

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

— ALSO —

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

— AND —

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

ALLEGHENY STREET, HUNES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Business Cards.

HARNES MANUFACTORY
In Garman's New Block,
BELLEFONTE, PA. 1-ly

F. P. BLAIR, JEWELER,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.
All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street,
under Brockerhoff House. 4-1f

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS ONLY.
J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row,
All the Standard Patent Medicines, Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately prepared. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c. 4-1f

LOUIS DOLL,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
Brockerhoff Row, Allegheny street,
Belleville, Pa. 1-ly

E. C. HUNES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE,
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 4-1f

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.
Receive Deposits
And Allow Interest.
Discount Notes.
Buy and Sell
Gov. Securities,
Gold and Coupons.
JAMES A. BRAUER, President.
J. D. SURGART, Cashier. 4-1f

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE
R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after May 1, 1880.
Leaves Snow Shoe 7:20 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 8:10 A. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 10:25 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11:15 A. M.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2:00 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 3:45 P. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 5:15 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6:05 P. M.
General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.
ROAD—Time-Table, April 29, 1880:
Exp. Mail, WESTWARD. EASTWARD. Exp. Mail.
4:30 P. M. Williamsport. 7:30 A. M. 4:45
8:30 6:51 " " 7:32 8:55
7:09 6:51 " " 7:42 8:56
7:52 6:47 " " 7:52 9:02
7:42 6:33 " " 7:55 9:13
7:30 6:23 " " 8:03 9:19
7:18 6:12 " " 8:10 9:26
7:06 6:08 " " 8:15 9:32
6:54 5:57 " " 8:23 9:39
6:42 5:48 " " 8:30 9:45
6:30 5:45 " " 8:35 9:50
6:18 5:35 " " 8:41 9:57
6:06 5:25 " " 8:44 10:04
5:54 5:15 " " 8:50 10:10
5:42 5:01 " " 8:56 10:17
5:30 4:50 " " 9:00 10:24
5:18 4:43 " " 9:04 10:31
5:06 4:33 " " 9:11 10:38
4:54 4:20 " " 9:17 10:45
4:42 4:15 " " 9:21 10:51
4:30 4:05 " " 9:27 10:58

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

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg..... 4 25 a m
" " Lock Haven..... 9 40 a m
" " Renovo..... 10 55 a m
" " arrives at Erie..... 7 55 p m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 9 20 a m
" " Harrisburg..... 10 50 a m
" " Williamsport..... 2 40 p m
" " arrives at Renovo..... 4 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at
Leaves at Philadelphia..... 4 35 p m
PART LINE leaves Philadelphia..... 11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg..... 8 45 p m
" " Williamsport..... 3 20 p m
" " arrives at Lock Haven..... 8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven..... 6 40 a m
" " Harrisburg..... 11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia..... 3 45 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo..... 10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven..... 11 25 a m
" " Philadelphia..... 12 40 a m
" " Williamsport..... 4 10 p m
" " arrives at Harrisburg..... 7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo..... 8 55 p m
" " Lock Haven..... 9 45 p m
" " Williamsport..... 11 05 p m
" " arrives at Harrisburg..... 2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia..... 7 00 a m

EAST LINE leaves Williamsport..... 12 25 a m
" " arrives at Harrisburg..... 3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia..... 7 25 a m

ERIE MAIL West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & A. R. R. Express 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. R. R. Express north.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with N. Y. & P. R. R. train.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. & A. R. R. R. R. with Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with N. Y. & P. R. R. R. at and at Williamsport with A. V. R. R. R.
Passenger 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.
WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Superintendent.

CHILARD HOUSE,
CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS,
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house, prominent in a city famed for its comfortable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any first-class hotel in the country. Owing to the stringency of the times, the price of board has been reduced to \$3.00 per day.
J. M. KIBBIN,
Manager.

BUSH HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
IS OPEN.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

PENSIONERS.
ALL disabled Soldiers and heirs of deceased Soldiers who died in consequence of wounds in the Army, are entitled to PENSIONS and ARREARS allowed after JULY 1, 1880. Send stamps for full instructions in all kinds of Soldiers' claims.
J. H. SPYERD & CO., Pension Attys'
No. 614 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
(Opposite the Railroad Station),
MILSBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.

THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find this hotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure a seat on ALL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes. 47

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 State Board of Agriculture of Ohio gives the wheat yield per acre for this year at 17 2-10 bushels. This is said to be the largest yield since 1850, when it reached 18 bushels. It speaks well for the character of Ohio farmers that their wheat yield should be so slightly diminished after thirty years of continued production. We should be glad to know that Centre county farmers could make so good a showing.

