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Bellefonte & snow shoe ves Bellefente 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.25 A. M. Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte Leaves Bellefonte 4.45 p. m., arrives at Snow Sho 7.25 p. m. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

ROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880:

EXP. Mail. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. EXP. Mail.

8 10 7 02Arrive at Tyrone Leav.

8 3 6 55Leave Exp. Mail. BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL. Vail
Bald Eagle
Fowler
Hannah
Port Matilda
Martha

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. -(Philadelphia and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD. WESTWARD.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.

"Harrisburg.
"Williamsport.
"Williamsport.
"Renovo...
"arrives at Erie.
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia.....
" "Harrisburg.....
" William work " Harrisburg...
" Williamsport
arrives at Lock Haver PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven....

"Williamsport...

arrives at Harrisburg...

"Philadelphia...

" arrives at Harrisburg...
" Philadelphia
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo...
" Lock Haven....
" Williamsport.... " Philadelphia... 7 20 pm
" Lock Haven... 8 35 pm
" Lock Haven... 9 45 pm
" Williamsport... 11 05 pm
" arrives at Harrisburg... 2 45 am
" Philadelphia... 7 90 am
PAST LINE leaves Williamsport... 12 55 am
" Philadelphia... 7 35 am
" Lire Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven
Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make
close connection 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 Rast 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., and at
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The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI-GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE PARMES.

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.

SECRETARY EDGE has placed us under obligations for a copy of the Eleventh Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

Those who intend using commercial manures will do well to consult the advertisement of H. J. Baker & Bro., to be found on this page.

KILL the dog first and hunt for his owner afterwards, is the method of certain Georgia farmers who mean to make sheep raising profitable, and it is as good a method for Centre county as for Georgia.

THE present is a good time to destroy insects which harbor beneath the bark of trees. Scrape off the bark and then wash the trunk and lower limbs with strong soap suds, or with a solution of potash, or even with lye from wood ashes, but do not use whitewash.

THE great importance of an abundant supply of pure, wholesome water on farms is very forcibly put in an article which we reprint from the Chicago Times in another column of this page. It is a subject which imperatively demands the attention of very man who lives upon a farm.

Ir you have not already selected your tobacco land for the season, bear in mind, when you come to decide, that the heaviest crops can be grown upon bottom-land, deep, rich and heavily manured; but the best quality is raised upon high land, loam or gravel, plowed shallow, well manured and thoroughly worked. The latter often brings in the market twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than

Dr. D. E. SALMON has, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, been making a series of ex-periments for the prevention of what consideration. It consists of all periments for the prevention of what is commonly known as chicken cholera. The result of these experiments, with the Doctor's conclusions, and directions for prevention, are pubished by the Department in a condensed form, in advance of the reguof the country may have the benefit of them for the present season. We

them. The extent to which these vermin are allowed to prevail, however, in many instances seriously dever, the earth through which the tracts from the comfort and profit which the farmer's flock should yield. It is comparatively easy to keep them in check by a little watchfulness and care. One of the best means is to use refuse tobacco plentifully in the nests, and particularly those of the sitting hens. Wherever tobacco is buy a little cheap tobacco, steep it and soak the straws of which the nests are to be made in the strong The walls, platforms and curbings of liquor. It is very effective.

Eat the Eggs and Sell the Meat.

Eggs are now bringing a very low price in the market, and farmers, who produce them, and who are fully entitled to the first choice for their own table, of all they produce, can better afford to eat than to sell them. Here is the theory, and we confirm it by practice:

The principal composition of an egg is albumen, from a Latin word, alba—white. Albumen, or albuminoids, are the great flesh-forming con-

and an egg is as 7 to 121, which would be that a pound of egg equals nearly 1† pounds of the best meat. Of course there are other elements entering into the composition of both meat and eggs, but the relative values are sufficiently shown by the albuminoids, without going into an elaborate analysis.

