, and retired for the night *without* shivering, as they certainly do when fed on *ice*-cold corn, *ought* to be enough to induce the extra trouble to be endured. But the good this attention results in is much more: the fowls will thrive better, lay more, and require less food. No matter if the corn gets a little parched sometimes; it is so much the better. An occasional feed of clover-tops, scraped from the floor of the hay-mow, the fowls delight to pick over during the winter. If so situated that they can scratch in the barnyard the cleanings from the stables, let them do it. Do not neglect the "green food"—cabbage or turnips—at least three times each week.

Clippings and Comments.

Harrowing a field in the spring which had been ploughed and manured the previous fall would probably be sufficient.—*Record.*

"Probably" it would on the garden-like soil of the *Record* editor's splendid Montgomery county farms, but on about twenty-nineteenths of the average Centre county farms a thorough cultivating and rolling previous to the harrowing would be found a profitable investment of labor.

It is better to have manure in piles through the winter than to scatter it over the ground in the fall.—*Record.*

We do not believe it, unless, indeed, the ground happens to be very hilly, and the hills very steep. Certainly not, if the "piles" referred to are the small ones upon which the manure is usually deposited in the field, from the wagon, ready for "spreading." If in *large* piles, carefully built up and plentifully mixed and topped with coarse stalks, weeds, and so on, which need some assistance to rot them, or under cover, we will agree.

Farmer Thrift's Barn.

From the Practical Farmer.

The above is the title of a circular that was recently issued by a world-renowned mower and reaper manufacturing company. The design of the circular is unique. The outside leaves fold together like the double doors of a barn, which they are made to represent. Upon opening these doors the barn is found to contain the various machines made by the company. Of course this is only a new way to advertise, but the title is suggestive. There is always something to be learned by a peep into "Farmer Thrift's Barn." We find more in it than is shown by this circular. Indeed, we doubt whether Farmer Thrift, now-a-days, keeps his mowers and reapers in the barn. At least he don't do it longer than he is able to build a place especially for them, unless such a place is provided for in the plan of the barn. The barn floor, we know, is used for this purpose, but it is a poor place for the machines. They are always in the way when the floor is needed for other purposes, and then they get clogged and coated with dust and dirt. Farmer Thrift always provides another place for his machinery as he is able. His barn floor is kept clean and not littered over with mangled hay, straw, chaff and dirt. The mows are filled, at this season of the year, with hay and provender for cattle, sheep and horses, and his granaries contain an abundance of grain to supply the house and stables for the year. His horses, cattle and sheep are kept in good condition and always indicate by their appearance their owner's name. The stables are warm, airy, well ventilated, and kept clean and well littered. The outside of the barn is an index to the inside. Every board is in its place, doors and windows well hinged and provided with proper catches and bolts, and the whole protected by paint from the destructive effects of constant exposure to the weather. The manure is put into heaps and prevented from leaching or firing, and walks are constructed so that there is no wading through mud and filth to reach the barn or stables. Everything, outside and in, betokens thrift and economy.

This is no fancy sketch, but a true picture of hundreds of barns throughout the country. There is another class of barns, however, more numerous, perhaps, that belong to Farmer Shiftless. If you have seen one of these, reader, please contrast it with Farmer Thrift's, and send the picture to us for publication.

Manuring Vegetables in Winter.

From the Country Gentleman.

Perennial-rooted vegetables, such as asparagus and pie plant, will receive to advantage large quantities of manure, which may be applied early in winter, and the liquid portions will sink into the ground when it thaws, and prove a strong stimulus to growth in spring. The leaves die down in autumn, and there is no danger in manuring copiously, which does not hold with such green plants as strawberries, which retain their leaves, and which may be smothered under any close covering. Raspberries and currants may be much benefited where the ground is not rich enough, by a moderate mulching with manure in winter, spreading it several feet on each side, and avoiding the common mistake of heaping it closely around the base of the stems.

