

Professional Card

J. H. ORVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office opposite the Court House, on first floor of Woodring's Block.

J. M. KEICHLINE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. OFFICE IN GARMAN'S NEW BUILDING. Prompt attention to collection claims.

H. HARSHBERGER, (Successor to Yocum & Harshberger) ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-24-1

D. F. FORTNEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny street. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

J. G. LOVE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in the rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PHILIPSBURG, PA. Office in Albert Owen's building, in the room formerly occupied by the Phillipsburg Banking Company.

HASTINGS & REEDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny street, two doors east of the office occupied by late firm of Yocum & Hastings.

WALLACE & KREBS, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PA. January 1, 1881.

ELLIS L. ORVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. OFFICE opposite the Court House, on the 2d floor A. O. Furst's building.

ALEXANDER & BOWER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garmans Building.

BEAVER & GEPHART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny street, north of High.

W. C. HEINLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Last door to the left in the Court House.

CLEMENT DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank.

T. C. HIPPLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LOCK HAVEN, PA. All business promptly attended to.

WM. P. MITCHELL, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Will attend to all work in Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties.

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. All business promptly attended to.

H. K. HOY, M. D., Office in Conrad House, above Fortney's Law Office, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to Operative Surgery and Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAS. H. DOBBINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office Allegheny St., over Zeigler's Drug Store.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High street three doors East of Allegheny.

Miscellaneous.

BOND VALENTINE, GENERAL INS. and COMMISSION AGT., BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Bush Arcade, 2nd floor. The following companies represented:

UNION Philade. Phila. AMERICAN do. do. GUARDIAN London. do. SUN do. do. WESTERN Toronto. do. CONNECTICUT Hartford. do. and others.

TRAVELERS LIFE & ACC'D., Hartford, and others. The commission branch of my business is receiving special attention. Properties sold to good advantage, as I have facilities for disposing of houses, lands, etc., on short notice and favorable terms.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Full term begins September 10, 1884. Examinations for Admission, September 9. This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots of the Allegheny region. It is open to students of both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years. 2. A Latin Scientific course. 3. The following SPECIAL COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the Scientific Course: (a) AGRICULTURE, (b) NATURAL HISTORY, (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.

4. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Agriculture. 5. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry. 6. A reorganized course in Mechanic Arts, combining shop-work with study. 7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies. 8. A Carefully Graded Preparatory Course. 9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of a competent lady Principal. For Catalogues, or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., President, STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE CO., PA.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT BOOK and JOB OFFICE

ALLEGHENY STREET, 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, CATALOGUES, PROGRAMMES, STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, INVITATION CARDS, CARTES DE VISITE, CARDS ON ENVELOPES AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Printing done in the best style, on short notice and at the lowest rate. Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected, if allowed to continue very serious results follow.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION. THE WEEKLY POST, A first-class 56-column newspaper for \$1. per year, in clubs. The year 1884 will include the most stirring and interesting events, very likely, of the next ten years. It will cover the proceedings of Congress usually called the Presidential-making Congress, which will run into midsummer; the canvass in both parties for the Presidential nomination; the proceedings of the great National Conventions to nominate candidates; the exciting Presidential canvass, certain to follow; the election and its result, which we believe will be the success of the Democratic candidate.

It Contains All the News. Full telegraphic and market reports, all the political news, including debates in Congress. An excellent miscellany, State and local news, 56 columns of reading matter for \$1.00 in Clubs. \$1.25 single subscription, postage prepaid. \$1.00 in clubs of five or over, postage prepaid. Send for sample copies. Address the publishers, JAMES P. BARR & CO., 145 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wilson McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers. HARDWARE! WILSON, McFARLANE & CO. DEALERS IN STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Hotels.

VANDERBILT HOUSE, Honesty, civility, hospitality and good whiskey is what every guest will find at the VANDERBILT HOUSE, situated two miles southwest of Bellefonte, Pa. J. D. BELLEFONTE, Prop.

PASSMORE HOUSE, Corner Front and Spruce Streets, PHILIPSBURG, PA. Good Meals and Lodging at moderate rates. Sufficient stabling attached. JAMES PASSMORE, Prop.

