



The Attention of Market Gardeners and others desiring to Purchase Seeds

Is called to the FACT that the Cabbage and other seeds offered by D. LANDRETH & SONS to their customers are grown and saved entirely by themselves, upon their own seed farms, the result of many years' careful and intelligent selection and are not the result of chance and careless purchases from parties who know nothing of the business of raising seeds. Seed raising requires years of close observation, careful attention to the subject, and cannot be acquired in a short time by those whose attention has been engrossed with other pursuits.

The Seed Growing Establishment of D. LANDRETH & SONS (now comprising 1,774 acres), first founded in 1784, and passing to three generations, has been conducted with the view of producing seeds of the very best and purest quality. We are, therefore, justified, in assuring our customers that THE SEEDS OFFERED BY US HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY. The public generally are invited to call and examine our stock of SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS, all of the first quality. No second quality goods for sale. Catalogue free. Prices low.

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POSITIVELY CURED.

ALL sufferers from this disease
that are anxious to be cured should try
DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POW-
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that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in
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We don't want your money until you are perfectly
satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth
saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as
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Humbly—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's
Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince
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TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that
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Good Sample Room on Second Floor.

Free Buses to and from all Trains. Special rates
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This house, prominent in a city famed for its com-
fortable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any
first-class hotel in the country. Owing to the string-
ency of the times, the price of board has been reduced
to THREE DOLLARS per day.

J. McKINNEY,
1-ly Manager.

FARMERS WHO WANT GROCERIES AND OTHER SUPPLIES FOR HARVESTING SHOULD CALL ON SECHLER & CO.

FOR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF
SUGARS,
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ALSO ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF FRESH MEATS.

We are killing stall-fed steers of from
1200 to 1400 lbs., and have positively the
BEST MEATS
that are offered for sale in Centre county.

SECHLER & CO. GROCERS.

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

—AND—

SEED STORE.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports,
that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the
lowest possible price everything in the shape of an
agricultural implement that farmers use, including
SEEDS of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized
agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED
PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled
plow now made; also the Key-brand and Iron beam
plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than
these can be had for the same amount of money.

Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing
about the merits of this planter, as the 2500 now in
use in Centre county demonstrates them to be the best.

HARROWS AND CULTIVATORS of the latest im-
proved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS AND GRAIN BINDERS.—Of
these we sell the Osborne either as separate Mowers,
Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters, or
as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is
the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE
is the Norrisian Cleaner and Binder. Call and see
it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will fol-
low and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side
delivery will cut. It not only binds but cleans, and
will save the price of the machine in one year, by
taking up from one to two bushels of grain per acre.

THE McHERBY GRAIN DRILL, with or without
seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill
for all purposes in the market.

THE GRASS TRESSHER AND SEPARATOR.—The
reputation of this machine is so well established
that we can say nothing about it that the people do
not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of
repairs for these now in the country, please call.

HEENKENS PATENT LEVEL TREAD HORSE
POWER, for one and two horse work. Patent Speed
Regulator. The Giant Thresher and Cleaner.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER. Sole agents for Centre
county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND PHLETONS.

—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CON-
KIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well estab-
lished, also of the CORTLAND PORTLAND SPRING
WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons and Buggies. All are
warranted. Call and see specimens and examine cata-
logues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere.

Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster
finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the
low price of \$7.00 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on
orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special
manures for different crops sold upon orders at man-
ufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting,
Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at whole-
sale prices; also fuses.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we
will be prepared to pay the highest market price for
all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best
Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State.
Its properties for mechanical and agricultural pur-
poses excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in
Centre county and will supply all parties wishing
good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of
anything in our line to call at our store rooms, op-
posite the Bush House, and see what we have, and
learn from them in attendance more particularly the
scope of our business. ALEXANDER & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa., May 6, 1880. 19-ly

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE "PATRIOT" DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL

CAMPAIGN.

