

Professional Cards.

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

ELLIS L. ORVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE opposite the Court House, on the 2d floor of A. O. Furst's building. 3-31

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after March 1, 1881.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time-Table, April 23, 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11:55 a.m. Harrisburg 4:25 a.m. Williamsport 8:25 a.m. Lock Haven 9:40 a.m. Renovo 10:55 a.m. arrives at Erie 12:35 p.m.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 7:30 a.m. Harrisburg 12:20 p.m. Williamsport 2:20 p.m. arrives at Renovo 4:40 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven 6:40 a.m. Williamsport 7:55 a.m. Philadelphia 11:55 a.m. arrives at Philadelphia 3:45 p.m.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo 10:10 a.m. Lock Haven 11:25 a.m. Williamsport 12:40 p.m. arrives at Philadelphia 3:45 p.m.

ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo 9:45 p.m. Williamsport 11:05 p.m. Philadelphia 11:55 p.m. arrives at Harrisburg 2:45 a.m.

ERIE MAIL West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. trains for Williamsport 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. & W. trains north.

ERIE MAIL West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with R. E. V. R. R. trains.

ERIE MAIL East and West connect at Erie with trains on E. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with R. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains. W. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Superintendent.

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MONEY TO Loan at 6 per Ct. BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on improved farm property, in sums not less than \$2,000, and not exceeding one-third of the present value of the property. Any portion of the principal can be paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the company to permit the principal to remain as long as the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid. Apply to CHARLES P. SHEERMAN, Attorney-at-law, 52 Cortlandt street, Reading, Pa., or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co's. Approver, Bellefonte, Pa. 2-1y

The Centre Democrat.

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

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLIGENCE 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.

THE farmers in the neighborhood of Farmington, Conn., furnished the creamery at that place last year, with nearly a million and a half quarts of milk, for which they received about three and a quarter cents per quart. They seem to find it a profitable business even at this low price, for according to the Connecticut Farmer, "each customer keeps more cows each year and the quality of the stock has been greatly improved." We note, in passing, that at this creamery, the milk averaged a pound of butter to ten quarts.

WE do our readers a kindness when we suggest that they send a card to the Rural New Yorker, 34 Park Row, New York, asking for a specimen number, or for the supplement, which will be sent free, and postage prepaid. Of the many papers published in the interests of American farming which reach our table regularly, we know none better, and but few, very few, so good as the Rural.

Prevention and Treatment of Milk Fever. National Live-Stock Journal. One of the best methods of preventing milk fever, is to feed the cow, several weeks to several months before calving, according to its danger—if in winter, on ordinary dry hay only, with a quart or so of wheat bran, night and morning, to keep the bowels open; if in summer, let her run on poor pasture, and at all times have a large lump of Liverpool rock salt, to lick at pleasure. If the cow has been dried off a couple of months before due to calve, watch the approach of parturition, and if the bag shows extra full, then begin to draw a small quantity of milk from it two weeks or less before her time, and increase this, according to the fullness of the bag, till the calf is dropped; then milk her clean after the calf has sucked, at three equal intervals of every twenty-four hours. In the meanwhile, do not increase her feed for a month or more till all danger of fever is passed. If the cow has continued to give milk up to within a few days of the time for her to calve, as is sometimes the case, then perhaps it will not be necessary to milk her till after calving. Keep her dry and sheltered from storms and from excessive cold or heat. See that the water she drinks is pure, and that she has all she wishes to take, at least three times per day. Never let this water get icy cold, and after calving give it slightly warm for a few days.

As soon as affected, if not already in a comfortable stable, put the cow into one, litter the floor well, and always keep this dry and clean. One of the most simple and effectual prescriptions for this disease is half a pound of Epsom salts dissolved in three or four quarts of warm water, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of sweet spirits of nitre. Wet up a small feed of wheat bran with this. If the cow will not take it so, then put the salts and nitre solution into a strong necked bottle, trice up her head and pour it down the throat. Repeat this every morning till cured. This simple remedy rarely fails, even in the worst cases, if all the above directions are carefully followed. Rub the bag with lard, mixed with the last strippings, every time the cow is milked. This renders the bag soft and pliable, and prevents the milk from caking in it.

PINE sawdust makes the best and cleanest of litter, but is apt to make the manure of horses bedded with it too dry and liable to burn and spoil. It is also too dry for use on light soils, although it is useful on clay to loosen it. Hardwood sawdust rots sooner than pine, and is of more value for bedding. For cows sawdust is excellent litter, absorbing the water and causing the manure to be more pulverulent and dryer. As it holds moisture well it is not objectionable on sandy soils, as is sometimes supposed. Where sawdust can be produced cheaply it serves an excellent purpose, and should not be neglected as one of the sources from which a supply of litter can be procured and the manure heap increased.

FOR general purposes on the farm castor oil, with a little kerosene added, is the best lubricator and preserver. For saws, mowers, buggies, and the like, this mixture furnishes more body with less gum than other oils. The amount of kerosene, if any, to be added must be governed by the purpose for which it is designed.

