Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

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DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS.

— ALSO —

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

— AND —

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS ONLY. PERFUMERY. TOILET ARTICLES. J. ZELLER & SON, 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, Bellefonte, Pa. 1-1y

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

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. Mail. A. M.	Mail. P. M.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	Exp. Mail 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 [illegible]
7 00	5 48	..... " Snow Shoe In	"	...	8 32	9 [illegible]
6 56	5 45	..... " Milesburg	"	...	8 34	9 4[illegible]
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 [illegible]
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'KIBBIN, Manager 1-6-tf

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

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, 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 DAVID Z. KLINE, Co.'s Appraiser, Bellefonte, Pa. 2-tf

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H. A. McKEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 42-tf

FRANK FIELDING, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PA 12-1y

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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.*

GENERALLY speaking the present season's crop of pork is already in the barrels, and whether grown at a loss or profit, it is now too late to question, excepting in so far as the answer might help us to correct in the future the errors of the past. In many, if not most, farmers' pens the pigs for next year's butchering are fast growing into "shoats." Perhaps those who know how to make the "best and cheapest" pork will not have their pigs arrive for near four months yet, and we would be the last man to quarrel with them on this score. But whether you believe "fall pigs" or "spring pigs" are best and most economical, read carefully Col. Curtis' article in another column under the title of "Economy in Feeding Pigs."

THE most important work demanding the attention of the farmer at this season of the year is the care of his live stock, and in no other part of his multiplied and varied duties, does *careful* care pay so well as here. The hay, straw and fodder in the mow, the roots and potatoes in the cellar, the corn in the crib and the small grains in the bin, represent in a form more or less compact, the labor of the long hot days of the growing season lately closed. The expenses of the farm for the season are here concentrated, and constitute an *investment* of *money* to the amount of the market, or rather feeding, value of the feed stored away. How to get this money out of this investment with most profit is the problem which the farmer has to solve during the four tedious months of "feeding" yet before us; and to do this successfully requires not only judgment and knowledge, but the most careful attention to little details. Many farmers are so circumstanced that "the feeding" must be entrusted to a "hired man," or even a boy, and in by far too many instances of this kind, a large proportion of the feed is wasted and the younger and weaker stock deprived of their just share of the provender, by the carelessness and inattention of the feeder. In some cases, even in this day of knowledge and improvement, stables and sheds are unprovided, and even racks in the yard are wanting, so that there is no other way but to scatter the fodder or hay about the yard. This is the most possible plan for feeding, but even in this an inattentive, heedless person may make it much worse than one who is painstaking and careful. If compelled, for want of better arrangements to feed in this way, care should be taken to place the fodder upon the highest and driest places in the yard, thus lessening the risk of having it trampled into the mud and manure by the cattle, at least until they have had an opportunity to "pick out the best of it." Again, the distribution should be as general and widespread as possible, otherwise the "cowardly ones"—always the younger or weaker ones, which need and should have a more generous portion than the others—will be driven about from place to place, and fail to get even an equal share. The fact is, each individual animal in the herd or flock needs individual and personal attention, and to neglect this is to insure loss in feeding, whether the feed be given in the open manure yard, or in the warmest and best stables. Before feeding any animal at any time—and all animals should be fed at stated and regular times—care should be taken to see that the trough or manger is perfectly clean, and that the last feed given has all been eaten. If not the cause should be inquired into, and at once removed. And this care and painstaking must be constant, unceasing. It will not do to bestow it one day or one week, and neglect it the next. Nothing will make a man or boy so careful of the comfort of stock under his care, as to have a direct pecuniary interest in them, and, therefore, the farmer himself—he at whose expense the feed has been provided, and whose profits must come from the sale of the stock to which it is meted out day by day—is likely to be the very best person in whose hand this important matter can be placed. But if, for any reason, the proprietor cannot give his personal attention to this part of his work, he should see that it is placed in charge of a most careful person, and give it enough of his own supervision to insure that care is constantly bestowed.

Economical Use of Fodder.

Cor. of Country Gentleman.

How can fodder be used with the least waste? Many farmers, pressed by the short hay and corn crop, are studying over the same problem. Some years ago I studied it out, and found how I could save one-third of the hay and grain fed to a lot of working horses. My plan was to cut the hay and fodder and grind the grain. It may interest some persons to have the precise figures of the consumption before and after the practice of cutting the feed. It was done in a lumbering establishment in northern Michigan, where all supplies were brought up by the lakes and the whole winter's consumption was ordered by requisition early in November, before navigation closed. The usual quantity of hay and grain previously ordered each season, for some years, for 12 horses and 12 oxen, was 80 tons of hay and 3,000 bushels of oats and corn. This was for eight months' consumption. As the work was very hard and continued from 5 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, the animals required very liberal feeding and sometimes the supplies ran short. One year the loss of a vessel loaded with hay and grain made the supply very short and the price of hay went up to $80 per ton. It was a serious matter then to economize feed.

