

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1879, AND PREVIOUS YEARS. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of June, A. D. 1815, entitled An Act to amend an Act directed the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county, and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1880.

Table listing names and amounts for the Treasurer's Sale, including names like Thomas H. Hiltner, John H. Hiltner, etc., and amounts in dollars and cents.

Table listing names and amounts for the Treasurer's Sale, including names like Abraham Scott, Samuel Scott, etc., and amounts in dollars and cents.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, Bellefonte, Penna.," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

If the mowing machine and horse rake were put away last year without cleaning, the axles and all the journals will be found badly "gummed up." Nothing will clean them more easily or quickly than coal oil.

Do not delay cutting the rye heads from the wheat too long. If done now they may be dropped where cut, but if postponed a few days they will become so nearly matured this will be unsafe, and they must be carried out and destroyed.

A few more days and clover hay making will begin. Are you ready? Are the mower, rake, wagon, hand forks, and horse fork all in order. If you have no horse fork and intend getting one, take our advice, and get the Pennock Double Harpoon. A large experience with several kinds warrants us in making this advice emphatic.

We are in receipt of the second abstract from the Premium List of the State Agricultural Society, covering the Second Department which embraces vegetables, fruits and flowers and ornamental plants. The premiums offered in this department are upon the same large scale which prevailed in the fruit department, and should secure a magnificent display. Copies of the Premium List may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Major Elbridge McCorky, at Harrisburg.

The most effective way to rid sheep of ticks, is to give the lambs a dip in strong tobacco water a few days after shearing. The shearing leaves the parasites so exposed upon the old sheep that they soon congregate upon the lambs. Five pounds of tobacco boiled in twenty gallons of water will make it about the proper strength, and an addition of a couple of pounds of sulphur will make it sure death to all the vermin with which it comes in contact. As sulphur does not dissolve in water, it will be necessary to stir the dip while using.

One point in favor of harrowing wheat in the spring, which we have by twelve years experience, established to our entire satisfaction, is that it greatly aids in securing a "good catch" of clover. We deferred our clover seed sowing this spring until late in April, after the ground had dried and settled thoroughly, and then sowed it immediately behind a heavily-weighted harrow. As a result we have a splendid catch, of more real value to us, on one third land, than the wheat crop itself. We believe, indeed we feel certain, that the harrowing improves the wheat crop, but it is of less importance in this than in securing a good stand of clover.

At the request of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., of New York, to whose circular we alluded in our issue of April 8, we are making test experiments with their special manures for tobacco and potatoes. Messrs. Baker & Bro. have sent us certain quantities of each, with instructions to apply the tobacco fertilizer to one acre of our tobacco crop, and that for potatoes to one-fourth of an acre. In the case of the tobacco we have already applied good barnyard manure at the rate of fifteen tons per acre, and have selected two one-acre lots in different parts of the field, and cultivated by different men, to one-half of each we will apply the chemical manure, according to instructions, in addition to the barnyard manure. In all other particulars, these and the adjoining half acres will be treated precisely alike, and results carefully noted. For the potato test we measured off a half acre from one end of the corn field, on which a good sod had been turned down last fall, but to which no manure was applied, the ground being

in but moderately good condition. The strip was long and narrow, making but eight rows. In four of these we applied the chemical manure, as per instructions, leaving the remaining four without any of any kind. The whole was planted in Late Rose potatoes on the same day, and will be treated alike in all respects until time to dig and measure, when we will report what difference, if any, the special manure makes.

The neatest little "implement" we have seen for many a day, is the "combination fruit press," made by the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia. It is adapted to a great variety of uses, but will be appreciated nowhere more highly than in the farmer's kitchen. Essentially a fruit press, it is at the same time, a first-class lard press, and perfect sausage stuffer. Its chief use will be found in extracting the juices of all kinds of fruits for making the various wines, jellies and cordials; and this it does perfectly, and with the greatest ease and simplicity. During the fruit season, which is soon to open, it would find almost daily use in almost every farmer's house.

Hints for the Haying Season. The time for commencing will soon be here. Many delay the business too long, and before they are aware of it, the time has run on to the last week in June, or probably later. Generally speaking, we let the clover and grass get too ripe before cutting. In older countries the custom is to secure the hay crop while all the juices remain in the leaf and stem of the plant. True, when cut early it is more difficult to cure, and requires more judgment in handling; or a mistake may be made, and we leave the hay to spoil in the mow; while away on in July when the grasses are comparatively dead before cutting, it may be put together immediately after the mowing, and as this is quicker done, many men do not seem to care about the quality of the hay. Hay put together in this dead state cannot be compared to that cut while in the green state and properly secured.

