THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE PARMEN

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.

ARE there any advocates of shallow plowing, where the soil will admit of deep plowing, among our readers? If so, let them give their

JUDGE ALLISON, of the Howard the order in this State.

WE are of opinion that the proper way to cultivate corn the first time is to harrow it before it comes up. It is too late now to try this plan this season, but keep it in mind, and give it a trial another year.

POULTRY raisers are always much exercised if skunks, weasels, or dogs are known to be harboring under or near their buildings, and our late experience has forced us to add cats to the already long list of poultry de-

THE Farmer's Friend compliments our neighbor Leonard Rhone as "one of the most energetic and untiring Patrons in Pennsylvania, and credits him with having made "old Centre the banner county in Pennsylvania and probably in the Union."

IT is not too soon to consider the subject of early cut hay, and prepare for it. It is unanimously agreed among experienced men, that early cut hay, or cured grass keeps than that which has been allowed to become too ripe.

THERE are many things which ought to be taught in our public schools that we now ignore. In every school in the farming districts there should be a system of book-keeping adapted to farm accounts. Practically illustrated and so simple in its theories that it would fill the necessities of every farmer, who ought not to be afraid of figures.

WE HAVE a double crop now growing on two acres of our corn stubble land which will undoubtedly prove a novelty to most who will see it. It consists of oats and field peas sown together; or rather we intended sowing them together, but the seed peas failing to arrive in time we gave them the rate of nearly two bushels per acre, and when the peas did finally arrive, drilled them in on top of the oats, and both are now up and promising finely. This crop is intended for pig-feed, and we shall commence the cutting it for them as soon as the peas and oats have formed, and continue until ripe enough to thrash, when we will cut, cure and thrash as we would oats alone.

THERE is yet abundant time to plant for a good and profitable crop of roots for use during next winter. Sugar beets should have been planted sometime since, but mangles can yet be sown and produce full crops. Try a small lot this year, and next year you will be sure to want a larger one. There is no stock on the farm from hens to horses that will not eat them greedily, and be all the better and more easily kept for a full feed of them once a day during all hard winter weather. Some objectors claim that they contain a large proportion of water. This is true, but it is just what we need. We cannot feed all corn; we need some succulent feed to preserve healthfulness. Men who are authority on the subject hold that nearly all the fatal diseases of our stock-hog cholera as it is called, for one-are due to the exclusive feeding of corn, and that a large addition of the laxative food furnished by those roots will cause them to disappear. "A bushel of them will contain 57 pounds, or nearly seven gallons of water. But water is food, and goes to nourish the sys-

tem of an animal which consists of 75 per cent. of water, and I don't know of any better way of giving seven gallons of water on a cold winter's has written a letter descriptive of day than in a warm barn, and in his methods of managing his dairy, roots comparatively warm from a from which we take the liberty of cellar. It is certainly better than extracting some of his more imporgiving the water from a trough about tant points. Mr. Cheever is a farmwhich the ice is several inches thick, er and butter maker of great exper-

In the ice. There is much less cold for the stomach to neutralize."

THE NEXT meeting of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture will be held in the hall of the Permanent Exhibition Company, Philadelphia, commencing at ten o'clock in the morning of Thursday, June 5. An extensive programme has been prepared, and we have no doubt the meeting will be a very interesting and the strained through both wire gauze strained through both wire strained Grange makes favorable report of meeting will be a very interesting the progress of the order in a letter to the Farmer's Friend, the organ of elected by the Agricultural Society of this county, is in the South on account of his health, and we shall probably be unrepresented.

> IT WILL doubtless be news to most of our readers-it is entirely new to us-that clover has insect enemies which "bid fair to become as serious a drawback to the raising of cloverseed as the wheat-midge has, in past years, been to the raising of wheat;" and yet we have no less distinguished authority then Prof. C. V. Riley for the assertion. Prof. Riley speaks of two of them as the clover-root borer, and cloverseed midge and of the latter he says: "If the injuries of this insect should become serious, the cloverseed raiser will be obliged to abandon for a series of years the growth of this crop, as in no other way are we likely to be able to affect the multiplication of

MR. HARRY SEDGWICK, of Cornwall Hollow, whose signature is familiar to readers of the agricultural up the flow of milk, and maintains press, and is never appended to any the quality of butter, much better excepting sound common sense practical articles, has accepted the editorial chair of the Connecticut Farmer, a new agricultural journal lately started away up among the insurance people in Hartford. Mr. Sedgwick is a practical farmer, and practical writer, of the household, adopted a plan and we wish and predict for his new of keeping our milk with ice, which venture a practical success.