SWAN HOTEL, Newly Remodeled Hotel, PHILIPSBURG, PA. A first class House. Newly furnished, stabling good and prices moderate.

GARMAN'S HOTEL, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. TERMS \$1.25 PER DAY. A good livery attached.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. Families and single gentlemen, as well as the general traveling public and commercial men are invited to this First-Class Hotel, where they will find home comforts at reasonable rates.

BUTTS HOUSE, (Corner Allegheny & Bishop streets.) BELLEFONTE, PA. J. T. Lehman, Propr. This popular hotel, under the management of the present proprietor, is better fitted than ever for the entertainment of guests. Rates reasonable. [May 3 83]

MILLHEIM HOTEL, MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNA. W. S. MUSSER, Proprietor. The town of Millheim is located in Penna's Valley about two miles from Coburn Station, on the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, with surroundings that make it a PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.

New Brockerhoff House. BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA. C. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r. Good Sample Room on First Floor. Free Buses to and from all Trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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.

FIRST NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. S. J. Train, Proprietor. RATES—\$1.00 PER DAY. BUS RUNS TO DEPOT MEETING ALL TRAINS. A GOOD LIVERY ATTACHED.

Miscellaneous. Swayne's Pills—Comforting to the Sick. Thousands die from neglect to properly treat Impure Blood, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Apoplexy, Liver, Kidney, Heart Diseases, Dropsy, and Rheumatism.

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

ONLY \$20. PHILADELPHIA SINGER Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

PE-RU-NA. For Neuralgia in the limbs, stomach, back, breast, side, shoulder, throat, or wherever else, take PE-RU-NA. For Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Sore Throat take PE-RU-NA.

MAJALIN. For Neuralgia in the limbs, stomach, back, breast, side, shoulder, throat, or wherever else, take MAJALIN. For Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Sore Throat take MAJALIN.

PATENTS. MUNN & CO. OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, &c.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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

Wood Ashes in the Orchard. Among the most common and most valuable of special manures I place wood ashes. The amount of ash and its relative composition vary with the kind and part of vegetable burned, but we may safely take the ash of the body of a beach tree as representing the average composition of wood ashes.

Even when the ashes have been leached to the last degree, till every soluble thing has been washed away, they still have value, for the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia remain, and they are worth thirty-four cents for 100 pounds, or \$6.80 a ton. The market gardeners of Long Island know their value, and sent ships 1,000 miles to bring the ashery heaps of Maine, even when they had to draw the ashes five miles before reaching the ships.

More than thirty years ago I settled in Vermontville and bought a lot for my home, or, as I expressed it to my wife, "I fenced in 2 1/2 acres of paradise." The soil was a stiff boulder clay, and had been exhausted by a rotation consisting of wheat stubble and wheat. Where I planted every fruit-bearing tree and shrub of superior value, and in the selection of it "I withheld not my heart from any joy."

I then turned my attention to a heap of leached ashes near by, and had these ashes scattered over my field. No more fire blight or water sprouts, but golden fruit in bountiful supply. Like my ever-so-great-grandfather, Adam, I left my paradise, which passed through several hands, and at last came into the possession of Mrs. B., in exchange for a 160-acre farm.

Her son told me that she received more money from the sale of fruit from that 2 1/2-acre lot, than she received from the 160-acre farm. The soil has not forgotten that liberal dressing of leached ashes applied more than twenty-five years ago.

Feeding Poultry. The French have a way of feeding flocks of poultry economically and to very good advantage, such as we Americans rarely or never adopt. An extract from the London Field proposes that farmers build small, cheap chicken-houses, to be carried into the fields or pastures during the warm season, in each of which may be placed a dozen or two birds, with ordinary roosting accommodations, and from which they may be allowed to roam at liberty in the daytime, to forage in the open space around their temporary shelter coop.

The Frenchman does this similarly. The coops or boxes are made of light, rough material, and are trundled out into the plowed fields at first, or are carried thither in carts and set down where the fowls can have access to the newly turned up ground, out of which they gather great quantities of grubs, worms, insects, etc., after the plowing.