A large fodder-cutter and a buhrstone feed mill were purchased and brought on a sled 120 miles through the woods, and set up to be run by water power. The grain formerly fed whole was ground, the hay was cut and wetted, and the ground meal was mixed with it. The animals, the first day, refused to eat the usual quantity given, and it was gradually reduced until one-third less was consumed. The saving amounted that year to over 1,000 bushels of grain, and nearly forty tons of hay—one-half the hay and one-third the grain were saved; the animals were in better condition and the teams were rarely broken up by a sick horse or ox, as happened before. One boy of 18 was employed to do all the feeding and care of the stables, which he did with ease. Formerly the waste of hay was so great by being pulled from the racks, that the animals were almost bedded plentifully with it. This waste was saved, and sawdust was used in place of it—a much cheaper and better substitute.

Since then I have cut every pound of seed and fodder I have used in my farm work, and could not feel comfortably otherwise, knowing the inevitable waste that is prevented by it. In feeding cows, the yield of milk is increased preceptibly, and the expenditure of labor is not worth taking account of. I can cut hay and prepare the feed for 15 cows in two hours daily, and I am sure that the feeding of five cows is saved by the cutting, grinding and mixing of the feed. As to steaming, I would strongly advise E. P. to let it severely alone. I have tried it and many others have done the same, but the practice has been abandoned in every case I know of. It is troublesome, and there is no economy of feed over the cutting.

A Needless Waste.

Yearly thousands of dollars worth of farm machinery is left standing out in the fields and around the barns, to rust and rot. By fixing up sheds and taking the machinery apart, it could be stowed in and kept out of the sun and storms, and the machinery would last a half longer. It is not generally the case that machinery is worn out, but it is rusted and rotted out.

THE trouble with most persons who keep horses, no matter on farm for farm work or for driving purposes, is they feed too much hay; and to this can be attributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while their wind is also much impaired. Night is the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used for quick work; even the slow plow team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds, but give them a generous supply at the evening meal. By doing this your horses will keep in better spirits and condition, and free from any tendency to "pot belly," which horsemen so much dislike to see.

IT is pretty cold work to attend to it regularly and do it thoroughly, but now come the days and weeks when we must give unusual care to our fowl flocks, if we would have them thrive and grow and come out in good order for breeding in the ensuing spring.

Among our Contemporaries.

We believe there is no better agricultural paper published in the world than the *Rural New Yorker*. This is high praise, we know, but in our opinion it is deserved. Added to this, it is an excellent home journal, and every week's issue contains valuable reading for each member of the family. Send your name and address on a postal card to the *Rural New Yorker*, No. 34 Park Row, New York, and you will receive a copy by return mail, which will cause you to thank us for giving you this advice.

We congratulate our friends of the *Practical Farmer* (No. 518 Walnut street, Philadelphia), upon the greatly improved appearance of their paper. An entire new dress makes it one of the most elegant as well as readable papers among the many that reach our table. We are all the more pleased with this because the *Farmer's* contents are always such as we delight to read—timely, practical, interesting, instructive and well expressed. One of the features of the *Farmer* is that its editors and correspondents are all practical men, and as a consequence, its readers get more experience and less theory than in almost any other paper within our knowledge. Send your address, and a sample copy will be sent free.

Clippings and Comments.

A flock of hungry sheep is death to garlic.—*Exchange.*

Yes, and to their owner's hope of profit, too!

I once laughed at Conrad Wilson's talk about the "possibilities of corn." I now believe he was under the truth and that we can raise 100 bushels shelled as well as we have raised 50.—*E. S. Carman.*

Mr. Carman is the editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, and the first number in January of that valuable paper will be the "Corn Special," in which he and all his correspondents will tell all they know about corn.

Economy in Feeding Pigs.

Col. F. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.

Economy in feeding is necessary if there is to be any profit in the making of pork. More flesh and fat can be extracted from food of any kind when it is cooked. Some things are comparatively valueless when fed in a raw state, but when cooked are excellent food and decidedly fattening in character. The most remarkable of this class of food are potatoes, which require to be cooked in order to be digestible. When cooked, the starch in them—the fattening portion—is readily assimilated in the stomach; but when fed raw, it is otherwise. Raw potatoes are therefore among the poorest kinds of feed for swine; but when cooked they are among the very best. The nutritive value of corn is also nearly doubled by being thoroughly cooked. When fed raw a considerable portion passes through the stomach, especially if it is dry and hard, without the least chemical change, and quite a percentage is not digested. Where corn is very cheap and fuel and labor dear, it will pay best to feed raw, but where the relation is otherwise and corn is high in price and fuel and labor cheap, it will always pay best to cook it. Whether this important article of food should be fed raw or cooked depends therefore upon circumstances which must govern every farmer, rather than upon any arbitrary rules.