SOILING saves fences, one of the most expensive features of ordinary farming, prevents the propagation of weeds, and keeps the stock from wasting more fodder than they eat, by trampling it down. It doubles the amount of stock which can be kept on any given amount of land, and there is a vast increase in the amount of valuable manure that may be saved. There is some additional labor, but the returns are so much greater that soiling is the system of the present, as well as the future, of agriculture.

A Cheap and Durable Cistern.

From the American Agriculturist for December 1.

An abundance of rain water for family use, for the barn yard, and for irrigation in the garden, is still a great desideratum in our rural districts. The great bar to this water supply is the anticipated expense. It costs money to excavate and line the sides of a cistern with brick and stone. Most farm houses have no provision for washing except well-water, drawn with the bucket, and this is often hard, and the yard and barn cellar are without any water for stock. A cistern that will hold all the water that falls upon the house, or the barn, is within reach of every thrifty farmer, and will pay for itself every year in saving labor, and in the health and comfort of the family, and in the care of the farm stock. A neighbor of ours, who is a gardener as well as a farmer, built a cistern for his greenhouse last year, and liked it so well that he has built another this fall for his barn and garden. The first item of expense was the labor of excavating on the south side of the barn, where the frost does not penetrate very deep. The excavation is about ten feet deep, ten feet in diameter at the bottom, and twelve feet at the top. The soil is gravelly loam at the top, and compact gravel below. But sand, if it were compact enough not to cave, would answer just as well. The sides of the cistern are made as even as possible, and a wash of Portland cement is applied with a broom to the bottom and sides. This dries very rapidly, and four or five coatings will make a perfectly tight and strong basin to hold all the water that will ever fall into it. The cost of the cement is very small, and the thin crust, backed by the solid subsoil, is just as good and durable as mason work of brick or stone. For a covering he used chestnut timber of one foot in diameter, hewn upon one side, upon which chestnut plank two inches thick were laid. Two leaders conduct the water from the eaves of the barn into the cistern. A man-hole was left at the top large enough for the cleaning of the cistern, and for the insertion of the pump. The plank was covered with about two feet of earth, which is a sufficient protection against frost in this latitude. The cistern will hold 8,000 gallons of water, or more, and will furnish an abundant supply of water for stock, and for irrigation in ordinary seasons. The whole cost for labor, timber and cement was about fifteen dollars. Most farms will furnish the necessary labor and lumber, and the only money outlay would be for the Portland cement. This cement will harden under water, and become as solid as stone. It is entirely practicable for almost any farmer to build a cistern of the kind described, and to have a good supply of water for his cattle during the winter. Build a cistern.

Three Aphorisms for Milk Farmers.

When the cow is only fed so as to produce a half yield of milk, it costs more than three-fourths as much as a full yield, and the half yield is produced without profit, or even at a loss.

The best cow is the one that can digest and assimilate the most food, and turn all the extra food into milk, instead of laying on flesh and fat. It is the business of a skillful dairyman to select such cows, and then make full use of their machinery to secrete milk, by full feeding.

If you desire to produce milk at the least cost, you must select cows with the capacity to turn the largest amount of food into milk—the larger the amount the more cheaply will the milk be produced.

Agricultural Wisdom in Small Chunks.

Good sweet milk contains one-fourth more of sugar than of butter; this sugar turns to acid, and if this acid is too much developed before churning the coveted aroma of good butter is lost.

The poultry keeper who succeeds the best is the one who takes the best care of his flock: There is no more "luck" about it than there is about boiling water.

The fodder from an acre of corn which yields fifty bushels is equal in value to a ton of hay.

Large yields of milk must necessarily be the result of a large quantity of food consumed,—for the cow cannot create milk out of nothing. She is not a miracle worker.

