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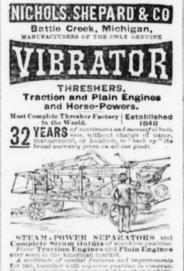
For Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Dis ase, Pain in the Back, Inability to Retain on Expel the Urine, Catarrh of the Bladder, Burning or Painful Urinating, Brick Dust Deposit Affections of the Spine, Nervous Debility, Fe male Weakness, and all Diseases of the Affec

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make all the difference between profit Farmers and Threshermen are invited and loss. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

Common Scrubs? A few days since we heard this question by one farmer, who seemed labor required in extra feeding. In giving this particular combination of to be somewhat sceptical upon the subject of the superiority of the little Jerseys, of another, who owned sevtions that may be made. eral. The reply was entirely satisfactory to us, but failed to convince the sceptic. We find the following record in a recent number of the Country Gentleman, and transfer it to

The Centre Democrat. Her sire was Bullion 3079. BELLEFONTE, PA Amherst, N. H.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IN THE INTELLI GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experies

Decry 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.

For progressive farm work, mar

keting produce, hauling out manure

or getting up wood, there is nothing

quite equal to good sleighing. The

result will be that the year 1881

opens with a send off that will do

much to insure agricultural success

Whatever work is got out of the way

in winter, will greatly facilitate pro-

gress when the busy season fairly

THE question "Wherewithal shall

we manure?" is of more vital im-

portance to the farmer than perhaps

any other which enters into his calcu-

lations. All who properly appreciate

THE shortness of last season's hay

crop will soon begin to be severely

felt by the stock. The scarcity of

hay has induced--perhaps compelled

-many persons to undertake to win-

ter their young stock at least upon

straw alone, and possibly up to this

They may seem full fed, and have

the appearance of being healthy and

appearances are sometimes deceptive.

winter has been an unusually harone upon stock, testing to the utmos

their capacity to withstand severe

weather. While possibly straw-fed

cattle may seem to be in fairly good

condition now, they will undoubtedly

soon show a marked failure unless

better rations are given them from now on. Of course, in times of

scarcity like the present it is wise

possible way, but we do not believe

t wise to stint the stock, and partic

plarly the growing stock. If you

have not the feed to carry all your

would be wise to sell some, and bring

the feed and the fed nearer a balance.

Clean, bright straw will answer very

well to "fill up" on, and healthy

young cattle will manage to extract

a good deal of nutriment from it, but

it is not sufficient, of itself, to carry

any stock, whether young or old,

profitably through such a winter as

this. A fair ration of some coarse

grain-say corn and cob ground to-

gether, and mixed with an equal

quantity, by measure, of bran-will

National Live Stock Journal.

begins.

High Feeding the Cheapest Manure.

LJR

We have often discussed the effect of dairying in carrying off fertility in the sale of milk or cheese. The thoughtful dairyman will seek some means of compensation for this loss. The greatest real loss occurs when the cows are very poorly kept, and the same commercially-that is, the receive no food but what they obtain three elements for which all commerfrom a scanty pasture and the hay put up for winter feeding. They do not produce as much as when well kept, and, of course, not as much fertility is carried off, but what is same elements can be purchased in carried off is wholly taken from the land and no means of compensation provided. Poor feeding is a slow process of starvation, not only of cattle, but of the soil. And, unfortunately, poor feeders take much less pains to save what little manure their cattle make than good feeders. In many cases, scarcely a load of good manure to the cow goes back upon the land in a form to do any good. the principal part of it being washed

away into the nearest stream. Let us suppose that common, spare feeding produces 3,000 lbs. of milk

per cow. This contains about 120 ibs. of caseine and 21 lbs. of ash, and it would carry off some 19 lbs. it will find interesting reading in an of nitrogen, 6 lbs. of phosphoric acid it will find interesting reading in an and 5 lbs. of potash. These are the so that this extra ration would reim-article headed "High Feeding the valuable manurial elements carried burse all these elements for the off in the milk of poorly-fed cows. whole milk production, and leave a found in another column of this page, If we estimate the nitrogen at its surplus of 331 lbs. of nitrogen, 30 and for which we are indebted to the National Line Stork Journal. ash at Sc. per pound, the value ried off in the milk will be \$4.54; and this is more than the profits on 3,000 lbs, of milk from a cow. But this is not all the loss; to this must be added the loss through careless-

loss in the milk. Let it be noted that under this spare feeding the cow gets her food of time they may look passing well. support, and enough besides to produce 3,000 lbs. of milk; and it is certain that all extra food will go to hearty, but here, as well as elsewhere, on flesh above her normal condithe production of milk, or to lay tion. Midwinter is here, and so far the be deducted from this extra food is but it is an easier matter to train the extra production of milk, the balance of the fertilizing matter it contains may be credited to the manure, and should go to replace the way to teach them is a good oppor-elements in the 3,000 lbs of milk. tunity for doing so. If there is naught Now, a good cow, under good feeding, to hinder a wild heifer from running, should produce 6,000 lbs. of milk; and if her fears prompt her to run, and it often happens that the same she can and will run. On the conand it often happens that the same cow that only produces 3,000 lbs. trary, if she cannot run, in a short under common feeding, will double that quantity of product under judi-from habit, and habit is one of the cious high feeding. Now let us con-sider what addition must be made to world for either brute or man. If economy to "save feed" in every her ration to double her product of you want to transform a wild heifer milk. It has been pretty well settled into a well-behaved, well-trained cow that it takes two-thirds of the food you must be patient and exhibit no of a cow for her support, without in- temper. Never strike or kick her. crease of weight or production of milk; and if this be reliable data, with you, and learn that you will not stock until spring, and do it well, it would be wise to soll some and being duction.

