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BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE 11.25 A. M. Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4.20 P. M.

RAGLE VALLEY RAIL

ROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880:
Mail. WESTWARD.

P. M.
7 02Arrive at Tyrone Laav.
6 55Leave P. M. Au. BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILe East Tyrone Leave... 7 39
Vail " 7 42
Bald Eagle " 7 47
Fowler " 7 55
Hannah " 7 55
Port Matilda" 8 16
Unionville " 8 23
Snow Shoe In " 8 23
Milesburg " 8 34
Milesburg " 8 34 Milesburg
Curtin

Mount Eagle
Howard
Eagleville
Beech Creek
Mill Hall

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. -(Philadelphia and Er after December 12, 1877 :

WESTWARD.

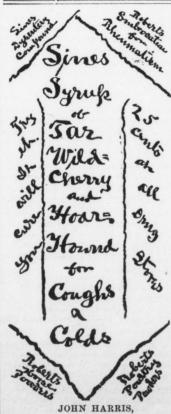
PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven.
"Williamspor " Williamsport...
" arrives at Harrisburg....
" Philadelphia...
VPRESS leaves Report. RRIE MAIL leaves Renovo.......
" " Lock Haven...
" " Williamsport.

Express wes, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven With B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Eri: with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. B., at Corry with C. Q. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express West, Philadelphia Express East, and Sunday Express East, and East East East, and East East, and East East, and East East Ea



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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 es Every farmer in his annual experience utscovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, Bellefonte, Penn'u," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

Don't mow too close to the ground. It may give you a little more hay this year to set the cutter-bar down to the lowest notch, but next year's crop will suffer in consequence. A knives high is not a disadvantage in the long run.

EVERY farmer who has to contend with stony land will thank us for saying that when the small ones are to be picked, two men with dung forks will do more work, and do it easier, than four will with their hands. We got the idea from an exchange, and put it into practical execution, the other day, to our own advantage, and the great gratification of the men we put at the job.

This is the time of bugs, and slugs, and worms, and young chickens will aid materially in keeping them in subjection, if allowed the range of the garden, without doing any great which may be had from this, feed the chicks well with grain (wheat screen-

to be large purchasers of leather scraps from the shoe factories. These mixed with the fertilizers. This meal contains a large amount of nitrogen, one of the most valuable constituents the laboratory, and enables him to put a high valuation upon the manure, ditch. it and cause it to yield up its nitrogen to the soil. One more way of making the farmer pay for something that he does not get.

to make small experiments. They sometimes lead to large results. Progress in agriculture is the order progress cannot be made. And, in this connection, "To do good and the results of your experiments may be, give your brother farmers the benefit of them, through the agriculmuch is to be learned from one as subsequently. from the other. We want to know fully conducted, and faithfully reported experiments, are worth more Th DAILY PATRIOT is the only morning newspaper published at the State Capital.

Th DAILY PATRIOT makes a specialty of Pennsyl in creation. to real farmers than all the theories

> It is not quite just to work the horses hard all day and then turn them out in the fields to forage for their living half the night. Better ventilated, and well bedded, and carry to them such portion of green food own mowing by using the mower a few moments each day. An advanthings in order for the barvest, but a day. we refrain. The hint given as to the mower will be quite sufficient for provident farmers.

Clippings and Comments

Common wood ashes is a very good fer-tilizer for peas.—T. T. Oliver.

Or for almost anything that grows out of the ground. Save all you make, buy all you can, and apply it to any crop on any part of your land that has not recently had an applica-

Beets are splendid for hogs, but what ean excel a good clover pasture?—Farm

We give it up. But then we grow beets, when we grow them at all, to feed at a time when clover pasture is hard to find. Query: If clover pasture is so good for summer feed for pigs, why cannot clover hay be profitably used as a winter feed? Put little roughness to compel setting the away a ton or two of second crop, very carefully this season, and when you come to winter feeding chaff it it, the day's allowance of grain, and cover it all with boiling water. Let it stand, covered tight, for a few hours to scald, and try your pigs with it. Keep it up for a week, and then tell us how you like the plan.

Remedies Against the Army Worm.

To meet a general demand that will probably be felt and made for the best means of coping with the armyworm, I would here repeat in condensed form what I have in previous years recommended. Experience has established the fact that burning over a meadow, or prairie, or field of stubble, either in winter or spring, usually harm. To secure the double profit prevents the worms from originating in such meadow or field. Such burning destroys the previous year's stalks and blades, and, as a consequence of ings are the best) at least twice a what I have already stated, the nidi day. The best times are as early as which the female moth prefers. Burnpossible in the morning and late in ing as a preventive, however, loses the evening. less it is pursued annually, because of FERTILIZER manufacturers are said the irregularity in the appearance of the worm is injurious numbers, judicious ditching, i e., a ditch with side toward the field to be protected scraps are ground into meal and perpendicular or sloping under, will protect a field from invasions from some other infested region when the worms are marching. When they are collected in the ditch they may of any manure, but while it yields to be destroyed either by covering them the manipulations of the chemist in up with earth that is pressed upon them; by burning straw over them, or by pouring a little coal oil in the ditch. A single plow furrow, six or it is of no practical use to the farmer, eight inches deep and kept friable by because it is almost impossible to rot dragging brush in it, has also been known to head them off.

