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BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880: Mail. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. EXP. Mail e East Tyrone Vail Bald Eagle

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AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS. THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELL GENCE 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.

"Eggs forty cents a dozen and not to be had at that," was the complaint made to the DEMOCRAT one day last week. The "forty cents per dozen" part of it is all right, as seen from the farmer's standpoint, provided we had enough of them to sell. The fact that they cannot be had at that price, is not creditable to the care and attention bestowed upon their flocks of fowls by the farmers. Warm breakfasts, warm quarters, warm drinking water (sure and plenty) with a full supply of properly varied food, embracing a large proportion of vegetables, and excluding corn, excepting only for the last feed at night, will encourage the hens to put forth their very best efforts, and at forty cents per dozen," all this care and attention "will pay." "Farmer Field," one of the enterprising women, who have made a success of poultry raising has a flock of sixtythree spring pullets which are now producing for her an average of over forty-five eggs per day; and she maintains that poultry can and should be made profitable in cold weather, because when properly housed and cared for, "they can't help laying any more than they can help breathing."

Those who agree with the DEMO-CRAT that we will make better and cheaper pork if we feed more grass and less corn will make arrangements for pasturing their pigs pretty conin doing this conveniently and economically will be a few rods of some form of fence that may be easily changed from place to place. Of 'portable" fences there are many sorts patented, most of which possess some degree of merit, but all of them are more expensive than they should be, and so much so as to prevent their use in many cases where the farmer really feels that something of the kind, if cheap enough, would be useful to him. For a pig fence, one that is perfectly practicable, easily made and easily moved; cheap enough for anybody and upon which there is no patent, may be made as follows; Make two stakes of small saplings cut from the woods, sharpened at the lower end, and rounded at the top so as to drive with less danger of splitting. Their length must be governed by the heighth of fesh in making heat? Any arrangement of shelter, cover, stable, shed, blankets—anything that from extend below the lower rail. To prevent the natural warmth from extend below the lower rail. To passing away from the surface of these nail any cheap rails you can any animal—will be a great saving get, placing the stakes in three or of food required to keep up the four feet from the ends of the rails, and taking care that the ends of the rails are even with each other so as to prevent "hog holes" between panels. Cheap cull boards will make and external warmth in cold weather The quantity of phosphoric acid confirst rate rails, and small strait pales, cut from the woods and peeled, will answer a good purpose. In this case the only money outlay would be for nails, and here you have as good a "portable fence" as you want. Set the panel up in position, tap the stakes on top hard enough to mark on the ground, set the panel aside and with a small crowbar make holes at the marks, not quite large enough to fit the stakes, set two stakes in them and drive down until the lower rail is the proper distance from the ground. What better 'portable fence' do you want? or what cheaper one can you get. A portion of the comparatively leisure time of the winter season may be profitably employed in making a number of rods of this very useful fence.

THE Rural New Yorker publishes as a full page supplement to its current issue, a beautiful original drawng of the head of the Jersey cow, Lady Rushmore. It is well worth framing and hanging in the parlor of any farmer.

It is always better to spread ma-nure as it is drawn than to put it in heaps.

11

First Year's Growth Most Impor-tant.

From National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

most profitable cows to be those of most prontable cows to be those of the greatest digestive capacity, and the history of these will show that they were thrifty growers as calves. The first year is the critics period in the growth of the future cow. A respectable size cannot be attained at two years old, without a vigorous growth the first year; besides, it should be remembered that it requires less food to produce a given weight the first year than the second. It will cost very little more food to produce 600 pounds' growth the first year than 300 pounds the second year—this law of growth has be-come familiar to the readers of the Journal, both from precept and ex ample. It is therefore very bad economy to feed heifer calves sparingly, as the older they become, the more it will cost to put on the weight required. After many experiments and careful observation, the practice of having beifers come in at two years old is rapidly gaining ground, both in the United States and in all the dairying districts of Europe. It is the general observation, that a beifer coming at two years develops into a better cow at four, than if she came in at three years; and this is at-tributed to the early development of the milking habit. It therefore becomes imperative that the heifer calf should have generous food and care the first summer. There can be no valid excuse for neglecting it. The patron of the cheese factory may raise very fine heifer calves upon whey by adding other food to it. He must not fear the cost of the small amount of other food required to balance the defects in the whey. The cost of this food will not represent half the extra value of the calves from its use.

Shelter Saves Food-Is Profitable.

Erom American Agriculturist for December

Every keeper of animals would actually profit by a little study of chemistry and physiology. Here is a short lesson: All kinds of food, as hay, grain, bread, meat, etc., are, like wood, mainly composed of char coal (carbon) and water, with considerable nitrogen in some of them. To prove this, strongly heat any of the above food materials in a coal stantly next summer. A great help pit, or better, under glass. Water, with some nitrogen gas, will be driven off and can be found in the glass receiver, while only charcoal will remain. Let in more air and the charcoal itself will unite with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and also go off as a transparent, invisible carbonic acid gas. This chemical action sets at liberty heat that was before concealed or insensible, the same as when wood or coal is burned rapidly in a stove, producing an active fire; or as when wood decays, but gives off heat so slow as not to be observed. We must have an ever-burning fire in both the animal and human system. If the surrounding atmosphere is cold, and carries off heat rapidly from the surface of the body, we must increase the internal production of heat by putting in more food, or by surround-

ing the body with a covering that prevents the escape of much heat. Is it not plain then, that by keeping animals warm by means of close buildings, or shelter against heat-stealing winds, less food will be needed, and there will be less waste stock.

Dairy Stables.