of poorly-fed cows, the feeder will handle her very gently. hetter accomplish his object by se- not to pinch the teats. lecting such foods as will furnish the great source of trouble. A cow largest percentage of the constitu- naturally wishes to be rid of her ents of the soil carried off, and at the milk. She stands quietly until some same time be best adapted to the production of milk. If the dairyman that hurts, when she kicks and runs. would reimburse the the soil for the By allowing such a course a few drafts upon it in the production of milk, he must use purchased food, or that not grown upon the soil he would improve. And the question to be first determined is, can he afford it? for milking in that; or, next best, to We presume it will be admitted that tie them, using them very quietly. he can afford it, if the increased quantity of milk yielded will fully mals unless he can control them and pay for the purchased food, and Are the Jersey Cows Better than Our leave the increased value of the man- to chastise the ignorant. ure as profit; for in this case he will keep up the fertility of his land with-Good Farmers Need Not Fear Competition.

any other cow I have. A recent test that build the bones. It will also be of her milk gave 30 per cent. cream. seen that the commercial value of the mineral elements in this combined ration of 8 lbs. per day for 240 days or 1920 lbs. of food per cow, is \$18. 55, while its cost is supposed to be only \$14.40; and it can be purchased in more than half of all the dairy districts for this sum. We give this table also to show pointedly to the dairyman that he can produce fertilizers cheaper by purchasing extra food for his cows, than he can buy cial manures are valued-nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are cheaper in this ration, at its whole cost in market, than the same weight of the any other form, and these fertilizing elements purchased in food are to be depended upon.

But let us see whether the dairy. man gets also a return for this extra food in milk. In the case we have supposed of a good cow sparely kept and giving 3,000 lbs. of milk in a season, the addition of 8 lbs. per day to her food would be quite sure to produce 3,000 additional lbs. of milk. But suppose we reduce the calculation to 2,000 additional pounds of milk. This, at 80c. per hundred (a low price,) would bring \$16, or more than the whole ration would cost. Now, the whole 5,000 lbs. milk would contain 32 lbs. of nitrogen, 10 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 9 lbs. of potash; lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 16 lbs of The cows should be given potash. this extra ration while on scanty pasture, and the pasture would constantly improve instead of being impoverished

We are anxious to turn the attention of dairymen to the production ness, which is, no doubt, more than the of their own fertilizers, and we think a careful study of these figures will show that old dairy districts may im-prove the fertility of their lands under a system of profitable dairying.

Training Heifers.

It is a very easy matter to train a In most cases, all that must heifer to stand quietly to be milked, in the stable, make as little fuss and In making this addition to the food as few slaiming motions as possible Be careful This is the careless milker has given a sqeeze times the babit will be confirmed. The best way to manage, if you have no stable, is to have a tall, well-fenced yard, and teach your heifers to stand control himself. Neither is it right

FAST LINE leaves Wil

arrives at Harrisburg. Philadelphis

ins north. Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day a East, make close connection at Lock Haven

Erie Mail West, Niagara Barton at Lock Haves (appress East, make close connection at Lock Haves Fith B. V. R. B. trains. Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West. Frie Express West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Beeping cars on all might trains. Gen'l Superintendent.

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This house, prominent in a city famed for its com-fortable hotels, is kept in every report equal to any first-class hotels in the country. Owing to the strin-gency of the times, the price of board has been reduced to THERE DOLLARS per day. 16-47 Manager

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(Opposite the Railroad Station,) MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.

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

MONEY To Loan at 6 per Ct. MUNET BY THE MUTUAL LIPE INSUL-ANCE 'O, 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 castom of the complifier to permit the privicipal to remain as long as the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid. Apuly to

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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 SEEUS of all kinds. At present we have on hand and are the anthorized agents for the sale of the SVRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best childe plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam we not make; ask the Keystone and from beas we made at Centre Hall. No better plows that see can be had for the same amount of money to the Centre Hall Complainter. We need say not about the merits of this pienter, as the 2000 now i me in Centre county demonstrates them to be the best MARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest in