The remark is often made by ignorant men, that "cattle and horses will not eat so much during the winter, of the late cut and ripe hay." This we believe to be true, because they do not relish it, and consequently waste more, and more important still, it is very true that neither cattle, horses nor sheep will thrive so fast on this kind of hay as on the early cut and nicely secured hay. We should not go to work at this business as though getting it off our hands was all there is belonging to it. It is probably the most important of our summer's work, as so much depends on the quality of the hay, whether we feed it out or design it for sale. If the former is the practice, it is very desirable to have our hay contain all its excellence. The stock in the following spring will compensate for the better feed, while to feed the late cut or dried up hay will bring the stock out lean and poor, unless an extra quantity of grain is fed. And if the hay is put into market, the sweeter and nicer the quality, the higher in proportion will be the price obtained.

The first crop coming under notice is clover. This cannot be left far in to June before cutting. There is a proper time, and that varies with the season. This time is, when a majority of the heads are in full blow, when a very few heads have withered, and a few not yet out. This time secures the greater weight and the most nutritious elements; and will be secured in better condition than if cut earlier, and be much sweeter and less liable to get dusty than if a majority of the heads are dying off. There seems to be an unsettled question as to the best method for curing clover. Many prefer to put it into small bunches immediately after the mow. One advantage in this system is in preventing the leaf from falling off; also in keeping it more protected from the dew during the night, I do not see any advantage in this if we have nice hay weather. I admit, in a showery time it is more secure from damage. I have found no better plan than to spread it, or turn it over when a little wilted after the cutting, and get it secured as soon as it can be made in good order. By the cooking system it is so much longer on hand, and rain may fall during the time, and very little rain will spoil the richness of this kind of hay. I prefer the quicker plan. It may be well, if nearly ready to put away and too late in the day to haul, to put it into good sized bunches late in the afternoon, as the dew, when in this stage, takes off considerable of the sweetness.

Clover, well secured is the best feed we have for sheep, young cattle and half feed with nice fine hay for milk cows. If clover gets lodged before heading out and is inclined to rot on the ground, I would prefer to cut it before many heads had bloomed, for if left remaining on the ground flat

it will never be sweet and of good quality. The different grasses should be watched and not allowed to stand too long before cutting. The blue or June grass should be cut early, and when secured without getting too hot in the mow or stack, is the very best of all grasses for milk cows. Yellow butter can be made while feeding on this hay. But for cattle, and especially cows, it should be cured so as to retain as much of its greenness as possible. Timothy, the principal crop over a large section of country, is often left till the seed has commenced to harden, and sometimes even till the seed is ready to fall off. This system is altogether wrong. The stem has become too dry, the leaves withered, and the nutritious qualities are gone out of it. We believe it should be cut while perfectly green, immediately after the bloom has fallen, and if there is a large quantity to secure, should even be commenced before this occurs. My experience has been that horses like it better, and if designed for other stock it is much better. This grass is often allowed to remain too long before secured, consequently is too much wilted. In our hot days of haying time it is soon cured, and cannot very readily be put up too soon. I have often remarked that more hay has been injured by the hot sun in this country than by rain. And since the mowers have become general, the custom is to rush down the grass, and get too far ahead of hauling. It is better to be a day or two longer at the work and secure it properly.

It is not very good policy to cut the second growth; this is hard on the meadow. But under favorable circumstances it may be well to cut a portion of the clover the second time, for feeding to lambs in the fall and early winter, and when secured in as green and sweet condition, this is the very best feed for sheep, especially for lambs. But very few men succeed every time in the curing, and if not properly cured the hay is almost worthless for fodder.

Implements—There are so many mowers that almost any that are advertised, properly understood and well cared for in the way of oil, sharp knives, &c., will do the work satisfactorily.

Every farmer should have a sulky rake, as a boy can drive and manage the horse and easily attend to the raking; and if the farmer himself has to do the work, after the harder and hot work of the hay field, it is a rest for him—quite as easy as a buggy ride.

One hint more. As the corn field and other work will engage the attention and be very pressing up to the time of commencing haying, be sure to have mower and necessary tools put in proper order at your leisure, previously. If the guards to the mower knife are blunted or the edges rounded much, be sure to get them laid over. If this is neglected, the mower should not be blamed if it refuses to cut the grass nicely.

Butter for Long Keeping. Dr. J. Higbe refers to a paragraph in the N. Y. Tribune about "granulated butter, in barrels of brine, reaching London from America, said to be fresh and nice," and he requests full particulars as to process of making, packing and shipment. The mode of granulating butter is to churn the cream in the usual way till just before it is ready to gather—the butter will separate from the buttermilk, and rise to the top like cream, which will always do before gathering. At this stage the contents of the churn are cooled down to 56° or 54° by introducing cold water or brine, and the work finished by churning slowly. The butter will then form two fine pellets or granules, instead of into one solid lump or a few large lumps. The butter thus granulated is separated from the buttermilk in any convenient way, and washed either in cold water or brine till the water will run off clear; two washings are generally enough. A tight cask of the size desired, and suitable for holding butter, is prepared beforehand, and filled partly full of brine as strong as it can be made from pure salt. Into this the butter is put as soon as washed without any working or salting. If enough is not made in one churning, the butter must be kept down under the brine till the cask is filled, and then headed up tight. Through a hole in the head any little vacancy that may exist must be filled perfectly with brine, and the hole plugged. It is then ready for transportation or long keeping. When wanted for use it may be taken from the cask and pressed into any solid form desired, and the brine adhering to it will season it about as most people desire it. If wanted fresh it may be washed in cold water, when it will be as fresh and rosy as when it came out of the churn. The salt for the brine must be of the purest kind, or the butter will be bleached by lying in it.

