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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOES. Time-Table in effect on and after March 1, 1887.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD. Time-Table, April 29, 1887.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. (Philadelphia and Erie Division.) On and after December 15, 1877.

WESTWARD. ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11:55 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven 6:40 a.m.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo 10:10 a.m.

ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo 8:35 p.m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 7:00 a.m.

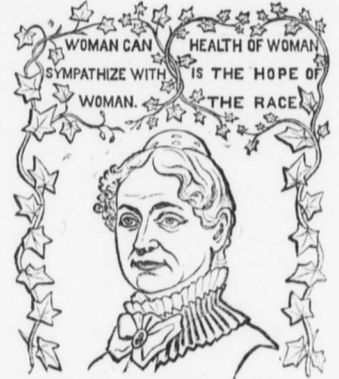
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WOMAN CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH WOMAN. HEALTH OF WOMAN IS THE HOPE OF WOMAN. THE RACE.

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A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PILES, LAPSPUS UTERI, &c.

Physicians use it and prescribe it freely. For all weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it succeeds to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

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For pain in the limbs, back, stomach, breast, side of shoulder blades, take PERUVA. For cramp of the stomach, colic, diarrhoea, or vomiting, take PERUVA.

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The DAILY PATRIOT publishes the Associated Press news and specialties from all points.

The DAILY PATRIOT opposes monopoly, bossism and centralism in all its forms.

The DAILY PATRIOT is a large, eight page paper, devoted to literature, agriculture, science, manufactures, news, markets, etc.

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The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE BEST 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."

In another column will be found an article upon the subject of "Ensilage," from the pen of Prof. Jordan, of the State College.

The Garden, London, sends us a copy of its issue of July 15, with an article marked which complains of a failure of the apple crop in England, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

If the lambs from a pedigree ram, costing from fifty dollars up, will shear an average of two pounds more wool than those from a common or scrub ram—and that they will there is no doubt—it will certainly pay to breed from one.

The value of plaster as a fertilizing agent has never been satisfactorily determined, but there seems to be no doubt that it is worth more than it costs when applied to young clover soon after the removal of the grain from the ground.

Short pastures may tempt you to turn the stock, hogs, cattle, sheep and all, on the young clover which the propitious season has given so fine a start.

From present appearances oats will be much cheaper, relatively, than corn, and it is quite possible to profitably substitute them for corn in fattening the coming pork.

We earnestly advise all who desire a growth of green fodder for early spring soiling or pasturage to sow a field of rye during the last of this month or early in September.

After hoeing, scatter a peck of corn broadcast among your potatoes and call your flock of fowls into the field.

It is claimed that fodder plants are more digestible in the green condition than when dried. The only exact knowledge that we have on this point is that obtained by the German digestion experiment, in which it was found that when grass was carefully dried it suffered no decrease of digestibility.

It does not seem possible that fermentation can in any way increase the nutritive value of any food substance. Fermentation is a species of combustion, a destructive process similar to that which the food undergoes in the animal body.

At the New Jersey Experiment Station, when actual feeding trials were made, feeding milk cows both ensilage and the fodder field-cured and subsequently chopped, no greater production was observed in the case of the ensilage, neither was the ensilage more thoroughly consumed than was the dried fodder.

We believe that one reason why ensilage is so popular is because that since the introduction of the silo many farmers have learned for the first time what a large amount of nutrition there is in an acre of fodder corn, and so they are disposed to credit the new process with the profits that might have been realized by the proper application of more ancient methods.

It is proposed to get at more facts bearing upon the whole question by experiment on the experimental farm at the college. W. H. JORDAN, Penna. State College, Aug. 8, '82.

Chickens vs. Bugs.

After hoeing, scatter a peck of corn broadcast among your potatoes and call your flock of fowls into the field.

Don't you do it. Don't wait until "after hoeing," and don't "scatter a peck of corn" at one time.

The question of the preservation of crops in a green condition in soils is one at present very much discussed.