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS .- O

MOWEENS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.--OF these we will be Obtome either as separate Mowers, Combined Respers and Mowers, single Harvesters, or as Combined Respers 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 Northewn Generar and Binder. Cail and see it. It is wonderfully perfect. Any boy twolve years old, with one horse, will fol-low and bind all the grain that any Resper with side delivery will cut. It no only binds but glesns, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking an from the stubile that which is now load. THE MCHERERY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR .-

ion of this machine is so well established say nothing about it that the people de Any person wanting one, or in need of not know. Any person wanting one, or in need or repairs for these now in the county, please call. HEEDNER'S PATENT LEVEL TREAD HORSE POWER, for one and two horees, with Patent Speed Regulator. Little Giant Thresher and Cleaner. VICTOR CLOVER HULLER. Sole agents for Cen-

w AGONS, CARRIAGES. BUGGIES and PHLETONS. We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONK-

WARDARS and the sale of the celebrated CONK-LIN WARDA, the reputation of which is an well estab-lished; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WARDARS, Carriages, Phetons and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine cata-logues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. ogues as to styles and propileation. atalogues furnished on application. PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Caynga plaster PLASTER AND the best Nova Socia, at the

They ground as good as the best Nova Scotla, at the low price of \$7.0° per ton. Peruvian Grano sold on offlers only. Phosphates always on hand, Special mannes for illerent crops sold upon orders at manu-factures?

manures for different crops sold upon orders at manu-facturer' prices. POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting. Down and Blife powder on hand and sold at whole-sale prices; also free. OBAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will hen prepared to pay the highest market price for likinds of grain. It is always stocked with the best Anthonic Cail which we sell at lowest price. LIME.—We make the best while lime in the State. Its properties for mechanical and agricultural pur-comes excel al others.

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THIS SCHOOL, as at present con-

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; pletely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furn ed with a bountiful supply of pure water, soft sp

Location healthful and easy of access. Surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their

ork. Discipline, firm and kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to

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The Professional courses are liberal, and are thoroughness nut infortor to those of our hest colle. The state requires a higher order of citizens The times demand it. It is one of the prime old of this school to help to secure it by furnishing in ligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To ond it solicits young persons of good addities good purposes—these who desire to improve the ilme and their tailents, as students. Te all suc promises aid in developing their powers and abunc popurtunities for well paid labor after leaving scho For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

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Is properties for mechanical and agricultural purpose acceleration of an intribution of the properties of the result and agricultural purpose acceleration of the properties of the result and agricultural purpose acceleration of the properties of the result of the res

field, Ps. ven, Ps.

We will suppose the dairyman to give this extra ration, after his cows have gradually become accustomed to it, for 8 months, or 240 days. Let the extra ration consist of 2 lbs. of Country Gentleman, and transfer it to malt sprouts, 2 lbs. of new-process our columns, not because it is a rarely linseed meal, 2 lbs. of wheat bran, and 2 lbs of corn meal per day, given good one for a Jersey, but because it in two feeds. In the following table is better than can be furnished, under we will give the amount of each part like circumstances, by any "scrub" of the ration, its cost for the season, and the amount of nitrogen, phos-

My Jersey cow Nellie D. 3871, and phoric acid, and potash contained in each : her two daughters, Fannie and Bessie,

made 4 pounds of butter from 16 quarts of mixed milk, after scalding IN AND VALUE OF EXTRA RATIO and standing 36 hours before skim ming. The feed was 2 quarts of cob and corn meal to each cow, with upland and meadow hay cut and mixed. Nellie D. is 7 years old, Fannie 3, and Bessie 2 the 30th day of April. She calved May 19th, 1880. Ibs. Ibs. Ibs. The first 7 days cream from her milk, after taking off her calf, was churned 2 40 10 56 15 5 7 10 4 32 June 12th, and made 71 pounds of butter; the next 7 days she made 8

This table will be instructive to those who have not studied the commercial value of fertilizers. They may also be surprised at the small com-

cannot be excelled by any Jersey cow. At the time of this test her As we have often stated, corn meal is water, let it be food. Water they not in milk better this winter than but poor is nitrogen and the elements clean as possible,

out any expenditure save that of the

From the Country Ge

In this age of steam transportation, the failure of crops in one country, food, mentioned below, we present it or in a single locality, has really little only as one out of many combinaeffect on market prices, except in small markets difficult of access. There is usually a failure of crops somewhere every year, but this only makes a market for the surplus of another country, and there is little chance of breadstuffs reaching starvation prices. Another lesson to be heeded is the fact that nearly always there is more difference between the highest and lowest prices for any product than there is between one year and another. The inference is obvious-the man that puts his produce into market in first-class condition, and the one who produces the biggest crops per acre, are the men who have little to fear from competition.

> I NEVER knew any one that was too good or too smart to be a farmer. The blue sky, the balmy breezes and green fields never tainted any pure man's morality or dwarfed any noble man's intellectual ability.

Ewes in lamb should, as far as practicable, be fed and sheltered separate from the non-breeding animals, as the crowding and more rapid movements of the latter are apt to result injuriously.

IF fowls must run short of food or

pounds, and continued fully up to that quantity for 3 months, when the drouth cut the feed off so as to gradually lessen the quantity of milk. The quality and color of her butter paritive manurial value of corn meal.