FEED young chicks early in the morning, and as late as they can see to eat at night. In the intervening time they should be fed not less than four times. Feed a little at a time but often, is a good rule to follow.

Raising Clover Seed.

J. C. Birdsell, of "Clover Huller" fame, says in the Clover Leaf: My observation in regard to clover and clover seed raising has been greater than that of many, on account of having followed thrashing from my youth, prior to my invention, and many seasons have run four machines. I have always noticed that whenever we found a job where there was a large yield, that it was where seed had been sown one bushel to five or six acres, mown the last days of June, and plastered after the first crop had been taken off. I have seen a field when one-half had been mown and got off before July 1st, and the balance of the field not till two weeks later, and the seed that was started first yielded 3 1/2 bushels per acre, and the balance 1/2 bushels per acre, the difference 3 bushels. This, you see, was quite a loss to the raiser, and the hay first mown equally as good as that which was mown last. I have raised seed myself that went 4 1/2 to the acre. I have also taken clover from the field in three different conditions, and laid away in the dry, for the purpose of knowing when was the best time to cut seed clover. The first state was then dead ripe; second, when handsomely brown; and third, still greener, and when thoroughly dry, rubbed out the seed and put the three piles on a plate, and could see no difference. That which was cut the greenest was just as plump seed as that which was dead ripe. This shows that the head receives enough sustenance from the stalk after it is cut to fully mature the seed, and when cut a little greener, you can save almost every seed. Always turn when the dew is on, so that the bolls will not rattle off.

The Cabbage Flea. From American Agriculturist for June 1. "H. G.," Simmons, Mich. This is often very destructive in the seed-bed, and where it is known to abound, it is best to anticipate their coming, and just so soon as the young plants appear—when they first break through the soil, give them a dressing of air-slacked lime, or a mixture of ashes and plaster. Equal parts of unleached ashes, sifted to remove bits of coal, and land plaster, thoroughly mixed together, and kept in a dry place, is not only useful to keep off small insects, but in its application the soil is benefitted. Market Gardeners, near New York, use shell-lime for this purpose; it is exposed to the air until slaked, and then kept closely covered; where shell-lime cannot be had, ordinary or stone-lime will answer; the other is only preferable because it makes a finer powder. Either of these sifted over the young plants so as to cover them with the dust, is the most effective remedy thus far found for the little beetle, which, from its ability to jump, is popularly known as a "flea." Where but a few cabbage plants are required, they may be raised in boxes elevated 5 or 6 feet above the ground; this distance being too great for the leaping powers of the insect.

Cultivating Corn. From the Farm Journal. The object sought in cultivating corn is first to pulverize the soil, in order to render it permeable to roots, and to hold moisture; second, to destroy weeds; third, to check the vegetable tendency of the plant, and to turn its redundant plant food towards storage into crop. The rule for practice is to cultivate thoroughly, all seasons, but more deeply during a wet than a dry one and to keep it up during most of the time preceding the bloom but to not stir the soil after the formation of the pollinated kernel. Cutting off the roots in late culture has been found to do less injury than some people think, because new feeding roots are formed in far greater numbers, and the crop thereby increased. Judicious root pruning which frequent and thorough cultivation gives, especially in a wet season and in good land, is a matter now recognized by many of our best farmers to be one of great importance.

It has now become quite common to fasten tomato plants in an erect attitude to trellises and stakes; we have seen them carried up to a height of eight and ten feet, in strong ground. This method, it is true, keeps the fruit away from the dirt and looks nice, but it is expensive and attended with much labor nor is it treating the plant as it wants to be treated. The tomato, after all, is a trailing plant, and if one wants to lengthen the season of fruitage, by all means, let them run over the ground as much as they will. Any one who has examined a tomato vine has seen, at the joints, protuberances evidently made for drawing moisture out of the earth as they lie on the ground. By adopting an artificial method we get certain advantages, but at the sacrifice of certain others. Those who grow tomatoes for market extensively let the vines sprawl at their own sweet will.

The Country Gentleman says: The real profit arising from farming consists in the attention to the details. He who looks closely after small things is the one who finds farming to pay. Neglect in the smaller items leads to carelessness in larger. In directions for the milking of cows we always notice that emphasis is laid upon "saving all the strappings, as therein lies great richness." It is the last item which is added to any given product that yields the profit.

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