IN order that everybody, no matter
how poor in purse, may read the news during the
great political struggle of 1880, the DAILY PATRIOT
(Sunday edition included) will be sent by mail to any
address, postage free, from the present time until the
fifteenth of November next, for \$3.00; to clubs of five
or more, (and one copy free to the sender of the club),
\$2.50 per copy. Without Sunday edition, the DAILY
PATRIOT will be sent by mail to any address, postage
free, for same period for \$2.50; to clubs of five or more
(with one copy free to sender of club) \$2.00 per copy.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

from the present time until the week after the Presi-
dential election will be sent to any address, postage
free, for FIFTY CENTS; to clubs of five or upwards
for THIRTY-FIVE CENTS per copy, with one copy free to
sender of club. In every case the money must accom-
pany the order. Now is the time to get up clubs.
Democratic local organizations cannot circulate cheap-
er and more effective campaign literature than news-
papers furnished at these extraordinarily low rates.
Send in your orders addressed to PATRIOT PUBLISHING
CO., HARRISBURG, PA. 28.

BUSH HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

IS OPEN.

D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

PENSIONS.

ALL disabled Soldiers and heirs of

deceased Soldiers who died from consequences
of service in the Army, are entitled to PENSIONS.
80 ARKANSAS allowed after JULY 1, 1880. Send
stamps for full instructions in all kinds of Soldiers'
claims.

J. H. SYMPHERD & CO., Pension Attys.
614 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railroad Station.)

MILBURN, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.

THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find
this Hotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure a
meal, as ALL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes. 4-ly

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI-
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.

WALDO, of the *Practical Farmer*,
advocates sowed corn as a green
manure, and cites, as one of its
advantages, that it can be grown
without losing a crop, as a wheat
stubble can be plowed up and corn
grown and plowed as soon as frosted,
and the field be ready for corn the
next spring.

THE *Connecticut Farmer*, says, with
a great deal of truth, "We know of
no more serious cause of dissatisfaction
to our agricultural fairs, than
the failure of men chosen and an-
nounced as judges to be present and
act. The selections at first are made
carefully and for the most part well,
but it is the exception, rather than
the rule, for the duly appointed com-
mittee men to be on duty. Their
places are filled, as well, perhaps, as
circumstances will admit, but nearly
always at a loss. We urge every
reader of the *Farmer* appointed to
such service to be on hand and do
his best. If that cannot be, notify
the appointing officers before the
week of the fair that they may not be
compelled to choose your substitute
without due care and deliberation."

How Premiums are Won.

By C. T. Leonard—who knows.

The successful competitor in the
price ring of to-day has something
more to do than to go into the field
the first day of the fair, take out an
animal of superior merits and present
him or her for the consideration of
the awarding committee. If he has
a fine thoroughbred cow and is un-
able to lay his hand upon a defective
point, he still has work to do. First
of all, if she belongs to any of the
beef breeds, she must be made fat
enough for the shambles, no matter
what may be the consequent damages.
Then to make her hair smooth and
soft and of good color, she must be
kept in the stable away from the
rain, dew and sunshine. Her horns
must be scraped, sandpapered and
waxed, much time spent in brushing,
combing, &c., before the animal is
ready for the show ring. With sheep
the same fattening process must be
applied, the fleece taken off as early
as February, and blankets sewed on
to supply the place of the lost fleece
and the sheep kept in well littered
stables from shearing time until the
day of exhibition. Then the wool
must be loosened up and stubble
shearing resorted to, in order to make
the body perfectly symmetrical and
of the most approved form, and then
they are ready for the awarding com-
mittees with the statement, "they
were shorn about June 1st in the
usual manner"—(that is, with shears.)

Let it be understood that what I
have said in regard to show animals
at the fairs is not a charge against the
honest intentions of breeders. As a
class they are gentlemen and do not
stoop to any such practices for the
purpose of deceiving customers, but
the time is, when the patrons of our
prominent fairs demand something
more than common stock or good
stock in common condition. They
demand that breeders show the pos-
sibilities of their favorite breeds, and
the man who takes his cows from the
field in only breeding order, with
their hair stiff and faded, or long-
wooled sheep with the fleece short,
dirty and matted, is very likely to be
slighted by nine-tenths of those who
attend these agricultural exhibitions
for the purpose of seeing the best of
the kind and that in the best condi-
tion to be seen.

ALTHOUGH it is by no means so
difficult to make a lean pig thrive and
alter his condition, when the feeder
commences operations, as to effect
the same change in a lean sheep,
heifer or ox, still a grave mistake is
incurred whenever the young animal
is allowed to decline in flesh, and not
kept constantly advancing in condi-
tion.

Mr. S. J. WOOLLEY, Franklin
county, Ohio, says his farm could not
be depended on for a crop of corn in
a wet season, though quite sure to
give thirty to forty bushels per acre
in a dry summer, but after drainage
it produced sixty to eighty bushels
without a single failure.