It should be understood at the outset by every dairyman, that but-ter making begins at the stable. This includes the feed, and the care which the cows there receive. The very best Jerseys will not produce the best butter unless they have first-class care in the stables. The stalls must be clean, and the snimals kept neat; even the air of the stables must be free from foul odors, if the best dairy products are to be obtain ed. When milk is once contaminated, and it is a wonderfully active absorband it is a wonderfully active absorb-ent of gases, nothing can be done to make it perfectly pure again. More butter is spoiled "at the pail," than during any other process through which the milk and butter passes. The udder is not properly cleaned, or the hands of the milker are foul, and in many ways the milk receives that which ever after remains to contam-

For raising good dairy animals, there is hardly any food so good for calves as warm skim-milk, with a mixture of moderate quantities of ground oats scalded. The milk and oats contain a large amount of muscle and bone material, and contributes greatly to the development of constitutional vigor and a good frame.

Agricultural Contemporarie

THE American Agriculturist for De-ember 1st, excels itself even in use-Let any large dairyman look through his herd and he will find his ful information, fine illustrations, Besides a great variety of valuable, pratical, instructive articles, Work of the Month, out-doors and in-doors, the exposures of humbugs and swind-lers, excellent Household and Children's Departments, etc., etc., it has contributions from Prof. Riley on the "Chinch Bug and Remedy;" Prof. G. C. Swallow on "Southwestern Agriculture; Dr. M. Miles on "Crop Rotation;" Prof. Atwater on "Value of Fish as Food;" Prof. Caldwell on "Eredication for Miles" Inc. of Fish as Food;" Prof. Caldwell on "Feeding for Milk;" Hon. George Geddes on "Farming as an Occupa-tion;" H. A. Haigh, Esq., on "Laws for Farmers;" Dr. Liauturd on "Pink Eye in Horses;" Prof. Cook on "Carbolic Acid for insects;" Prof. Jordan on "Farmers and Science," etc. A new volume, the 41st, begins now, and all will do well to become subscribers, \$1.50 a year; specimen, 10c. Orange Judd & Co., New York publishers.

> THE Live Stock Journal for December is filled with its usual assortment of matter especially interesting to those who are engaged in stock raising in any of its branches: "A warding Prizes on Live Stock," "A Strict System of Accounts needful to the Farmer," "Expensive Wintering," "Linseed Feeding Stuffs," "Hungar-ian Grass," "Modeling for Market," "The Horse on a Walk," "Early Maturity of Colts," "Large-sized Jacks,"
> "Heavy Draft-horses," "Longevity in
> Cattle," "The Fat Stock Show," "Cattle," "The Fat Stock Show,"
> "Cattle or Sheep on 100 Acres,"
> "Abortion in Cows," "Phenomenal
> Cows," "Watering Cows in Winter,"
> "Oil Meal with Winter Food," "Drying off Cows," "Amount invested in Dairying in United States," "Sheep for hard Times," "Sheep at the Fat Stock Show, "Importance of Using Good Boars," "Swine at the Fat Stock Show," "Care of Breeding Hogs," and a number of valuable and interesting articles on Horse, Cattle, Dairy, Sheep, and Swine matters will be found in this issue. Published by the Stock Journal Company, Chicago, Ill., at \$2.15 per annum. Send 20 cents for specimen copy,

> > Ripening Cream.

rrespondent of Country Gentleman.
At this season there is often great difficulty found in obtaining butter, without churning a long time. To prevent this the cream should be "ri-pened." Set the full jar of cream beside the kitchen fire and frequently stir the contents with a wooden spoon or stick kept for the purpose. When quite warmed through carry the jar to a cool place to stand all night. In the morning the butter is obtained at a lower temperature and with less churning, whan if the cream had not been previously warmed, while the color and flavor are uninjared.

On one occasion I shipped 20 barrels of apples to a customer, during the holidays. The weather was mild when I shipped, but fearing it might turn cold, I lined each barrel with two thicknesses of paper. They were detained by mismanagement, in tran-sit, for over two days and nights, on the track, and the second day the mercury went down to 12 degrees below zero. There was no fire in the car, but they went through safe. The dealer acknowledged receipt, with draft, and wrote: "I have been dealing in apples for years, but never knew how to pack apples until I saw this lot." This was my first ship-ment to him, and he has continued to buy of me ever since, when I have any to sell.—G F. Neuton, of Ohio.

BARNYARD manure generally lacks absolutely necessary internal life phosphoric acid, while bones contain warmth; will prevent loss of fiesh; a large quantity. A ton of pure will allow the food to go more to adding to weight of fiesh, or the yield of milk, or of wool. Shelter tained in the manure depends upon are most economical and therefore tained in the manure depends upon profitable in the keeping of farm the kind of food consumed by the animals. Though the ton of dust contains as much phosphorie acid as 110 tons of stable manure, yet one ton of the latter contains more potash than five tons of bone

THE quality of the manure depends upon the quality of the food. The animal adds nothing to what is fed to it; it takes out something, but leaves the refuse which it does not want, but the soil does, in an available form. The old adage "out of nothing nothing comes," is commended to those who think they can make a large quantity of rich manure out of a little poor food.

IT costs little trouble to save the solid part of the excrements, and still less to lose the liquid part. But it is only the two together that make a complete manure, and a farm may be running rapidly to exhaustion if supplied with one without the other.

KEEP the milch cow clean. It does not look well to see her incrusted in a coat of manure all about the hind quarters, especially the udder, which if apt to be the case about this time of year.

THE farmer who sits by his winter fire and keenly plans his next year's campaign, down to the smallest de-tails, is the one to make the business