Later in the season the boxes are carried to the pasture lands, where they obtain grasshoppers and other insects in profusion. A single feed daily of corn or other grains suffices to keep them in good thrift. The hens lay well under this treatment, and the eggs hatch well, almost uniformly. Our farmers will do well to avail themselves of this admirable suggestion, since its cost is trifling, and it is certainly a great improvement in ordinary fowl keeping over the worn-out and effete plan which thousands indulge in, of compelling their domestic fowls to shift for themselves around the filthy barn-yard or filthy pig-sty, and leaving them thus to "rough it," when, with a little more care and better management, this kind of small live stock may be made to pay their owners double or triple the percentage of profits in eggs alone, that can be realized from them in the old way, which we have so often condemned.

Recipes. Potato Puff.—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter beaten to a cream, add two well beaten eggs, one cup of cream or milk, pour it in a deep dish and bake in a quick oven.

Ripe Grape Jelly.—Pick perfectly ripe grapes from the stems, and put them into the preserving kettle; crush them with a potato masher, place the kettle over the fire and slowly heat the grapes until the juice runs freely from them; then put them into a jelly bag or a large square of thick unbleached muslin, and squeeze them thoroughly, in order to extract all their juices; measure the juice; to each pint allow a pound of sugar; put them together in the preserving kettle, set it over the fire, let it slowly heat and boil, removing all scum as it arises; let it boil for about twenty minutes, or until a little of it, cooled on a saucer, jellies; then remove the kettle from the fire, part; cool the jelly, and put it up.

To broil ham nicely.—Slice the meat from the ham raw, as thin as you can, then put it into a pan of cold water; set it on the stove in a stewpan and let it come to a boil; then have your griddle hot, and broil the meat with a little butter dropped into the pan and a plentiful sprinkling of black pepper.

Pikelets for tea or breakfast.—Make a quart of milk warm and stir into it a tablespoonful of yeast, with a little salt and a sufficient quantity of flour to make it into a batter; let it rise; then add a cupful of butter; stir it well in; pour it into iron rings previously placed on a hot plate, and bake them very lightly on both sides; when required toast them on each side, taking care they do not burn; butter them nicely; cut them across, and then put them upon a hot plate, serving them quickly and hot.

A FARM NECESSITY

Every farm should keep a can of the following mixture: Kerosene, two quarts; linseed oil, one gill; rosin, one ounce. Melt the rosin in the linseed oil and add to the kerosene. Coat all steel or iron tools, wherever bright, with this when they are to lie idle, if for only a few days. It will not take half a minute or half a teaspoonful of the mixture to coat a plough when one has finished using it, and it will prevent all rust and save half a day's time in cleaning it when it is again needed, besides saving the team many thousands of pounds of extra pulling. Coat the iron work of the mowers and reapers with it when they are put away for the winter. A little rust is only a little thing, but it makes much difference in the aggregate.

VALUE OF LIME.—From its power to decompose it has been found useful on poor granite soils. From its caustic character it corrects injurious matter, such as sulphate of iron in soil. Lime breaks up and pulverizes stiff clay, improving their texture. It decomposes inert vegetable matter, beat, roots, etc. It hastens the decay of stable manure and dead carcasses, putrescent matter, etc., but in all such cases if the manurial qualities are to be made useful they must be covered with earth during the action of the lime to absorb the ammonia.