How Butter May be Spoiled.

Rural New Yorker. Good butter may be spoiled in churning. Overchurning ruins the texture and changes the proper waxiness to a disagreeable, sticky greasiness. This is the more easily done in a churn with revolving dashes, which will press the butter against the sides of the churn and squeeze and rub it until it is spoiled. Too long churning spoils the quality by the oxidation of the butter and the premature formation of strong flavored acids in it, the full presence of which we call rancidity. It may be spoiled by churning at too high a temperature, by which it is made soft and oily, and of a greasy texture and flavor. No subsequent treatment can remedy this error. It may be spoiled before the cream reaches the churn by keeping it too long, or what is practically the same, by keeping it in too warm a place; 50 degrees is about the right temperature if cream is kept a week; if it is kept at 62 degrees, three days are long enough. White specks are produced in butter by over-churning, or by having the cream too sour. Either of these faults produces curd in the milk, and the small flakes of this cannot be washed out of the butter. Milk from a cow in ill health, and that is acid when drawn, will produce specky butter. So with the use of salt containing particles of lime, which unite with the butter and form insoluble lime soap. White specks are covered up to a large extent by using good coloring, which is made of oil as the solvent. But this use of a coloring, being to disguise a fault, and to add an undesired virtue, is worthy of denunciation.

Water for Stock.

It is often the case that domestic animals suffer severely in winter for want of water. The supply is inadequate, or the water is furnished at long, or irregular intervals. Sometimes this is due to the carelessness of the owner of the animal. In other cases it occurs because the owner, not realizing the importance of an abundant supply of water, is unwilling to spend the time and perform the labor required to furnish it, while it is occasionally due to a misapprehension as to the quantity of water which animals require. But, whatever may be the reason, an inadequate supply of water will cause suffering, and the suffering of an animal invariably involves a loss on the part of its owner.

It is quite time now, to think about a few early chickens, if eggs are any object at Thanksgiving time. It is a good deal of work to bring up chickens in cold weather, but if one has a suitable place, and will attend to them carefully, they will often pay as well as any life stock on the farm. Cold feet probably kills and cripples more early chickens than any or all other causes. A stove in a chicken house seldom does much good, because the heat does not get down to the floor. Warm feet, pure air, and plenty of nourishing food given at frequent intervals, are the three requisites to success with early chickens. Whoever is ingenious enough to secure these, will have nice broilers for sale in May and June, and plenty of eggs in October and November.

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman tells us how the process of ripening cream is performed. At this season he says there is often great difficulty found in obtaining butter without churning a long time. To prevent this the cream should be ripened. Set the full jar of cream before 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 than if the cream had not been previously warmed, while the color and flavor are uninjured.

There are few persons who do not relish apples in some way, either in their natural condition or prepared in the kitchen, yet it is doubtful whether the people of this country, where apple growing is so generally practiced, are fully aware of the great nutritiousness and value of this royal fruit. The Cornish miners in England declare that they can work better on baked apples than on potatoes. In addition to their great nourishing qualities, they are adapted to almost every taste, and more likely to keep sickness from the door than the entire contents of the apothecary shop.

Cows are about coming in now, as a rule, and one point should receive particular attention from her owner, and that is that she should have dry quarters. Many calves are lost by being dropped on a cold night in the mud of the cow-yard or pasture; or if not actually killed, are so much injured that they never thrive. Give the cows the best quarters you can afford, especially at night. A warm box stall, well littered, with the cow loose, is best, with no holes or boards off for the calf to hurt itself with. It is astonishing how small a hole a young calf will slip through.

FARMERS need to have some knowledge of the internal structure of their live stock in order to feed them understandingly. Thus the horse has a small stomach, which needs to be supplied often and in small quantities. The cow's stomach, on the contrary, is large and complicated, and capable of storing large quantities of food. Hence frequent feeding is unnecessary, and is very likely to cause indigestion. Pigs, again, do better if fed as often as three or four times a day.

THE fact has been established that in order to insure the laying of eggs in any sustained measure during cold weather, the hens must be treated to a special diet, of which Indian corn comprises but a small proportion and wheat the greatest. But shrunken wheat is found to be better than plump grains, because the former contains a larger share of nitrogenous substances and the minerals.

WOULD it not pay any farmer to give a little time just about now, to selecting some seed wheat from his own? We mean, select some of the fullest, finest heads, thresh and clean them, and put away for seeding a patch from which the seed for 1883 will be selected. We simply ask the question, and suggest that it was in some such way that Clawson wheat originated.—Farm Journal.

STOCK that will not pay to keep in good condition at all seasons is not worth keeping at all. No excuse is sufficient for keeping stock in a half-starved condition.

THE farmer whose stock constantly deteriorates is not a good farmer.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure. It will cure every form of Female Complaint, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will disperse and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes flatulency, indigestion, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

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