

to any tin shop and have a sheet-iron cylinder made, six feet long. Near the back end, have a stovepipe hole made on each side. Put on pipe with elbow running towards the front, and with elevation enough so that they may come together in a 'T' on the top of cylinder; and coming to the outside on the end just above door for wood. Here is an another elbow, and the pipe goes up the end on the outside to a little above the ventilator. This is the best heater known, and you can use any wood, even to pieces of rails six feet long; it will dry ten bushels of apples, or same of Black Cap raspberries, in a day. The lower part of the end where the heater enters and pipe comes out, should be of sheet iron. No grate is needed in cylinder.

Some use eighteen or twenty inch cylinder, and add three feet more to length and have space for three sets of trays. This gives longer return pipe, too, and saves more heat in proportion. When completed this whole thing can be tumbled on a wagon or stone boat and handled anywhere. Whole cost, with wood slats or trays, about \$20.

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JACK FROST is the best friend we have. He kills off myriads and myriads of germs which otherwise would produce epidemics of disease, and the alternate freezing and thawing of spring and fall, have the same effect upon disease germs, typhoid fever germs for instance, as it would have upon a field of corn after it had sprouted. Germs that will stand either a great deal of cold or a great deal of heat, are killed by a sudden cold snap, after they have been started into life by a few days of warm weather, just in the same way that a field of corn a few inches high would be cut down, whereas, the seed corn itself before the germination would stand a great deal of cold without injury, and also a high degree of heat. The alternations then, of heat and cold in the spring time and fall, are peculiarly beneficent in their influence upon life and health. If people were not so careful to preserve typhoid fever germs in cesspools and wells this disease would be entirely exterminated by the action of changes of the weather upon its germs. Considering these things then, we ought not to find so much fault with the weather, nor be so much discontented with its changes.—*Dr. Kellog, in Fruit Growers' Journal.*

PROPER TREE WASH.—Whitewash on trees is unsightly and less effective for repelling borers than common soft soap. Washed with the soap three or four weeks after blossoming they will show the treatment speedily in greater thrift and vigor. I have often used the following, which I think even better for trunks and larger branches of fruit trees than soft soap: Heat to the boiling point two gallons water and one gallon soft soap. When the soap is all dissolved add one-half gallon good, strong, crude carbolic acid and stir until all is thoroughly and permanently mixed. This, applied with cloth or brush, kills bark lice, keeps off borers, and invigorates the trees.—*Colman's Rural World.*