For instance, the yelk of an egg contains 30 per cent. of fat, and 14 per cent of caseine; and meat may vary in its fat and albumen; but whichever way the question is put, the egg contains the best proportion of nitrogenous and carbonaceous elements, and at less than one-half the cost of meat. No distinction has been made here between serum and egg albumen, as such difference would only be technical, and no practical benefit to the general reader.

The Water Supply of Farms. During the past few years much

attention has been devoted to the matter of supplying large towns with an abundance of pure water. In some instances the water has been conducted twenty or thirty miles, in order to obtain that which contains few impurities. Great attention has also been given to its distribution, so that the poor may have it in abundance and at a small cost. Numerous filters have been invented and brought into general use. Special pains have been taken to furnish pure running water, not only for horses, but for dogs. In many cities costly fountains have been erected in parks and along the streets where there is the most travel, so that horses, dogs and men may at any time quench their thirst without trouble or loss of time. On most farms, however, there has been little improvement in the matter of supplying water for domestic purposes or for the use of stock. The pump has generally taken the place of the old-fashioned well sweep and for the purpose of raising water for the best dairy districts. Little attention, however, has been given to utilizing the water afforded by springs and streams. A large proportion of the wells on farms are in poor condi-Their walls are formed of round stones, and a space exists between the wall and the platform on which the curb rests. Through this, leaves, grass, dust, and small animals enter and contaminate the water. These wells are seldom cleaned out till their contents become so offensive as to attract general attention. The farm wells, that supply water not only to stock but to the members of kinds of decaying vegetable matter, including manure, as well as of ani-mal matter in all stages of decomposition. Rabbits, rats, mice, and various sorts of reptiles are not unfrequently drowned in wells, and remain

The location of most wells that cases, near the center of a space that It seems to be the natural condi. saturated as it is with every variety into vigorous growth and multiple tion of fowls to have lice on them, the well passes may be tenacious clay, and perhaps it is impossible to keep and in that instance it may be so them at all times entirely free from nearly impervious to moisture that ter made from the milk standing in with the greatest readiness.

there for many months.

mestic animals is infinitely are ordinarily in some portion of the pools of stagnant surface water, the these wells receive less attention than | breathe. those of the wells from which water is obtained for the use of the household. The well from which water is obtained for stock is rarely cleaned out till the water it furnishes becomes so vile that animals will not drink it unless they are compelled to do so by being deprived from access to a well or stream.

Still this water becomes converted into milk, which, as a matter of course, contains all the impurities taken up by the cows with their drink. These impurities pass into cream, and from that into butter. This being the case, it should be no marvel that most of the butter made oids, are the great flesh-forming constituents, and are hence necessary for the formation of muscles, nerves and tother tissues. A dozen of eggs at 10 cents is better value than 2½ lbs.

of beefsteak at 10 cents a pound, or, say, 28 cents; and this is making all allowance for the beef, such as having no bone, and of the primest quality, rich and juicy. A dozen of me
ity, rich and juicy. A dozen of me
marvel that most of the butter made on farms, and especially that made during the season that cows are kept in close quarters, has an unpleasant odor and flavor. The wonder is that its taste and smell do not cause it to be rejected altogether as an article of food. It is quite time that the Interdest in the matter of the butter made on farms, and especially that made during the season that cows are kept in close quarters, has an unpleasant odor and flavor. The wonder is that its taste and smell do not cause it to be rejected altogether as an article of food. It is quite time that the Interdest in the work and not rest satisfied till you can open the first furrow in a straight line—in a uniform manner, and especially that made during the work and not rest satisfied till you can open the first furrow in a straight line—in a uniform manner, and depth of the furrow slice. If you leave small patches undisturbed, or a dead furrow improperly cleaned up, the injurious effects may be seen in succeeding crops.

dium-sized eggs weigh about 1 pound large cities, should extend to farms 10 ounces; deducting 2 ounces for from which the people of towns obshells would leave 24 ounces, a pound tain their supply of food. Not only tain their supply of food. Not only and a-half of solid material. The the people who live on farms, but ratio of albuminoids in the best meat those who reside in cities, are interested in the matter of pure water in the country.

How Farmers Generally Keep Poultry.

