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Leaves Snew Shoe 2.30 P.M., arrives in Bellefonte es Bellefonte 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Sho Leaves Bellefonte 4.45 p. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 7.25 p. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL. Arrive at Tyrone Leave. PM.
Leave East Tyrone Leave. 7 32
Leave East Tyrone Leave. 7 32
Leave East Tyrone Leave. 7 32
Wail Fall Eagle 7 42
Fowler 7 52
Hannah 7 55
Port Matilda 8 00
Martha 8 07
Julian 8 15
Uniouville 8 23
Snow Shoe In 8 32
Milesburg 8 34
Bellefoate 8 43
Milesburg 8 43 Curtin Mount Eagle Howard Eagleville Beech Creek Mill Hall

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Williamsport

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven..... 6 40 and Williamsport... 7 55 and Williamsport... " Williamsport.
" arrives at Harrisburg....
" Philadelphia... DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo...
Lock Haven....
Williamsport...
arrives at Harrisburg...
Philadelphia... ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo.......

Lock Haven.
Williamsport

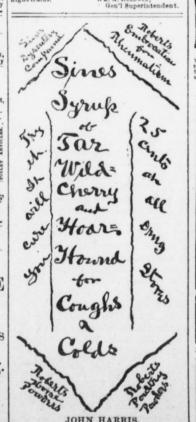
Express West, and to the Williamsport with N. C. A. M. M. W. Krains north.

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BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Centre Democrat.

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

discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, Belleforte, Penni," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

Shall we Manure Corn in the Hill

or Broadcast. Many farmers use a spoonful of bone flour to each hill of corn. This is at the rate of at least a bag or barrel—200 pounds—per acre. The spoonful can only help the corn plant while very young. We should much prefer to sow young. We should much prefer to sow the 200 pounds broadcast, which would exact an influence upon the plants dur-ing the entire season.—Rural New

A question of prime importance

connected with the great staple is the

one used as a title for this article,

and upon it we have somewhat de-

cided convictions in favor of the

position taken by our contemporary

as quoted. It goes without saying

that whatever benefit corn, or any

other plant, derives from the applica-

tion of fertilizers must be obtained

of its ripening comes, to every square cutting time, if any distinction could inch of the ground occupied, and as have been made, it would not have they are sent to the most remote dis- been in favor of the fertilized plants. tances expressly to search for and The stems were in many cases hollow, gather up the food which its rapid and the leaf shorter and lighter, if growth and development require, and anything, than in the case of their as the demands for food supply are less highly favored neighbors. That greater and more imperative as the the fault was not with the fertilizer season advances and its growth in- itself is abundantly evidenced by the creases, it would seem to be the part fine growth it induced in the early of wisdom to so place the needed part of the season, and the only confood that the supply may be daily clusion justified by the circumstances drawn upon as the plant's daily needs | seems to be that when the plants had demand. The most and best that exhausted the supply of food furmanure placed in the hill can do for nished "ready to their hands" by the corn is to aid in getting "a start," special manure, they found themand while under certain condition selves less able to draw upon the this may prove a real and lasting supplies which were more distant benefit, and have an effect increasing than the others which had been comthe crop to be harvested in the fall, pelled to "shift for themselves" durwe are not clear that this is always ing the whole period of their existthe case. Where the soil is strong ence. True, "one swallow does not and rich over the whole of its sur- make a summer," and one experiface and through its entire depth, ment does not establish a fact, but or where a liberal amount of fertil- this, with other experiences and obizing material in the form of heavy servation, has so established our consod and a generous coating of stable victions upon the subject that we manure, has been plowed down, so shall, at least until we learn better, that the plant, when started, can find apply all manures broadcast, whether abundant supplies of nourishment to they be special or general. enable it to make a continuous, rapid growth, this "starting," by means of hill manuring, is undoubtedly an ad- From the American Dairyman vantage, and possibly the artificial fertilizer or fine compost generally used for this purpose will be of as great benefit to the crop as it would if applied broadcast. If however, the circumstances by which the plant is surrounded are the reverse of these; if it is located on a thin soil, and is compelled to "scratch for a living," we should expect very much better results by scattering whatever manure is to be applied broadcast, and ation, because it is one of which we mixing it as intimately as possible are ever learning something new. As mixing it as intimately as possible at federal field sometimes of the soil, by repeated harrowings, rollings and cultivatings. If placed a fodder crop it has not yet had justice done to it. Many farmers have grown it for want of any better, become chilled. When a turkey leaves become chilled. When a turkey leaves in a body, and in easy reach of the and have fed it because they have plant, the young roots will find it grown it, and have roundly abused it dry location, as the slightest damping property at once, and promptly set about described in private and because of disappointing the roots is injurious to the young ones. at once, and promptly set about delivering its riders to the plant for which they are the authorized purveyers, enabling it to make a luxuriant growth, gratifying to the eye of the beholder, and promising indisputable evidence in favor of hill manuring. So far, so good. Unfortunately, however, the limited supply placed in the hill is now about exhausted, and the roots will be found to have contented themselves, in a required for healthful vegetation; measure with the nourishment thus easily obtained, and to have failed. because there seemed to be no necessity for it, to make for themselves a development corresponding to that of the plant. Having been "brought up in the lap of luxury" and "fared sumptuously every day," they have not grown to be so vigorous as they had when compelled to lengthen and strengthen themselves by the search acids, and innutritious cellular mathad when compelled to lengthen and for daily food, and are illy prepared ter. There is then no nourishment to extract from the comparatively barren soil upon which they now