ONE of our leading contemporaries publishes a long description, ac companied by illustrations, of a spiked collar to be worn by sheep to prevent dogs from attacking them at the throat. This is well enough as far as it goes; but when we call to mind the many sheep we have seen which had been murdered by the cowardly curs seizing them by the side, flank, or even leg, it prompts to respectfully suggest that the proper. up, and sowed the oats broadcast at party to wear the spikes is the dog, and for the most effective mode of application we quote from an old, but standard authority:

"Then Jael, Heber's wife, took a nail of the tent, and took a hammer in her hand and went softly unto him and smote the nail into his temple, and fastened it into the ground, for he was fast asleep and weary, so he died."—Judges 4:21.

We find in a letter to the Country Gentleman from William Crozier, the following. Mr. Crozier is one of the most experienced and successful farmers of the country, and his judgment in matters of this sort is most

"I am glad to inform you that the prac-"I am glad to inform you that the practice of improved agriculture has begun in this and many other sections. They are putting in lots of mangolds, and intend to plant a good many turnips. Hardly a farmer around but what has got his patch of mangolds. The intention is now to make their war manure. They are convinced that "the more roots, the more manure; the more manure." that "the more roots, the more manure; the more manure we get, the more roots" and everything else we can raise. No agricultural country can be successful without a good crop of roots to feed in winter, either to sheep, cows or hogs.

Kind Words.

Notwithstanding our modesty, we confess pleasure at any evidence that our efforts to make this part of our paper useful and interesting to our farmer readers are appreciated. As such we accept the following extract from a letter lately received from one of the oldest and best known agricul-

tural writers and editors of the day:

Practical Butter Making.

Mr. A. W. Cheever, Agricultural editor of the New England Farmer,

with which to stir thoroughly when

new cream is added.

I churn twice a week and have the cream slightly sour when it enters the churn. If sweet cream is added at the time, a little delay is made before pushing thechurning, that the sweet and sour portions may become thoroughly mixed. Unless the temperature is known to be just right the cream is either cooled in well water or warmed in a kettle of warm water, the thernew cream is added. warmed in a kettle of warm water, the therwarmed in a kettle of warm water, the ther-mometer being kept in the cream, which is stirred constantly till the desired degree is reached, which is never over sixty-three degrees in winter nor below sixty degrees in summer. The churning occupies from forty-five to sixty minutes, and often more including the getting ready and finishing up. The churning is stopped as soon as the butter is in fine particles like turnin or up. The churning is stopped as soon as the butter is in fine particles like turnip or wheat seed, the buttermilk being then drawn off and a pail of cold water thrown in to rinse the milk from the surface of the little crumbs. It is then taken out upon an inclined board, and after being press-ed together pretty compactly, which oper-ation forces out nearly all the butterniik, the color and salt are added and worked evenly through the mass while it is ye iable. The color is applied in fine white gar, which is worked in very slightly be-re adding the salt. Applying the color this way I always know when the salt sufficiently worked in, and can kno st when to stop, a very important kin knowledge to have when working bu of knowledge to have when working but-ter. Depending upon the color for a guide prevents the liability of overworking, while it insures perfect freedom from stripes and streaks caused by uneven salt-ing. The proportion of salt is two-fifths of an ounce to a pound of butter measured by the eye, which in my case is very ac-curate after so long a practice. * * * * No ice is used in the dairy for any other purpose than shipping the butter over the road in hot weather.

a first-class spring, we have, for greater convenience and the savwe will describe next week. We presume Mr. Cheever keeps his milk without ice because he has a convenient mik-room of the proper temperature, and not because he obects to the use of ice at all.

All the work of tempering the cream, burning, working and putting up the utter is done on the same day and as raplly as possible. On no account would I ver re-work or handle butter after it once ever re-work or handle butter after it once becomes thoroughly cold and stiff. Work-ing butter the day following churning I consider a bad practice. Good, sound, well-made butter requires very little ice for handling or marketing, while that which is poorly made either in the churn-ing or the working will seldom harden well even on ice.

Good Results.

Gov. Drew, of Florida, by heavy manuring and subsoling to the depth of fif-teen inches, succeeded in raising 120 bushels of corn to the acre. He planted in March and gathered in September. The soil was a sandy loam with a clay subsoil at the depth of about twelve inches.

And "heavy manuring and subsoil-Drew in Florida.

Poultry as Cheap Food.

From D. A. M. Dickie. The time is coming when more attention must be given to poultry as a source of food supply. Though meat meat is comparatively cheap, many a poor fellow can't afford to it because his exchequer is as low as, or lower, than his larder. Eggs at 12 cents a dozen are cheaper and more wholesome food than pork products, even at the present prices, and a fowl that will make a dinner for a family at the prices current is cheaper than beef. Many think me an enthusiast, but I think the possibilities of the poultry yard as a source of food supply are not appreciated by the aver

Value of Liquid Manure.

age American yet as they are by the

average Frenchmen.