Next to cooking, grinding is the most important condition in the preparation of grain of any kind. All ground food is better fitted for digestion in the stomach and assimilation, especially if it is fed whole. No animal when hungry will feed slowly enough to properly masticate grain, but it will rather hasten to fill the stomach as rapidly as possible. Such a mass of unmasticated food will not be fully digested and, of course, will be voided without the animal receiving the full benefit from it. It serves to stop hunger, but does not make its proper quota of fat. Half the quantity put in a condition to be fully digested, would add more to the growth of the body than the whole quantity. As pigs are usually fed, it may be set down as an assured fact that there is a loss of fully one-half of the food unless we give the credit to the manure, which is an expensive way of adding value to it. However cheap corn may be, this is not a profitable way of feeding, for in such localities manure has a proportionately small value, as it is not needed. The miller's toll—one-tenth for grinding—must be taken into account and the expense of taking to and from the mill, in considering the cost, so that the value of ground feed is a relative one, and must also be determined by the circumstances.

Soaking the grain to a condition of softness so as to make it more readily digestible, will save the miller's toll and make it more profitable in some cases than to have it ground. When grain is thus prepared pigs will do well on it. In cool weather it may be soaked for 48 hours and should be fully this length of time to put it in the best condition for feeding. In hot weather the time for soaking should be less, or else the grain may become tainted and unpalatable for pigs. The first degree of fermentation, an acid state, is the proper one, the most palatable and healthful for pigs. Beyond that fermentation is not healthful. When food reaches a vinous condition—that of vinegar—it is not fit for pigs or any other animals to eat.

The preparation of food, therefore, requires careful attention that it may be properly and profitably utilized. Most vegetables may be rendered more valuable by cooking, and when this is done, they should be mixed with bran or meal to absorb the juices, otherwise there will be too much liquid and this form of food will be found to be washy and weakening. Too much liquid in the food of pigs acts as a diuretic and is too stimulating for the kidneys and urinary organs. The bran or meal should be mixed with vegetables and cooked with them to absorb the natural excess of water. When this is done there will not be such a volume of liquid taken into the stomach, but the food will be more concentrated and healthful.

Vegetables—beets, mangels and pumpkins—may be fed raw in connection with grain and they will be found to aid in digestion and at the same time they will keep animals in a healthy condition. When fed in this manner, they tend to increase the appetite and to prevent fever which is the natural result of feeding grain alone. They are cooling and laxative in their nature and therefore serve as antidotes to the heating and costive effects of grain. Sloppy food of all kinds makes soft and flabby meat, while dry food tends to make it firm and solid. A judicious mingling of the two kinds of feed always makes better meat by making it firm enough and at the same time keeping it free from any feverish tendencies. Such meat will also possess a good flavor because the conditions under which it is made are healthful.

When pigs are fed corn on the ear they do not eat it so ravenously as if shelled for them, and they masticate it better. More hogs are fattened in this manner than in any other; but we believe that it would be more economical to grind the ears, cob and all, and feed it in this form. There is fully five per cent. of nutriment in the cob, as has been tested by repeated experiments, besides its containing chemical properties conducive to health, and it also tends to promote a distension in the bowels and action similar to that of raw vegetables. Every farmer, if he wishes to feed his pigs for any length of time, should unite the cob with the corn to keep them in good health. If fed in this manner they would not be liable to founder, the effect of the feverish condition. When cob is united with corn in the stomach the food is not so compact in the stomach and is more readily penetrated by the gastric juices, hence digestion can be more rapid and complete. Shelled corn should be scattered thinly on the ground so that it may be picked up slowly which will cause the pig to more thoroughly chew it. If thrown in a mass pigs will swallow it whole, when it will not be digested as the gastric juice will not penetrate the unbroken shell of the kernel. Such feeding is exceedingly wasteful.

Heating Milk for Winter Setting.

From the National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

Heating the milk of small dairies in winter is very necessary where the temperature of the milk-room is much below 60°, for thin bodies of milk will raise very little cream with the temperature at 50° or below. Heating the milk to 130° or 140° will cause nearly all the cream to rise while the temperature is falling to 50°. Cream rises faster while the temperature of the milk is falling. If heated milk is six to ten inches deep, in a room at a temperature of 45° to 50°, it will take several hours for the temperature of the milk to fall to 90°, and the cream will principally rise during this time. But heating milk in winter serves other important purposes. Heating is a purifying process. It drives off all bad odors or taints it may have taken from the condition of the fodder or odors of the stable. All dairymen are not aware of the danger of tainting the milk in winter, from the cows standing in an impure atmosphere, or of eating mouldy fodder, or drinking water from a well that has received the droppings from the barnyard. Heating purifies the milk from all these taints, or from a turnip or cabbage flavor. It must be set, however, after heating, in a pure atmosphere. It is found, also, that the cream from heated milk churns much easier in winter. The cream should be churned within 24 to 36 hours after skimming, and should not stand more than 30 to 36 hours before skimming. Milk is apt to become bitter by long standing in winter.

AFTER the ground is fairly closed up by frost for the winter, it will be an excellent time to paint the house, barn and other farm buildings, and all the farm implements and carriages that need it. Paint spread at this season of the year, makes a durable covering, and there are no flies or other insects to spoil its looks after being spread, as during the hot days of summer.