THE short hay crop of the present season is causing many a farmer anxious thought as to how he will get his stock through the winter. To such we commend the following from *Home and Farm*:

Horses can work well, and remain in good condition, on corn and oats ground together, with straw for coarse fodder. There seems to be a prevalent opinion among farmers that hay is necessary to the health and condition of horses, even if they have a sufficient allowance of grain; but this is quite erroneous. The corn and oats ground together furnish an excellent and well balanced ration for horses, but, of course, too concentrated to feed alone. Wheat straw contains no injurious elements, but is not sufficiently nutritious to feed alone; yet it is as healthy as hay to furnish bulk in the ration. The corn and oats fed with the straw will compensate its deficiencies, and constitute a wholesome, well balanced ration.

Prospects of the Wheat Market.

W. F. Ford, the statistician of *Bradstreet's*, has made a careful estimate of the wheat crop of 1880 and has arrived at the conclusion that, in spite of an apparent surplus of 27,000,000 bushels over the world's needs, prices probably will be well maintained. The gross yield of this country has been 455,649,000 bushels, of which 190,000,000 bushels will be available for export. The countries most noticeably short are Great Britain, 120,000,000; France, 42,000,000; Germany, 20,000,000; Holland and Belgium, 14,500,000; and Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, together about 11,000,000. The remaining European States have small surpluses, the greatest, Austria-Hungary, reaching about 20,000,000 bushels, while in no other case does the excess go above 6,000,000 bushels. Russia is credited with a surplus of 5,000,000 bushels; but even this trifling amount is more apparent than real, since a very large import of rye and Indian corn will be necessary to make good the failure in these staple crops. Altogether, our market prospects are fair.

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 all kinds of plows.

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 Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money.

THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the combine that which is now lost.

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

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Extracts and Comments.
Give hens constant access to lime in some form. Hens must have the raw material in order to manufacture shells; they can not make them of nothing—*Home and Farm.*

Eggs are selling at fair prices now, and it will pay to help your hens do their very best. Lime is essential, and can be provided in no better nor more convenient form than that of old plaster or powdered oyster shells. Give the hens thoughtful and generous treatment in all particulars and they will give abundant returns.

Report on a field of corn at Hewlett's, Long Island, belonging to the *Rural New Yorker*, made Oct. 12th, 1880. Size of plot, 310 ft. by 122 1/2, or 87 of an acre of corn—"Blunt's Dent"—sown by machine in rows four feet three inches apart, and each single kernel intended to be 15 inches from its neighbors. Flat culture, with, as we understand, 300 pounds of Mapes' special corn fertilizer harrowed in broadcast before planting, 100 pounds of the same when the corn was six inches high, and 100 pounds of potato special when about 18 inches high. From a judicious selection of stalks and careful measurement and weighing, we find the total yield was 227 bushel baskets of corn on the cob, or 261 bushels upon an acre.

We also shelled and weighed a quantity and ascertained the gross weight of three and seven-eighths baskets to be 136 pounds, or 35 1/2 to one bushel, and further that 35 pounds of corn in the ear gave 28.95 pounds of grain and 6.05 of cob, and measured 17 1/4 quarts.

This calculation showed that the equivalent of 261 bushels of corn on the cob was 139 1/4 bushels of grain, and about three bushels or a little more which Mr. Carman had selected from the most prolific stalks, and had already placed in the barn, or a grand total of about 142 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

ROBERT J. DODGE, C. E., Pres't Farmers' Club, American Institute.
W. B. HARRISDAW, F. C. S., Chemist, N. Y. State Agric'l Society.
L. C. BENEDICT, Ed. N. Y. World.

We quote the above from the *Rural* of last week. In referring to the report editorially the *Rural* accepts it, and returns thanks to "those who for five hours worked diligently for the data upon which it is based." Well, we do not question its accuracy. The high character of the *Rural* itself and of the gentlemen whose names are attached to the report are sufficient guarantees of fair dealing in the matter. We submit, however, that since the entire crop covered but seven-eighths of an acre, the report would have carried a much "better face" to the average farmer if the committee or three or four other smart fellows had set to work and husked it all out, and actually weighed and measured the entire crop. This would have been much better "data" upon which to base a report, and could have been easily accomplished with "five hours diligent work."

Success with Late Planted Corn.