Farm Notes. Watch the markets. Favor the seed corn hills. Manure the back fields. Keep up the flow of milk. Make repairs in spare hours. Superior work pays the best. Above all things avoid fould seed. Gas lime should not be used fresh. Idle land is the weeds' opportunity. Fowls profit by a run in the stubble. Wheat after oats is a faulty practice. Whitewash will cleanse and sweeten. August pigs make holiday small pork. Do not let your insurance policy expire. The damages by rats exceed those by fire. Sow white turnip seed for fine fall fodder. Wash the horses' feet and legs every night. Success is largely a matter of small details. Roll the ground before and not after seeding. Good seed and good soil are a good beginning. Farm animals well summered are half wintered. Help out the dried up pastures with green fodder. Thinning the root crops means more tons to the acre. Clean, oil and store all the implements no longer in use. Get out the year's supply of muck while the beds are dry. Build temporary pasture shelter in airy parts of the fields. Weeds when they go to seed curse the land that grew them. The general purpose animal is superior only in its versatility. Let the bumble bee live and thus increase the yield of clove seed. A drain to be a profitable investment must be a permanent improvement. Fall plowing cleans the land and brings it into fine condition for spring crops. Neglected fence rows are like a leaden weight upon the neck of clean field culture. A farmer's bank account may grow at the expense of his manure heap and grain crops. A clean, cool, ventilated stable, free from flies, is a suitable lodging for the tired work horse. The possibilities of a farm are measured by the quantity and quality brains which run it. Amid all the toil of midsummer do not forget to do a little careful work for the coming county fair. Superior pork made from freshly fallen wormy apples is very cleansing to an insect-infested orchard. A root crop is very humble, but as a foundation for a judicious rotation it will support the symmetrical superstructure of profitable mixed farming.—American Agriculturist.

Watch the markets.

Favor the seed corn hills. Manure the back fields. Keep up the flow of milk. Make repairs in spare hours. Superior work pays the best. Above all things avoid fould seed. Gas lime should not be used fresh. Idle land is the weeds' opportunity. Fowls profit by a run in the stubble. Wheat after oats is a faulty practice. Whitewash will cleanse and sweeten. August pigs make holiday small pork. Do not let your insurance policy expire. The damages by rats exceed those by fire. Sow white turnip seed for fine fall fodder. Wash the horses' feet and legs every night. Success is largely a matter of small details. Roll the ground before and not after seeding. Good seed and good soil are a good beginning. Farm animals well summered are half wintered. Help out the dried up pastures with green fodder. Thinning the root crops means more tons to the acre. Clean, oil and store all the implements no longer in use. Get out the year's supply of muck while the beds are dry. Build temporary pasture shelter in airy parts of the fields. Weeds when they go to seed curse the land that grew them. The general purpose animal is superior only in its versatility. Let the bumble bee live and thus increase the yield of clove seed. A drain to be a profitable investment must be a permanent improvement. Fall plowing cleans the land and brings it into fine condition for spring crops. Neglected fence rows are like a leaden weight upon the neck of clean field culture. A farmer's bank account may grow at the expense of his manure heap and grain crops. A clean, cool, ventilated stable, free from flies, is a suitable lodging for the tired work horse. The possibilities of a farm are measured by the quantity and quality brains which run it. Amid all the toil of midsummer do not forget to do a little careful work for the coming county fair. Superior pork made from freshly fallen wormy apples is very cleansing to an insect-infested orchard. A root crop is very humble, but as a foundation for a judicious rotation it will support the symmetrical superstructure of profitable mixed farming.—American Agriculturist.

Whitewash will cleanse and sweeten. August pigs make holiday small pork. Do not let your insurance policy expire. The damages by rats exceed those by fire. Sow white turnip seed for fine fall fodder. Wash the horses' feet and legs every night. Success is largely a matter of small details. Roll the ground before and not after seeding. Good seed and good soil are a good beginning. Farm animals well summered are half wintered. Help out the dried up pastures with green fodder. Thinning the root crops means more tons to the acre. Clean, oil and store all the implements no longer in use. Get out the year's supply of muck while the beds are dry. Build temporary pasture shelter in airy parts of the fields. Weeds when they go to seed curse the land that grew them. The general purpose animal is superior only in its versatility. Let the bumble bee live and thus increase the yield of clove seed. A drain to be a profitable investment must be a permanent improvement. Fall plowing cleans the land and brings it into fine condition for spring crops. Neglected fence rows are like a leaden weight upon the neck of clean field culture. A farmer's bank account may grow at the expense of his manure heap and grain crops. A clean, cool, ventilated stable, free from flies, is a suitable lodging for the tired work horse. The possibilities of a farm are measured by the quantity and quality brains which run it. Amid all the toil of midsummer do not forget to do a little careful work for the coming county fair. Superior pork made from freshly fallen wormy apples is very cleansing to an insect-infested orchard. A root crop is very humble, but as a foundation for a judicious rotation it will support the symmetrical superstructure of profitable mixed farming.—American Agriculturist.