Col. John B. Mead, the State Superintendent of Agriculture in Vermont, recently stated at a public meeting that in five years after he had made suitable provision for saving the urine of his stables and applying it to the land, the crops of his farm were doubled. A doubled crop means a Provide Pure Water and Plenty of It,

The water supply on every farm should be as convenient, as ample, as accessible and as trustworthy as the supply of food. Not only ought water of good quality and sufficient quantibe insured to the household, but to cattle, hog and poultry yards. When the water is supplied by wells or from the creek through a hole cut in the ice. There is much less cold follow:

er and butter maker of great experience, and his methods are safe to should be kept scrupulously clean follow: any possibility can find its way to the water. If each well is provided

with a good pump much labor in

raising the water will be saved. In hilly and rolling countries where the supply of water is procured from adjacent springs, pipes laid so as to bring the water to the very spots where it is to be consumed will pay for the expense and time employed in time and labor gained, especially if the pipes are laid at seasons when farm work is not pressing. Pipes of bored saplings or other wood will serve well when tile is not to be obtained without too great expense. Rain water from the roofs of buildings may be utilized by arranging for it to run through covered troughs or leaders to cisterns built either above or below ground. Water passing through filters placed at the entrance of the cistern, or inside the cistern, according to directions previously given, will insure the purity of water so desirable. Causes of impurity of water, whether in well cistern, should be searched out and removed before the extreme warm months come and disease is

Making Hay.

SUGGESTIONS BY A WORKING FARMER. ndent of Farm J.

As the time is fast approaching when the farmer will have to com mence the operation of cutting and curing hay, it would be well to consider whether or not we have not been in the practice of delaying the cutting of grass longer than is proper to receive the greatest benefit from the cured hay. I think as a general thing farmers have been heavy losers by letting their grass get too old before cutting, and after cutting making it too much. I think the best time for cutting clover is as soon as possible after coming out in full bloom, before many of the heads begin to get brown, and if cut after the dew dries off a little and kept stirred, so as to get the full benefit In our own case, although we have of the sun and air, it will be sufficiently made before evening to rake up and put up in small heaps, and as soon as the dampness dries off in the ing of steps by the female portion morning it may be stored without risk, and will make decidedly better hay, and stock will thrive and do a great deal better on it than if left to dry away too much.

There seems to be a great difference of opinion in regard to the cutting of timothy; while some prefer leaving it stand until the seed forms others prefer cutting as soon as cleverly out in head, but I suppose as soon after the blossoms is off is about as near the time as any to get the full benefit of the hay; if cut while in bloom it is apt to be dusty, and if left too late the stalks are hard and woody, and devoid of the saccharine matter that adds so much to the quality of hay as food for stock.

Shade for Poultry.

Everybody who knows anything at all about domestic fowls understands that they delight in shady places during extreme warm weather, as they do in sunny spots in cold weather. But everybody does not appear to appreciate that shade during summer is es-sential to the health as well as the comfort of fowls. All places not will accomplish just as much for on the other hand, are unfit resorts the farmers of Centre county in for poultry, inducing such ailments as Pennsylvania, as they did for Gov. roup, catarrh and rheumatism. A damp, confined atmosphere is worse than the blazing sun, but hardly preferable to close, stifled, dry air in tight buildings.

Don't Neglect the Fowls.

om the Poultry Yard. One half the care and labor required to earn fifty dollars tilling some crop, will produce that amount for the farmer if bestowed upon his flock of fowls. If you propose to him to persistently neglect his best cow from one end of the year to the other, he will set you down as a candidate for a lunatic asylum, yet a common sized flock of fowls, such as are kept at most farmsteads, will yield as much value yearly, if properly treated, as a

MUCH material that is allowed to go to WASTE on many a farm should be utilized for comfortable bedding for stock, or, if this is considered too much trouble, then at least haul it into the barnyard and let it be transformed there into "complete manure" that will help maintain the fertility of our land.

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	WESTWARD.		
	ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11	55 n m
,	" " Harrisburg	- 4	25 a m
,	" Williamsport	- 8	35 a 20
	" Lock Haven		40 a m
٠	" Renovo		55 a m
	arrives at Eric	7	35 p m
	NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	7	20 a m
1	" Harrisburg	10	50 a to
	" Williamsport.		20 p m
	arrives at Renovo	4	40 p m
	Passengers by this train arrive in Belle-		
t	fonte at	4	35 p m
	FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		45 a to
	" " Harrishurg		35 p m
	Williamsport		30 p m
	arrives at LOCK Haven	8	40 p m
	EASTWARD.		
	PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	6	40 a to
	" Williamsport		55 a m
,	" arrives at Harrisburg		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
	Williams Br trailiminity	4	10 p m
	Paria delphia.	7	20 p m
	ERIE MAIL leaves Benovo		35 p m
	Lock Haven	9	45 p m
	Williamsport		05 p m
	William William State Conf.		45 a m
	Philadelphia	.7	
3	FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12	35 a m
•	arrives at Harristory	- 3	58 a m
1	Philadelphia		35 a m
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