the increased supplies of nourish-

ties are that at harvest time the crop because of the use of the manure. If this be regarded as mere theory, let us present a little series of facts this crop, we procured from one of a common and everywhere to be houses engaged in their manufacture, an amount sufficient for an acre, and applied it precisely as directed by they gave us our choice as to whether ears will be produced. it should be placed in the hill or broadcast, and we chose the former. As soon as the young plants got settled in their new home and commenced growing, a very preceptible difference in favor of those to which the fertilizers had been applied became apparent, and this difference increased until when the plants were about remark of the neighborhood. Shortbecame less marked; the plants on the ground to which no fertilizers had been applied seemed to be catchthrough its roots, as the roots of the ing up; and, to make a long story corn extend, long before the period short, they finally caught up, and at

Fodder Corn. Our gaeatest fodder crop is corn. Grass is great, but corn is greater. One acre in corn may be made to produce easily as much fodder as five in grass. Here is an enormous economy. And corn well grown is but little in ferior to ordinary grass, if, indeed, it is equal in every respect. Corn, then, should take the first place in the list of fodder crops. Much has been said of this crop, because it is unquestionable the greatest we can produce in every sense. But it is a subject which admits of constant considerments for which their own mistakes They are also very sensitive to filth. have been to blame. It has been charged that this crop makes a very poor fodder. That is true when it is grown in such a manner as to entirely prevent it from becoming anything else than poor. It has been sown broadcast very thickly, so that the ground has been entirely covered when the blades were a foot high. All the growth after that has been in a dense shade. It should be well known that the bright sunlight is that some wholesome plants when grown in the dark become absolutely poisonous; that at the best the chem ical changes by which water and woody fibre become starch and sugar, and by which nitrogenous elements are claborated into flesh-forming substances, require for their operation plenty of air and light and warmth. But all of these are denied to a crop of corn sown broadcast and thickly, in it, and cows fed upon it not only shrink in their milk, but are troubled barren soil upon which they now with diarrhors and urinary comfind themselves compelled to forage, plaints. But this is not the case when the corn is grown in the usual ment imperatively demanded by the lusty and hungry plant which they lusty and hungry plant which they have pampered. Hence the growth is checked, the development of the