A. B. Allen in Tribune.
For soiling stock and supplying my table with green corn the past season, I began to plant the last week in April, and so continued to the 23rd of July. The last patch was the Evergreen Sweet. This was done in rows four feet apart, and the kernels dropped three inches apart in the row. The rows ran north and south, and I made them this distance apart in order to let the sun well in during September and October, which I thought would be much better for the growth of the crop than if closer together. I preferred drills instead of hills, as I did not expect the corn planted so late could produce good ears, but would answer well for soiling. September 5th the corn began to tassel, on the 12th, to silk. I then commenced cutting for soiling, the stalks generally were five to nearly seven feet high. Some few ears were well filled by October 16, and were picked for the table. No doubt I should have had many more at this time had the corn been planted in hills three feet apart or so in the rows, instead of the kernels being drilled in only three inches apart. The latest stalks left for soiling remained green till November 1. This shows how easy it is to grow corn for soiling from the 1st of July (when I began this season to cut for that purpose), on to November, four months, in the latitude of about 40°, where I have my summer residence. One thus obviates the want of pasture for stock in a summer or autumn drouth. Corn is the most reliable of all feed at this time, for if properly cultivated it will grow sufficiently for soiling, however dry the season may prove.

"Stock Poor."

Many a farmer is kept poor by keeping too much stock, says the *Massachusetts Ploughman*. He would be prosperous if the stock was of the right kind. It does not pay to keep cows through the winter that are dry pretty much all the time. It does not pay to keep over a lot of lean and fractions steers in the expectation that they will make good working cattle by waiting long enough. All such animals should be sold to those who have more food in store than their present poor owners. Good stock—superior stock—pays for itself all the time. A herd of cows is well worth wintering that will pay in milk and butter many times more than the cost of their keep. No other kind ought, therefore, to be allowed on a farm. When cows show beyond a question that they cannot give milk enough nor milk good enough to pay for their support and yield a liberal profit besides, it is time they were disposed of on almost any terms that will clear them off the farm. It is the same with all creatures that are an encumbrance on the farm instead of a profit; let them be put off without delay, and let the so-called sentiment in the case be eradicated by healthier considerations of what constitutes thrifty and profitable farming. The farmer owes it to himself to clean out everything that is trash and worthless, and begin and build up on a sound basis. The more poor stock he keeps the poorer he is in consequence himself.

Keeping Lard Sweet.

Cor. of Country Gentlemen.
I am surprised to learn through the different papers how few persons know that in order to keep lard sweet the year through, they must, in trying it, leave the fat in the kettle with the scraps until they rise to the top perfectly brown. This removes all watery substance and gives the lard a rich delicious flavor, besides making it more solid. To make it white, it must be tried on a very cold day, and cooled as quickly as possible in shallow pans. Lard prepared in this way will keep good and sweet

There is profit in feeding calves liberally the first year.

through the warmest summer. I give this for the benefit of others; I have tried it for many years.

The Horse's Punishment.

From the *Williamette Farmer*.
A horse appreciates a comfortable-fitting harness as much as he does a properly-fitted shoe. The latter, when set too tight, or with a nail driven into or too near the sensitive tissues, produces positive lameness. Under this condition of things he is promptly taken to the shop for relief. But he may suffer nearly as much from the chafing of a badly-fitted collar or a narrow belly-band, drawn too tight. Or from a check-rein shortened up so as to form of itself one of the severest of punishments. Either of these conditions will produce restiveness in the duller brute, and in the case of an animal of nervous temperament, and having a thin sensitive skin, he is liable to become frantic—the obtuse owner or driver seldom appreciating the origin of the difficulty.

No greater evidence can be advanced to establish a horse's entire submissiveness than his willingness to pull against the collar with a portion of the breast surface denuded of its skin, and showing the highest possible state of sensibility. The average horse will do this, shrinking at every step. A horse learns to dread the approach of the master or driver, with harness in hand, if this has previously been a source of torment, or even discomfort. A horse properly handled for a period, in a well-fitted harness, then chancing to fall into the hands of a bungler, will at once detect the undue tightness or looseness of the strap, and will not settle down to his usual gait, contentedly, while the irregularity remains. A spirited horse may, under such an irritating influence, do from downright fear what may be wrongly charged as viciousness. Heavy strokes of the whip may fall upon the irritated beast only to be followed by evil results.