TWICE as much fodder can be pro-
duced on a given surface when the
forage plant is allowed to grow as a
cultivated crop and reach a certain
degree of maturity, than when, as in
pasture, it is continually cropped off
and trodden down.

Joseph Harris in *Practical Farmer*.

I have seen an article in an agri-
cultural paper saying that the English
objected to our hogs because they
were too fat, and the editor advised
us to feed less corn and more barley.
This is all very well; but if our hogs
are too fat (which I very much
doubt), the way to correct the diffi-
culty is not merely by feeding less
corn, but by introducing better
breeds and adopting a better system
of feeding and management. A large,
lean hog does not furnish the pork or
bacon which either the American or
English market requires. Large
boned, lean hogs are not scarce. If
the improved breeds are too fat, it is
because we do not manage them
properly. We may have to let them
get more growth before we fatten
them. Instead of selling them at
nine or ten months old, we may have
to keep them till they are fifteen or
eighteen months old. Keep them in
a thrifty, growing condition. In the
summer and autumn, the wood will
consist principally of grass or corn
fodder; in the winter we can feed
corn, bran, ensilage, etc. The point
is to keep the pigs constantly gaining
till they are shut up to fatten.

In this section a good plan would
be to have the pigs come in May,
June or July. The sow and little
pigs should run out every day to
grass. The sow should have slops,
or anything that would favor the
production of milk. Feed her liber-
ally. As soon as the little pigs are
old enough to eat, give them some
cooked or soaked corn, or oat or
barley meal with all the skimmed
milk you can spare. Nothing is so
good for little pigs as milk. Success
in raising pigs profitably depends
largely on feeding liberally till the
pigs are three or four months old.
Let them have the run of a grass or
clover pasture, and after harvest they
will do well on the wheat stubbles.
The cost of raising pigs in this way
is very little. In the winter they will
need richer food. They should have
dry, warm quarters, with plenty of
clean straw. Where cows or cattle
are fed grain or oil cake, or where
the new system of ensilage is prac-
ticed, the pigs will to a considerable
extent pick up their own living. In
my case, we give them warm slops
twice a day during winter. They
may seem to be getting too fat, but
this will not hurt them. I like to see
them in good condition when turned
out to grass in the spring. And till
the grass is abundant and nutritious
I should feed the pigs night and
morning with the same food they
have had during the winter.

With good pasture well bred pigs
that have been properly cared for
during the winter, will keep fat and
thrifty with little or no extra food.
They will be in a healthy growing
condition, and can be fattened in
three or four weeks, at any time
deemed desirable.

As the potato plant is propagated
by its tuber, after the manner of a
bud or cutting, the effort made by
the plant to produce its flowers and
seeds must be a waste of power,
which detracts from the desired crop
—the tubers. We (Mark Lane Ex-
press) know an instance in which a
six-acre field of potatoes was tested
to show the truth of this postulate;
three rows had the blossoms cut off
and three rows were left intact, al-
ternately all over the field, and the pro-
duce of the rows which had been de-
prived of the flowers showed a very
marked increase over that of the
rows which had not been so treated.

If we can apply to our manure
heap something that will absorb and
retain the gases, we prevent loss.
Perhaps the best of all absorbents is
charcoal, and in an agricultural sense
this means all forms of carbon. But
the cheapest of all absorbents for the
farmer is dry earth. Our finely pul-
verized clays are capable of taking up
and retaining a large amount of fer-
tilizing matter. Land plaster or
gypsum is also valuable, and it has
the power to fix ammonia, and a very
small amount of it scattered in the
stable or over the compost heap will
stop the escape of gases.

A WRITER in the *Ohio Farmer* says
that he is not an old wheat raiser,
but has not lived the last few years to
no purpose, and thinks he has struck
the keynote of success in raising
wheat, in a thorough fitting of the
soil before sowing the seed, and he is
convinced that a poor piece of land,
dragged, rolled and then refitted un-
til the ground is as mellow as an "ash
heap," will produce a better yield of
wheat than a rich piece of land poorly
plowed, half dragged, and the seed
scattered among the lumps and
clods, and a portion of it without
covering or any chance to germinate
and obtain a hold.

Mr. WM. M. SINGERLY, proprietor
of the *Philadelphia Record*, has a 600
acre farm, and after five years' ex-
perience in sowing cows, recommends
that system as much more profitable
than pasturing.