plant retarded at a time when it most stalks grew stout and strong and tail, needs stimulation, and the probabili- and although but one-fourth as much seed is sown as when planted broadcast, there is a much heavier product will be but little, if any, the better of fodder. It matters not what variety is sown so much as the manner of sowing it. Common field corn of average height, with a leafy habit and inclined to throw up suckers, is the in support of it: A few years since, best to choose, and a variety that is intending to grow several acres of no taller, when full grown, than 9 or tobacco, and desiring to test some of 10 feet is preferable to a larger kind. the special manures manufactured for kind known as Stowell's Evergreen, The writer prefers sweet corn and the the most prominent and widely-known duced variety, and to plant this in houses engaged in their manufacture, drills 3 feet apart, 3 seeds together, 4 inches apart in the drills, or if the seed is dropped 3 in a place, 12 inches apart, a very heavy growth of the the manufacturers, excepting that best fodder and many halfgrown

Plant Sweet Corn.

From the Agricultural Epitonist

Don't neglect a liberal plantingor what is better, several liberal plantings of sweet corn. An acre or two, bountifully manured, carefully plowed and devoted to this crop, will prove a profitable investment. in small sections, beginning at one side, as early as the season will pertwo feet high, it was visible as far as mit, with one of the earliest varieties, the field could be seen, and was the up, at intervals of two weeks or more, with late varieties. This will ly after this, however, the difference furnish an abundant and continuous supply for the table, and what is not consumed there will be much the larger portion, makes most excellent and profitable feed for fattening hogs and milk cows. When ears are ed for table use the stalk should not be left to dry and waste, but should be pulled at once, and carried to the cows or pigs.

Salt for Barley.

As moist, cool soil is important, a top dressing of salt is one of the best possible applications for barley. The salt should not be drilled in with the seed, but sown after the barley has begun to come up. One barrel per acre, or about 300 pounds, is the right quantity. It will make the barley straw bright and the barley plump and of full weight, an item of great importance, for thousands of bushels of light barley are thrown out as unsalable for malting, and fit only for feeding. Barley is one of the best fallow crops for preceding wheat. It can be harvested two to four weeks earlier than oats, and the longer preparation of the soil thus secured s very important for the wheat plant. It is also believed that barley is less exhaustive of the soil than oats, but this is not certain. Barley stubble is usually lighter than that of oats, and, therefore, after plowing, the mechanical condition of the soil is much more favorable.

THE days in which a crow can be destructive to the corn crop are but few, and all the rest of the year it is really the friend of the farmer. This black-coated bird is one of the greatest enemies of the "White Grub, caterpillar or larva state of the "June-Bug" or "May-Beetle," and for this service, if for none other, the crow should be spared, and even encouraged. A flock of crows upon a newlyplowed field will destroy vast numbers of white grubs and cutworms, enough to make a decided difference with the following crop of grain. In many cases the crow only pulls those spears of corn that are wilted, it thus securing the marauder that has been at work below the surface of the ground.

Whenever possible set turkey eggs under a turkey hen. She sticks very closely to the nest, rarely coming off, even to feed. Unlike the eggs of other fowls, the eggs of the her nest see that she is cooped in a ness is injurious to the young ones.

A GREAT MANY, if not a majority of farmers, now recognize that planting corn in hills is a great mistake, and that when the crop is made in drills four feet apart, and the seed so planted that the stalk will be from nine to twelve inches apart, the yield will be from ten to fifteen bushels more per acre than when the land is check-rowed and three or four stalks stand in bunches three and a half or four feet apart each way. - Exchange.

HAWKS and owls prey upon rats mice and other small animals, thereby keeping them in check; while the crow prefers grubs, cutworms and carrion to any other kind of food, and while they may occasionally rob a bird's nest or pull up a little corn, they do a thousand acts of kindness to the farmer for every one that is injurious. So says the Sun, and there is a good deal of truth in it.

THE golden rules with corn raisers are: plow deep, turning every thing under; harrow extra-thoroughly; do not plant deep; cultivate continuously until too big.

The golden wax, and the wax or butter beans generally, are almost stringless. They ripen early and are very tender.