Among the every-day torments to which the horse is subjected, we will enumerate the following: 1st. A braded breast. 2d. Inflamed back from defective saddle or harness pad. 3d. Sore mouth from a too tight gag rein, a severe bit or both. 4th. A sore tail from too tight or illy made crupper. 5th. An abrasion under the body, caused by a too tight or badly-fitted belly band. 6th. Irritation of the eyes from blinders being strapped too close together, or on the other hand are allowed to swing around, first striking one eye and then the other. 7th. Ears chafed by the brow band being placed too high, or by metallic rosettes with a sharp outer rim, the base of the ear pressing across this at every motion. 8th. The excessive fatigue of all the structures of the neck under the influence of the bearing rein. The bearing rein, if made taut, and kept so for any considerable length of time, is a source of great discomfort to all horses, and an insufferable torment to many. A taut rein can be used with entire propriety on horses of fine easy up-carriage, especially while in motion; but if the muscles and bony structure of the neck extend forward horizontally from an upright shoulder, rather than striking out from a slanting shoulder, then the most intense suffering will be inflicted by straining the neck up to an angle entirely unnatural to the animal, especially if this strain be long kept up. To strain a culprit by thumbs, till only his toes touch the ground, is certainly one of the severest admissible punishments that can be inflicted upon mortal, and the check rein is undoubtedly akin to it, in its extreme application.

W. H. White in Country Gentleman.
We have the oft repeated testimony of many farmers, who have tried the experiment, that changing the locality of seed increases the productiveness of many kinds of crops. It is therefore reasonable (although the why and wherefore is not generally understood) that there is something in it, although, after all, I think that equally good if not better results may be obtained by a judicious system of selection, culture and rotation on different sections of the same farm. It is my opinion, corroborated by experience and observation, that a system of selecting seed and planting only the most perfect of its kind, would obviate all difficulty and complaint of poor crops and seed, arising from this source. For example, in planting potatoes, plant none less in size (and those whole) than a hen's egg, and no overgrown tubers, and follow this with a regular rotation, not growing related crops on the ground oftener than once in three to five years. Select the best, most perfect kernels of wheat, sowing only such; also the best and most perfect of all kinds of seeds, taking pains to save from the best representatives of the variety. Instead of deterioration as we often hear, improvement in both quantity and quality will then result. I know farmers who instead of pursuing such a course, sell the best because it brings a better price in market, and then they go to others for seed, or plant such as is left of their own after the best is disposed of, and then complain that their crops deteriorate, whereas, had they pursued the course indicated above, in a few years their crops, as well as their purses would greatly improve.

Now all the silent fields are brown and bare. And all the singing birds are gone away; But peaceful calm is in the busy air, And we, content, can watch the sweet decay.
For so the hay is saved, the corn, the wheat, The honey from a thousand scented towers, While russet apples, delicately sweet, Hang where once hung the pink-white apple flowers.

In agriculture there are any amount of theories, but there are a great many more facts; these have to be dug out of the soil; but theories can be spun in the armchair at any time.

There is profit in feeding calves liberally the first year.

Keeping Winter Apples.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* says: That water is not injurious to the keeping of apples even when actually in contact with them, is shown by the fact that they keep perfectly well on the ground under leaves all winter. A friend of mine living in Montreal says that seeing some very fine Fameuses exposed for sale in that city, he inquired how they were kept. He learned they were part of the cargo of a canal boat which had sunk in the canal and frozen in before it could be raised. When this was effected in the spring, it was found that the cargo of apples, which would not have kept longer than January in the air, had been preserved perfectly in water. An old custom of burying apples in the ground the same as roots, for winter storage, also demonstrates that moisture in contact with apples does not necessarily cause rotting. In Russia I understand that apples are preserved in tight barrels with water, in the way practiced in this country with cranberries. On the other hand, apples keep perfectly in dry cellars, as many fruit growers can testify. What then is the essential requisite for the safe winter keeping of this fruit? Simply, I believe, the preservation of a low uniform temperature as near the freezing point of water as possible. This can be maintained in dry cellars, but much more easily and perfectly, I think, in wet ones. The presence of water has a controlling power over the variations of temperature near the freezing point, as all know who have had to keep water in a cold cellar to keep it from freezing. The moisture does no harm to the apples.

Care of Harness.

The *Harness Journal* has a very useful article on this subject, which we condense as follows: A harness that has been upon a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. It, after being taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the shape given it while wet, and when forced to its original form, damage is done the stitching and the leather.

The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable; this can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that, to preserve a harness, the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed, treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.

To Keep Seed Pure.

W. H. White in Country Gentleman.
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