The common barn-yard fowl, or dung-hill, is devotedly believed in by the majority as the best and most profitable. The reason assigned is that they are hardy, and stand the winters better, and are not so much believed to be the control of the con bother to keep. Of course it is un-derstood they have to look out for themselves, and scratch for their own living, no matter if it is in a wheat field or a grain stack. With the understanding that they are barely tolerable about a place, or are a sort of necessary evil for the women folk and the boys, they become expert at dodging clubs and stones hurled at them by the good man when they get into mischief. Such a training, of course, renders them about as domesticated as a March hare, and every time any are wanted for use there is as much racket around the yard, with dogs and boys, as there would be at an ordinary fox hunt. The weight of these thoroughbred dunghills will be about three or four pounds of pretty coarse, tough meat, while some of the improved breeds, with proper care attention, would exceed and eight pounds of highly-flavored, juicy meat.

Of course, with no proper accommodation for houses and nests, the hens have to look around and exereise a good deal of judgment in order to get a place to deposit their eggs. As they generally suit their own convenience, the fowls are not particular where they lay, and this necessitates periodical egg hunts by the younger members of the family; under the barn, in horse mangers, on hay-mows, behind the hog pen, under a burdock, and every conceivable place around the premises. When the nests are found, of course it is bucket, and the number of windmills not known in what stage of incubation they may be-probably too far stock has increased, particularly in advanced to make a nice omelet, and not far enough hatched for a spring chicken. However, the store is the receptacle of all, and as nobody cries stinking fish, they are sold as nice

fresh eggs. The roosting places for poultry generally are in trees, around the house, in stables, sheds, hog pens, or any where they can get a foot-hold. They are free-commoners in the granary, hay-mow, and every place else, and actually destroy more than they are worth, just for the want of snit able accommodation. It is not unfilth that is allowed to accumulate in frequent to find buggies, implements, machinery, etc., so littered and defiled with hen manure that they have to undergo a thorough cleaning before

Keep the Milk Pure

after this fashion don't pay.

they are fit for use. Keeping poultry

Milk, being full of oily matter, and holding albuminoids and sugar in so-lution, offers to every species of fer-ment just what is most desirable for lar report, that the poultry interests supply water for household purposes it to flourish in. Every odor that is most unfavorable for the purity of comes in contact with milk is grasptheir contents. They are, in many ed and taken in at once, and its grasp is never slackened; once taken in, it shall try to find room for the more has a privy, pig pen, cow yard, and is there permanently, and the seeds important parts of the paper next the outlet of a sink spout, on the several corners. There is no drain surface find such a fertile soil to for carrying off the surplus water, flourish in that they spring at once saturated as it is with every variety into vigorous growth and multiply

The peculiar smell of a cellar is indelibly impressed upon all the butwell passes is sand, or largely com-posed of sand and gravel, which al-scent of a strong-smelling stable, or lows surface water to pass through it any other offensive odor, will imbibe a taint that will never leave it. The location of wells from which may seem like descending to little water is drawn for the supply of do- things, but it must be remembered worse that it is the sum of such little than that of wells for furnishing things that determines whether the water for human beings. These wells products of the dairy are to be sold at cost or below, or as a high-priced grown the refuse is abundant. Those barnyard, and are often in the center luxury. If milk is to be converted of it. On every side of them are into an article of the latter class, it must be handled and kept in clean urine of cattle, horses, hogs and and sweet vessels, and must stand in sheep, and the leaching of dung-hills. pure, fresh air, such as would be de sirable and healthy for people to

> NEITHER soap nor anything that contains caustic potash or lime should be used in cleansing tin milk vessels. The first is nasty, and all corrode the tin. For scouring, use salt; for dis-infecting, use sal soda; for cleansing, wash first in cold water, then with warm, and scald with boiling hot water, and drain without rinsing or wiping. Infection from a wiping cloth may undo the effect of scalding.

> THERE is more skill required in a plowman than most persons would readily admit. To excel in the art of plowing, you must take pleasure in the work and not rest satisfied till