THE farmers during the past year have sent out of the country $700,000,000 worth of stuffs digged out of the ground or raised on top of it. They have kept the balance of trade in our favor, and have kept all the wheels of manufacturing industry turning around. At the same time they have paid the bulk of the taxes on imported commodities. Our whole commercial fabric stands on this basis. Yet the yelping protectionists, who are fed from the bounty abstracted from the farmers' earnings, ascribe our prosperity to themselves. They stand so much in the sunshine that they think they light the world.—*Record.*

Secret of Large Crops in England.

One of the strong points in English farming was lately emphasized as follows by Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University:

"Herein," says he, "I am satisfied, lies the secret of England's success in raising larger crops. It would take away the breath of a prairie farmer to hear even an Englishman's enumeration of the 'spuddings,' the 'grubbings,' the 'twitchings,' the harrowings, the cross-harrowings, the rollings and crushings that a heavy clay field is subjected to before it is considered ready for wheat.

"What is this all for? Simply to unlock the full storehouse of nature. That it is full has been proven time and again. By actual analysis it is found that an average soil contains, in the first six inches, plant food enough for from fifty to one hundred and fifty full crops of grain. I do not desire to discourage the purchase and use of fertilizers, but what I do protest against is purchasing on time commercial manures at forty dollars per ton, which are really worth only twenty-five, to enrich cloddy fields already fairly rich in plant-food, locked up it is true, but there, none the less, only awaiting a little judicious application of brain and muscle to set it free.

"If these hastily jotted facts and impressions are the means of inducing my fellow-farmers to remove some of the useless trees and fences, or to give the fields an additional cross-harrowing or two before casting in the seed, and asking the Lord to bless the labor of their hands, my object will have been attained."

How High Feeding Pays.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

The cow must be supported before she gives any milk. After this food of support, all the food she consumes must go to the production of milk or flesh, and if the cow is a good milker it all goes to milk; in other words, after the food of support the extra food all goes to profit—that is, either to milk or flesh. And it is equally clear that all the food consumed to support the system of the animal is lost until the point of production is reached. After the producing point is reached, the more the animal can eat, properly digest and assimilate, above this, the greater the profit. This would seem to be too plain to require illustration. What would any one think of a manufacturer who used a steam engine for power who should say that he could not afford to furnish fuel to get up full steam because the last half of the steam cost more than the first half. Now, if there is only fuel enough used to heat the water just below the boiling point, it will consume a good deal of fuel to do this, but no power will ever be produced by it, and this fuel is all thrown away. The fuel required to keep the water heated up to 200° only requires 50 per cent. added to give 100 lbs. steam pressure and set the machinery all at active work. It is evident that if only half steam is produced it costs fully three-fourths as much as full steam, and consequently all the work that is done with this half power is done at an additional cost.

THREE or four weeks is the age at which pigs always need the most careful attention. At about this period the pig reaches a point when the milk of the sow is not sufficient to keep up a healthy growth, and unless the pigs have been taught to eat before this time, there will always be trouble with them. The only way to avoid it is to teach them to eat and drink at the earliest possible age. This may easily be done by placing a little milk or other palatable food, in liquid or semi-liquid form, in a trough near them, but where the sow cannot get at it. By the time the pigs are a week old they will begin to taste it, and then they will very quickly learn to eat heartily. Give them plenty of nutritious, palatable food from this time on, and there will be no further difficulty.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

THE United States Consul at Londonderry, Ireland, in a recent report, pronounces the American bacon received at that port as an inferior product. This inferiority is due, he explained, to the want of skill or carelessness in curing and also from feeding the hogs exclusively on corn, which causes the hams or bacon to shrink largely in cooking. English and Irish pork increases in bulk when boiled, while American corn-fed pork shrinks largely. It is furthermore claimed that corn-fed pork is ranker and not so sweet-flavored as that from hogs fed upon a variable diet, as roots, milk, grass and the like.

SHEEP have an excellent digestion and whole corn answers for them about if not quite as well as if ground.

A PIECE of beef made with roots is much richer, more juicy, and better marbled than beef made without roots.

IT is believed that the tobacco crop of Pennsylvania will reach the enormous value of $8,000,000 the present year.