Superior pork made from freshly fallen wormy apples is very cleansing to an insect-infested orchard. A root crop is very humble, but as a foundation for a judicious rotation it will support the symmetrical superstructure of profitable mixed farming.—American Agriculturist.

Among the most common and most valuable of special manures I place wood ashes. The amount of ash and its relative composition vary with the kind and part of vegetable burned, but we may safely take the ash of the body of a beach tree as representing the average composition of wood ashes. One bushel of ashes represents about 2 1/2 tons of dry body wood. Wood ashes contain all the required elements of plant nutrition except nitrogen. One hundred pounds of wood ashes contain sixteen pounds of potash, worth eighty cents; 3 1/2 pounds of soda, worth two cents; sixty-seven pounds of lime and magnesia, worth eight cents, and 5 1/2 pounds of phosphoric acid, worth twenty-six cents. If we had to buy in market in the cheapest form the manurial materials contained in 100 pounds of ashes, the cost would be \$1.16. Can you afford to throw away such valuable materials, or sell them for sixpence a bushel to the soap boiler? No argument is needed; here is the value and there is the selling price. Draw your own conclusions.

Even when the ashes have been leached to the last degree, till every soluble thing has been washed away, they still have value, for the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia remain, and they are worth thirty-four cents for 100 pounds, or \$6.80 a ton. The market gardeners of Long Island know their value, and sent ships 1,000 miles to bring the ashery heaps of Maine, even when they had to draw the ashes five miles before reaching the ships. But I will not consume your time to tell you how they do things down East, but I will give you my experience with leached ashes in Eaton county.

More than thirty years ago I settled in Vermontville and bought a lot for my home, or, as I expressed it to my wife, "I fenced in 2 1/2 acres of paradise." The soil was a stiff boulder clay, and had been exhausted by a rotation consisting of wheat stubble and wheat. Where I planted every fruit-bearing tree and shrub of superior value, and in the selection of it "I withheld not my heart from any joy."

I then turned my attention to a heap of leached ashes near by, and had these ashes scattered over my field. No more fire blight or water sprouts, but golden fruit in bountiful supply. Like my ever-so-great-grandfather, Adam, I left my paradise, which passed through several hands, and at last came into the possession of Mrs. B., in exchange for a 160-acre farm. Her son told me that she received more money from the sale of fruit from that 2 1/2-acre lot, than she received from the 160-acre farm. The soil has not forgotten that liberal dressing of leached ashes applied more than twenty-five years ago.

Feeding Poultry. The French have a way of feeding flocks of poultry economically and to very good advantage, such as we Americans rarely or never adopt. An extract from the London Field proposes that farmers build small, cheap chicken-houses, to be carried into the fields or pastures during the warm season, in each of which may be placed a dozen or two birds, with ordinary roosting accommodations, and from which they may be allowed to roam at liberty in the daytime, to forage in the open space around their temporary shelter coop.

The Frenchman does this similarly. The coops or boxes are made of light, rough material, and are trundled out into the plowed fields at first, or are carried thither in carts and set down where the fowls can have access to the newly turned up ground, out of which they gather great quantities of grubs, worms, insects, etc., after the plowing.

Later in the season the boxes are carried to the pasture lands, where they obtain grasshoppers and other insects in profusion. A single feed daily of corn or other grains suffices to keep them in good thrift. The hens lay well under this treatment, and the eggs hatch well, almost uniformly. Our farmers will do well to avail themselves of this admirable suggestion, since its cost is trifling, and it is certainly a great improvement in ordinary fowl keeping over the worn-out and effete plan which thousands indulge in, of compelling their domestic fowls to shift for themselves around the filthy barn-yard or filthy pig-sty, and leaving them thus to "rough it," when, with a little more care and better management, this kind of small live stock may be made to pay their owners double or triple the percentage of profits in eggs alone, that can be realized from them in the old way, which we have so often condemned.