From experiments which I have made I am satisfied that where fence lumber can be easily obtained it may be used to advantage as a substitute for the disch or trench, by being se-tr is well worth a farmer's while cured on edge and then smeared with kerosene or coal tar (the latter being more particularly useful) along the upper edge. By means of laths and few nails the boards may be of the day, and without experiments secured that they will slightly slope proceeds cannot be made. And, in Such a barrier will prove effectual where the worms are not persistent communicate, forget not." Whatever or numerous. When they are exceswatched and occasionally dosed with kerosene to prevent their piling up even with the top of the board and tural press, and this whether the re- thus bridging the barrier. The lumsults be failures or successes. As ber is not imjured for other purposes

The poisoning by the spraying of London purple or Paris green water what to avoid as well as what to (made according to the well-known practice. Farming is much more a formula) of a few of the outer rows

"The Army-worm is making such inroads upon the wheat crops here in Middle Tennessee, I thought I would write you and give the process I have for ridding the wheat of these vagabonds. I take a rope about sixty feet long and cause two men to walk keep them in the stable, properly through the wheat field dragging the rope over the wheat. By this means you can go over a large field of wheat as they need. They will do more over the wheat, shakes the worms off work and do it all the easier for this on the ground and they curl up and care. They can be made to do their lie there for half an hour or more own moving by using the mover a -seems to be mad about it—and then begin to move about hunting few moments each day. An advan-tage to be gained by this—and to tell the truth this idea was at the with all the blades off so that you can bottom of the suggestion—is that if the mower is not in perfect order it can be shaken off so often that they will be discovered in time to have it cannot hurt the wheat. If you will made so before the press of having make known this simple plan to the comes on. And now we might go on the people can yet save ther wheat. with the stereotyped advice to have I am satisfied I will save mine. I The average yield of corn is about 40 bushels to the acre. The average the rakes and forks on hand, and all am going over my whole crop twice

FARMERS will have made a great advance when they hold themselves in-flexibly to this rule: Let every field go to grass that can't be planted in The Trough and the Breed.

It should be considered that every-

thing that is derived from an animal must come from the trough, which means that one must feed well; but the trough cannot compensate absence of good breeding. In the dairy we sometimes find two or three cows that produce far above the average; but with the thoroughbreds, such as the Ayrshires and Holsteins, it is not uncommon to find whole herds fully up to the standard. ter-makers well know that the Jerseys and Guernseys can be relied on for butter of good quality, color and quantity whenever the rack or trough is full, but no amount of feeding can produce such result from a herd of common cows. The trough does its work well, and that is admitted, but there is reliance to be placed on breeds which meets with few disappointments, and the dairyman who does not place as much dependence on the breed as on the trough is far up, mix with a sufficient quantity of away back in the past, and will be compelled to realize such necessity if he wishes to be successful. The Berkshire hog uniformly gives pork of a certain quality, and the trough is the agent; but it is the breed and its characteristic tendencies that streak the fat with lean and round the hams to fulness. The trough cannot put a merino fleece on a Cotswold or give the former a larg carcass, but it can fulfill the work designed and increase the size and quicken the growth. How important is it, then, to improve with the best that can be procured. If the breed is to be relied on we should select the best of the breed, Trust to nothing inferior. Keep the rack and trough right, the breed up to the standard, the condition favorable, and not only the individual will profit thereby, but so will also the country at large.

Hilling Up Corn a Mistake

Henry Stewart's Experience. It will be quite safe for every farmer who plows his corn deeply between the rows to try an acre or half an acre with flat cultivation instead of plowing. It is a mistake to put a plow into a cornfield after the plants are a month old. At that age I have traced corn roots entirely across the rows, and intermingling with those of adjacent rows. It cannot be right to cut and tear those roots and deprive the plants of their mouths, by which they feed, or to confine them to a narrow strip of soil of only two feet wide. I know that it is not right for me to do so. When I first used a Share's horse hoe for cultivating corn nearly 20 years ago, I was first encouraged to try to grow large crops of corn, for I found flat cultivation greatly increased the vield. More recently I was still more forcibly taught that plowing corn was a mistake. A field of sweet corn was partly cultivated with a horse hoe and a part was plowed. A stubborn hired man, who thought his plan was the best, and in spite of orders, plowed four acres very deeply, earthing up the corn several inches. It was as severe a case of rootpruning as one could wish for. consequence was that from that day the plowed corn stopped growing, and yielded not one ear, while the rest of the field produced more than eleven thousand ears to the acre. Root-pruning corn is a serious mistake and deep plowing among corn is root-pruning.

Fostering agriculture is no class legislation, neither is it centralizing power in deflance of the constitution, for it is the people's cause as the nation's life. You may scuttle every American vessel and raze to the matter of experience and practice than of theory, and of the latter, any than of theory, and of the latter, any than of theory and one, may under some circumstances, and the latter and of the alleged agricultural writers be warrented as an expedition and can furnish an over supply. Care-Mr. J. W. Sparks, of Murfreesboro, for a single season all our agricul-Tenn., has just sent me the following tural products, annihilation, both in-experience which I give ir what it is inevitable doom. No, agriculture is a science too vast in its extent, too powerful in its bearing upon the welfare of the people to be considered in the same legislative catagory with our other manifold industries. Agriculture is an original, productive industry that is dependent only upon itself, and is sufficiently extensive and important to deserve separately and alone the consideration asked for it in this bill .- Congressman Aiken.

Harvesting Clover.

Cut clover when it is free from dew, and cured in the cock, mowing only what can be got in good shape without being wet by rain, if possible. Handle clover hay with care from the time it is cut till it reaches the mow. If not cut until fully ripe, nearly all the sugar and starch be-come transformed into woody fibre, and unfit for animal use.

yielded of wheat is about 13 bushels. We can, from present knowledge, more easly increase the average yield ot corn to 65 bushels than we can that of wheat to 20 bushels.

RAIN upon cut and curing clover is very detrimental, more so than upon any other variety of hay.

EVERY farmer of common intelliseason to some crop suited to it, and fertilized and tended in the best manner.

EVERY farmer of common intelliseason to some crop suited to it, and fertilized and tended in the best manner.