For a safe, steady, nutritious,
healthy, universally available and
everywhere procurable feed for wean-
ed lambs, there is nothing which is
for a moment comparable to wheat
bran.

By W. T. Chamberlain.

Repeatedly while I was travelling
in Illinois recently, farmers said to
me, "How is it that you eastern
writers are all the time talking about
manure?" And I always answered
from my firm belief, "You'll begin to
write and talk about it too before
long." Last week in a western agri-
cultural paper an Illinois man almost
deplores the fact that he has got to
draw out 100 loads of manure before
he can put in his winter wheat! I
wanted to comfort him by telling him
that on the writer's little farm of 130
acres, we have just finished applying
over 400 loads of home-made manure
to our Winter wheat ground. On this
manure question at the West I am
sure we will soon see "a change come
o'er the spirit of their dream." Even
in immensely fertile Illinois, where on
millions of acres Nature has deposited
black, rich earth to the depth of
three feet before you reach the clay,
even there I notice that on the best
farms the corn is fed on the place to
cattle and hogs, and that clover and
timothy follow corn and other grain
in suitable and wise rotation. And
these farms are best because the fer-
tility has thus been wisely retained
and developed in the soil. But where
corn has followed corn for a series of
years and been sold off of the place,
the productiveness has greatly dimi-
nished. Ohio, with originally not so
rich and deep a soil, has been through
the same experience, and been forced
to enter on a recuperative system of
agriculture, and to-day our crops,
especially our wheat, among our best
farmers, are far better than they were
twenty years ago. Last year there
came up to the State Board of Agri-
culture well attested yields of over
40 bushels of wheat per acre from
nearly every county in the State.
Ohio is yearly increasing her ferti-
lity.

Flouring Wheat.

Correspondent of *Practical Farmer*.

Farmers who do not purchase their
family flour will find it to be a very
good plan to get their year's grist
floured at one time. This has been
my practice for several years, and I
could not be induced to go back to the
old way. There is a saving of sev-
eral days' time in going to mill, a bet-
ter grade of flour is made, and then
the flour improves with age if properly
kept. I generally wait until about
the first of November, and then go
to mill and put in the day, seeing the
grist ground and sacking the flour
myself. Have your miller make an
extra good grade of "middlings" for
you, and sack that also. It will
make an excellent addition to your
buckwheat cakes next winter, and
come handy about the house in vari-
ous ways. The flour should be put
in paper sacks, and corded up in
some cool, dry place out of the way
of rats and mice. If you have a
good miller, try my plan; otherwise
buy your flour.

To make a pound of pork requires,
theoretically, four pounds of corn,
allowing for waste, undigested mat-
ter and for the sustenance of life. It
is scarcely possible that a pound of
pork can be produced on less than
this. In practice the best results at-
tained have approached this very
closely, and four and a half pounds of
corn have produced a pound of pork.
But as mixed food is more healthful
than all corn, there is no economy in
feeding waste milk, boiled small po-
tatoes, cut clover and other such
food. Pork at the worst can be
made for the price of four and a
half pounds of corn.

If farmers would look at the heav-
ily freighted railway trains as they
speed onward to our large cities from
the rural districts, bearing daily away
thousands of bushels of grain, butter,
stock and other agricultural products,
ultimately to find their way to the sea,
and add to this the fact that at least
one-fourth of what is consumed on
the farm is lost from improperly con-
structed barnyards, and finds its way
at last to the same great reservoir of
waste, they could readily understand
why there is an annual reduction of
the fertility of the soil.

If farmers' sons and daughters
could but realize the fact that hence-
forth agriculture must become more
and more of an intellectual pursuit;
that a better education in each of the
natural sciences is to be an essential
qualification as to fitness for it, in or-
der to render it more lucrative, then
they will cease to regard it as a life
of constant drudgery, and learn to
look upon it in the true light—the
world's best occupation, directed by
science.

A CONNECTICUT farmer planted half
a field with potatoes fit for the table,
and the other half with small seed.
He tells *The American Cultivator* that
when he dug the crop he became con-
vinced that it would have been money
in his pocket had he bought good-
sized tubers, even at \$10 a bushel,
instead of using the cullings.

LIME is rarely needed as a direct
food, there being enough of it for
that purpose in nearly all soils. It
acts upon insoluble matter in the
soil, however, making it accessible to
the roots of plants, and it also has a
beneficial mechanical effect upon cer-
tain soils.