Recipes. Potato Puff.—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter beaten to a cream, add two well beaten eggs, one cup of cream or milk, pour it in a deep dish and bake in a quick oven.

Ripe Grape Jelly.—Pick perfectly ripe grapes from the stems, and put them into the preserving kettle; crush them with a potato masher, place the kettle over the fire and slowly heat the grapes until the juice runs freely from them; then put them into a jelly bag or a large square of thick unbleached muslin, and squeeze them thoroughly, in order to extract all their juices; measure the juice; to each pint allow a pound of sugar; put them together in the preserving kettle, set it over the fire, let it slowly heat and boil, removing all scum as it arises; let it boil for about twenty minutes, or until a little of it, cooled on a saucer, jellies; then remove the kettle from the fire, part; cool the jelly, and put it up.

To broil ham nicely.—Slice the meat from the ham raw, as thin as you can, then put it into a pan of cold water; set it on the stove in a stewpan and let it come to a boil; then have your griddle hot, and broil the meat with a little butter dropped into the pan and a plentiful sprinkling of black pepper.

Pikelets for tea or breakfast.—Make a quart of milk warm and stir into it a tablespoonful of yeast, with a little salt and a sufficient quantity of flour to make it into a batter; let it rise; then add a cupful of butter; stir it well in; pour it into iron rings previously placed on a hot plate, and bake them very lightly on both sides; when required toast them on each side, taking care they do not burn; butter them nicely; cut them across, and then put them upon a hot plate, serving them quickly and hot.

Among the most common and most valuable of special manures I place wood ashes. The amount of ash and its relative composition vary with the kind and part of vegetable burned, but we may safely take the ash of the body of a beach tree as representing the average composition of wood ashes. One bushel of ashes represents about 2 1/2 tons of dry body wood. Wood ashes contain all the required elements of plant nutrition except nitrogen. One hundred pounds of wood ashes contain sixteen pounds of potash, worth eighty cents; 3 1/2 pounds of soda, worth two cents; sixty-seven pounds of lime and magnesia, worth eight cents, and 5 1/2 pounds of phosphoric acid, worth twenty-six cents. If we had to buy in market in the cheapest form the manurial materials contained in 100 pounds of ashes, the cost would be \$1.16. Can you afford to throw away such valuable materials, or sell them for sixpence a bushel to the soap boiler? No argument is needed; here is the value and there is the selling price. Draw your own conclusions.

Even when the ashes have been leached to the last degree, till every soluble thing has been washed away, they still have value, for the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia remain, and they are worth thirty-four cents for 100 pounds, or \$6.80 a ton. The market gardeners of Long Island know their value, and sent ships 1,000 miles to bring the ashery heaps of Maine, even when they had to draw the ashes five miles before reaching the ships. But I will not consume your time to tell you how they do things down East, but I will give you my experience with leached ashes in Eaton county.

More than thirty years ago I settled in Vermontville and bought a lot for my home, or, as I expressed it to my wife, "I fenced in 2 1/2 acres of paradise." The soil was a stiff boulder clay, and had been exhausted by a rotation consisting of wheat stubble and wheat. Where I planted every fruit-bearing tree and shrub of superior value, and in the selection of it "I withheld not my heart from any joy."

I then turned my attention to a heap of leached ashes near by, and had these ashes scattered over my field. No more fire blight or water sprouts, but golden fruit in bountiful supply. Like my ever-so-great-grandfather, Adam, I left my paradise, which passed through several hands, and at last came into the possession of Mrs. B., in exchange for a 160-acre farm. Her son told me that she received more money from the sale of fruit from that 2 1/2-acre lot, than she received from the 160-acre farm. The soil has not forgotten that liberal dressing of leached ashes applied more than twenty-five years ago.

Feeding Poultry. The French have a way of feeding flocks of poultry economically and to very good advantage, such as we Americans rarely or never adopt. An extract from the London Field proposes that farmers build small, cheap chicken-houses, to be carried into the fields or pastures during the warm season, in each of which may be placed a dozen or two birds, with ordinary roosting accommodations, and from which they may be allowed to roam at liberty in the daytime, to forage in the open space around their temporary shelter coop.