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Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE ALLEGHENY STREET, HUMES' BLOCK, . . . BELLEFONTE, PA.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 7.24 A. M. 7.24 A. M. Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.25 A. M. Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte Leaves Bellefonte 4.45 P. M., arrives at Snow Sho 7.25 P. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL-ROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880;
Exp. Mail. WESTWARD.

A. M. P. M.
8 10 7 69

Arrive at Tyrone Leave. 7
Leave East Tyrone Leave. 7
" Vail 7
" Fowler 7
" Hannah 7
" Port Matilda 8
" Martha 8
" Julian 8
" Union 111e 8
" Snow Shoe In 8
" Milesburg 8
" Bellefonte 8
" Milesburg 8
" Curtin 9
" Mount Eagle "Howard "Eagleville "Beech Craek "Mill Hall "

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

—(Philadelphia and Erie I
after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia...

"Harrisburg...

"Williamsport...

"Lock Haven...

"Renovo.... " arrives at Erie...
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia... Passengers by this train arrive in Belle-FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia.....

" " Harrisburg..... arrives at Lock Haven PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven.....
Williamsport... arrives at Harrisburg....
Philadelphia... arrives at Harrisburg.....
Philadelphia...
INE leaves Williamsport...

trains north.
rie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day
ress East make close connection at Lock Haver

ake close on the first state of the control of the

GIRARD HOUSE,
CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS,
This house, prominent in a city famed for its comfortable hotels, is kept in every respect eyeal to any
first-class hotels in the country. Owing to the stringency of the times, the price of board has been reduced to THERE DOLLARS per day.

J. WKIBBIN,
1-6-tf

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LAW AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F STREET,
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business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's
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bought and sold.

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\$1000 IN COLD. Will be paid for a cast they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your drugglat for Hop Bitters and try hem before you sleep. Take no other.

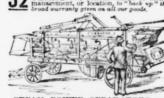
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(from three to six years air dried)



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company to permit the principal to remain as long a the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly bad Apply to CHARLES P. SHERMAN, Attorney-at-law, 527 Court, street, Reading, Pa., or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co.'s Appraiser, Bellefonte, Pa.

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.

Clippings and Comments.

Our implement manufacturers should devise a machine that would drop a kernel of corn every three inches and sow concentrated fertilizers at the same time.—Rural New Yorker.

While they are about it, they might just as well make one that may be adjusted to drop the corn at any distance from one to eighteen inches. In truth what the average farmer wants is a machine that will sow and plant all kinds of seed, from timothy, broad cast, to corn in rows from three to four feet apart, and at any distance in the row within the above limits. There is no good reason why we should be compelled to have two or three sorts of planters or drills on the same farm and not have use for any one of them more than three or four days in a year. Surely it is not beyond the much-boasted skill and ability of our American mechanics to construct a single machine that will do the planting of all the farm crops.

Every farmer must have noticed cat-tle chewing bones, pieces of wood, etc. This comes from some disarrangement of the functions, and needs correcting For this purpose it is said that wood ashes is good.—Farm Journal.

Try again. Wood ashes won't do. Our own cattle have daily access, the year round, to a mixture of eight quarts salt and four quarts woodashes, with a double handful of flower of sulphur stirred through it; and yet there is not one of them that does not munch a bone with the greatest pleasure and gusto whenever opportunity offers.

The Ohio State Agricultural Department reports that the number of hogs raised in the State the past year has de-creased about 20 per cent., while the number of sheep has materially increased .- Record.

That is a feather in Ohio's agricultural cap, and will put money in her agricultural pocket.

A good farmer recently said to us that ford to plow down rye, clover, or any other green crop for the purpose of fer-tilization. Green manuring is a wasteful system, and one of the exploded no tions in agriculture.-Farm Je

Hold on, neighbor! Isn't that a little strong? Green manuring may not be all that is claimed for it by its more enthusiastic advocates, but 'every little helps," you know; and don't you think it just possible that there may exist circumstances under which this system might help a poor farm to a start which it could not get otherwise?

Weed Killing and Weed Culture.

Hon. George Geddes in the Tribune.