In order to prove that any advantage pertains to the preservation of green crops in silos that is not secured by the ordinary method of drying, the truth of some one of the following points must be demonstrated:

1. That more fodder is produced. 2. That the fodder is preserved in a more perfect manner, or in a manner that increases the nutritive effect. 3. That the fodder is furnished to the animals at less cost.

Without attempting to argue the whole thing to a conclusion, the following facts that bear upon the above points are offered for consideration:

1. There is no way that the method of preservation of fodder can directly or indirectly influence production. The twenty-ton-per-acre crops of "mammoth corn" might have been grown had ensilage never been heard of.

2. In order to show more complete preservation or larger nutritive effect by the use of the silo, one or more of the following propositions must be established. (a) Crops lose something besides water in the process of drying, or at least lose more than when kept in a silo. (b) Crops in a green condition are more nutritive than when dried. (c) Fermentation increases the nutritive value.

Let us see what are the facts so far as they are known. It can be said in general terms, that when any ordinary plant is dried so quickly as to prevent any change by fermentation, there is no appreciable loss of anything save water. So it can be truthfully said that when the ordinary grasses and clovers are dried in the field in good weather, water is the only substance lost, unless it be very minute quantities of volatile oils, whose only value is to give flavor to dairy products.

Corn being so coarse, dries with more difficulty, and it would be an exceptional season when the process of curing it in the field would not cause some loss of nutritive material. But now would the average loss in the field compare with the loss by fermentation in the silo?

A very careful examination of this question by the New Jersey Experiment Station showed that there was practically no difference in the loss by the two methods of curing corn fodder. The loss in the silo at Pennsylvania State College last year was found to be about one-tenth of the dry substance in the plant.

So far, then, as we have any knowledge, the loss of nutritive material is not lessened by the use of the silo, even in the preservation of corn fodder, and we have every rea-

son to believe that in the case of timothy and clover the loss would be increased.

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Clear Seed. Jonathan, Talcott, in Rural "Wheat Special."

I wish to say, for the benefit of all tillers of the soil, that more dollars can be gained by sowing only clean seed on well tilled lands than by all other methods combined.

Most wheat growers would be surprised if the seed that is sown was thoroughly cleaned and they could see the foul seeds that are yearly sown even by good farmers.

One of my neighbors, last year at seeding time, came to my barn to clean his seed wheat, as I had purchased a new mill for that purpose. He brought what he supposed was enough wheat to give him all he wanted when cleaned, and he also remarked that his wheat was very clean as it was.

You can hardly imagine his surprise on cleaning the same to find that instead of a few pecks of worthless stuff he had bushels, and so surprised was he that he saved all the foul seed and shrunken wheat to show the farmer of whom he got the seed, who thought it quite clean—fully fit for seed without extra cleaning.

The result was a crop of nearly 40 bushels of clean wheat per acre this harvest from six acres of wheat the seed for which had been well cleaned and the soil for which had been well prepared after oats and wheat grown on the ground in 1880.

Another neighbor, also, whose seed I cleaned, had about the same amount of land sown and his crop is also nearly, or quite, 40 bushels per acre of clean wheat. Both these crops have been threshed, so the results are known to be as stated, and both fields were the admiration of all farmers who saw them; yet how few farmers will take the trouble to clean their seed this fall for the purpose of growing a clean crop next year.

One farmer said to the writer, last fall, that he knew his seed was foul, but his land was also full of foul seeds, and if he cleaned his seed wheat, the foul seed in his land would produce abundantly in the crop, hence there was little use of cleaning his seed. The fact that his seed was foul was too true, yet with time and care in sowing only clean seed, the foul seed would soon become less on any farm; while a careless sowing of foul seed with the good, will only increase the existing evil.

In conclusion, I would advise the sowing of clean seed on well cultivated fields to obtain the best results. It is no mark of good husbandry for the farmer to force a crop to such an extent as to draw from the soil more of the elements of fertility than were added to it, for in that case, he is injuring his soil more than the benefit he derives from the crop, and sooner or later, will, if the course is persisted in, produce a state of sterility.