All you say about eradicating redby the old-fashioned summer fallow. While we raised wheat in that way

If the ground is foul, we plough it twice between the harvest of the spring crop and the sowing of the wheat, and use other tools besides the plough to cause the seeds of weeds to grow, and to kill foul stuff. The season between barley harvest and wheat-sowing is usually the best in all the year to kill weeds, and if the time is well employed much can be done then in the way of cleaning the land. Among the bad weeds the red-root is destroyed. It came up in the spring crop, but had not time to mature its seeds before harvest and the ploughing and harrowing which came immediately after. Sometimes we plough a cloverfield once, and sow to wheat; in such cases, the redroot will appear in the wheat next summer, if there is red-root seed in the ground. We are not much troubled in this way, as our method of raising spring crops of grain and following on their stubbles with winter wheat has so subdued this nest that we pay but little attention to it

Tillering of Wheat.

C. E. Hewes, in the Country Gentlemen.

I have been much interested in reading the articles of Mr. Blount, and other of your correspondents, upon the "tillering of wheat," and though I am fully in accord with Mr. Blount, not only in regard to tillering, but also of thin sowing (my own experiments leading me to the same conclusions), I have nothing to add to what has been written, thinking that enough of a character which ought to be conclusive has been said, but the discussion of that topic reminds me of an occurrence, the statement of which may provoke other and farther thought and experiment relating to the matter, and prove of service and benefit in other ways.

few years ago, a severe wind of Onondaga and Madison counties early in July, at which time the wheat had headed out, and the berry was fully in milk. The hail-stones were literally chunks of ice, of all shapes and sizes, some of them being five inches long, and from one to two inches in diameter. The storm not only denuded these of their foliage, but stripped young fruit trees of their bark-not merely the trunk and arger branches, but the smaller ones also. Trees were uprooted and buildings unroofed, moved from their foundations and blown down; cattle exposed to its fury were so lacerated that blood by the handful could be scooped from their backs. The wheat straw was broken in small pieces and laid flat, not one being left standing, and in two or three days afterward it was almost entire ly bleached out; corn and osts were pounded out of the ground, and the fields looked as though they had not been planted or sown. Never to my sight was devastation so complete. Many farmers immediately plowed up their fields, sowing buckwheat or corn, or planting some early variety of potatoes; but some who had seeded, and were hopeful that the seeding would survive, and some for other reasons (not having time or seed in some cases), suffered them to remain as the storm had left them.

To the suprise of every one aware of the facts, the wheat roots in the fields thus left sent out new blades, which, in due time, were crowned with full sized and well filled cars, most of the owners reaping as good a harvest (one farmer told me that he thought his was better) as the first would have been, if it had not been destroyed. The harvest was only three or four weeks later than the usual time. You may have published this fact at the time of its occur- help may live. rence, but if so, it may not be amiss to call attention to it again, in view root (pigeon weed—wheat thief— of the discussion on "tillering," and Lithospermum arvense) is true in of the discussion on "tillering," and to live in, follow. cases where winter wheat is raised by the old-fashioned summer fallow. that is worth relating, as it will doubt- of the best sort, if he will follow the less surprise many of your readers, and, it may be, profit them also.

Success in Wheat Growing.

om the American Agriculturis

Mr. D. S. Curtiss in his new work on "Wheat Culture," concludes by saying: "Highest success in Wheatgrowing involves and presumes skillful and intelligent management in other parts of farming, so that he who uniformly secures superior results with wheat and does not impoverish his land or soil cannot well be other than a good farmer, able to secure profitable results in all other farm operations. Hence to become an eminent wheat-grower is to become complete farmer." Mr. Curtiss knows of what he speaks as he has had a wide experience in wheat culture.

Top-Dressing Meadows.

As soon as the first cut of grass is made, an application of well-rotted, finely divided manure may be made with very profitable returns. The manure protects the exposed surfaces of the base of the grass plants from the heat of the sun, and furnishes the necessary nourishment to the roots of the plants. A new growth is soon produced, making the land rofitable either as a pasture or for a cond mowing.

LIME should be harrowed, not

A Few Items for Wheat Growers.

From good seeds only can good crops grow.

Good tillage, with a dozen two-horse loads of good yard manure per acre, will give good wheat if you only drill three pecks of wheat per

The washing of the seed wheat to avoid smut is to be commended. A solution of bluestone of the strength of one pound to a gallon water is used by many. Others use a strong brine, and some dust air-slacked lime over the seed, which are previously moistened.

"Wheat land that gets the benefit of sun and rain for a few weeks be-fore sowing time invariably produces a better crop than that which is ploughed up and sown immediately. This early ploughing is of especial importance when there is a growth of grass or weeds to plough under. The fermentation in the soil of a mass of green vegetable matter and the subsequent settling of the soil seem to have a bad effect on the crop.

I have come to the conclusion that the only sure way to get our wheat land pulverized is to keep a roller in the field and roll each day-or half day if it is very dry-as we plow. since wheat plowing began that would soak a rough, cloddy field so as to make it crumble resulting a large state. make it crumble readily and make a good seed bed, but a very light rain will put in splendid order a field that is rolled fine and smooth.

Experimenting on the depth at following results were obtained. Of MURRAY & GORDON, fifty grains deposited at the depth of eight inches only two came up, and and hail storm passed over a portion | these formed no heads; at seven inches one-fourth came up but formed no heads. Ten out of the fifty came up when covered five inches deep, but had defective heads. At four inches covering there were a few perfect heads, but most were defective. Of those covered three inches all came Clinton counties.

Office opposite Lock Haven National Bank. 20-ly covered only two inches deep.

There is no precise amount of wheat to be sown per acre-no rigid, inflexible rule to be followed, any nure or an artificial fertilizer. Much WILLIAM McCULLOUGH, depends upon the soil; if it be rich, deep, and clean of weeds, the amount seed need not be great. Mr. Mechi, of England, advocates thin sowing, he using only three pecks per acre; but his land is in high culture, thoroughly drained, and clean of all weeds, and every grain strikes its roots deep.

Scarcity of Farm Hands.

This is the cry from all quarters. Rarely, if ever, has it been so difficult for far to get good hands, for both out and in-door work, as now. Wages have advanced, but even high wages do not secure help enough, of the right kind, and this in the face of a foreign immigration aggregating a half million a year.

Where is the remedy for this state of things?

Build houses for laborers to live in—comfortable, cosy houses, with pig-pens, henneries and gardens.

has been that the land owner would selfishly hold every acre of his possessions, refusing to sell to a poor man who would be glad to buy, now it is that there are not half enough small houses in our farming districts where farm and household

The unmarried go away towards the setting sun for lands of their

Let there be a change. Any farmer, if he will, can have help enough, hint here given. If all the farmers would so do, the wail would no longer be heard in the land that farm operations must be restricted because of a dearth of farm hands. Are we right?

Yes, perfectly! Ten years experience has proven it to our entire sat-

Pigs profit by a good run in clover, or fresh grass. They are naturally clean animals, and only become 'pigs" when they have mire and mud holes for a run. Young pigs that are designed for the early winter market should be pushed now by extra feed. A rapid growth at this time will make much difference in the profit of keeping pigs. Pig pork is the best, and young pigs of an early maturing breed should, therefore, be fattened from the start. Sour milk is not enough for them; add grain feed in liberal quantities.

EARTH kept constantly loose and fine, to the depth of 4 to 6 inches about trees or vines, is one of the best mulches, but this on clay soil can only be secured by constant la-bor. An economical method is to mulch with stones, chip-dirt, sawdust, leaves, post litter etc., which, when generously applied, prevents evapor-ation and keeps the soil moist and loose.

THE cow's cud is the true food for reflection.

Professional Cards.

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January 1, 1881. CLEARFIELD, PA. PLLIS L. ORVIS,

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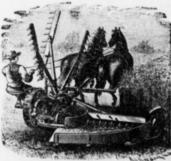


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Its branches in the Patent and Circuit Courts of the one free was a condition of the court of the condition of the condition

1-1 forow that spring crop with wheat. plowed in.