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For all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of humors from the blood, and give tone and strength to the system of man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3-cent stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, indigestion, and torpidity and build up the system.

Prepared by all Druggists.

3-6m

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST 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, Penna.," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

AN Ohio farmer advocates and practices feeding wheat to pigs rather than sell it at one dollar per bushel.

J. S. MITCHELL shows the figures in the Ohio Farmer, for the receipt of \$1.22 per bushel for his corn, when made into pork between March 18 and May 11, of this year.

The St. Clair county, Ill., Agricultural Society evidently looks upon the encouragement of wheat growing as one of its missions. It offers a premium of \$100 in gold to the man who exhibits the best five bushels of wheat at its coming fair.

C. R. SMITH, of Iowa, tells the Homestead that he cut 100 tons of hay from 55 acres this season, and put it in his barn, at a cost of 50 cents per ton. He attributes his success in reducing cost to the use of labor-saving implements. Did he count the wear and tear of the machinery, and interest on its cost?

Plowing by steam may yet be counted among the operations of "practical farming" in this country. The Drainage Journal tells of an Indiana man who hitched the ordinary plows behind a traction engine, which he ordinarily uses in drawing clay from the bank to the pit for tile-making, and "succeeded admirably in breaking four acres per day." He adds that the cost of the fuel was less than would be the cost of feed for horses doing the same amount of work.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been of real service to the agricultural interest of the country, and we have good reason to hope that its efficiency, in some directions will, in the near future, be greatly increased. If, however, it would avoid falling into contempt, in the eyes of the practical business men, as well as of the practical farmers of the country, it will hereafter omit from the list of questions sent out monthly to its country correspondents, such as the following, copied from the circular returned Sept. 1:

1. Please to estimate the money value of injuries to the potato in your county, this season, from the *Doryphora lineata*, or potato beetle?
2. Estimate the amount of injury to all crops by the *Blissus leucopictus*, or chinch bug?
3. Estimate amount of loss in your county from the *Siphonophora*, or grain ophis?
4. Estimate the amount of loss in your county from the *Leucania unipuncta*, or army worm?

Clippings and Comments.

There is no little complaint of the cockle in the wheat.—Exchange.

It is idle to complain of anything that is so easily remedied, unless the complaints lead to the application of the remedy. If the seed wheat be grown in a lot by itself, with extra good care and attention, as always should be the case, and as the DEMOCRAT'S editor has for years advocated, the cockle nuisance can easily be done away with. It is a very light job to go over two or three acres of wheat in the cool of a June evening, when the cockle is in bloom, and easily found, and pull every stalk. We know whereof we affirm, for we did it with our own hands, this present season, and as a very satisfactory result, our seed for the present month's sowing has not one grain of cockle in it. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," and if farmers will persist in sowing cockle seed, they must not be disappointed if they have cockle to reap when the harvest comes.

Careful experiments, which I have made in feeding corn fodder, comparing it with hay, leads me to the conclusion that an acre of corn fodder, from corn yielding forty to fifty bushels per acre, is worth as much for stock as the timothy or clover hay that could be grown on the same land, and it can be saved with much less risk of damage by bad

weather, and at a little expense.—W. F. B.

We have a very high appreciation of the value of corn fodder, and counsel the greatest care and painstaking in saving it, but is not that putting it a little strong?

When the census of 1860 shall be fully published, the inexorable logic of its figures will astonish the world, and prove to every intelligent mind that agriculture is the grand element of our progress and wealth. If there may be sermons in stones, there are whole tones of political philosophy in those figures. American farmers have excelled their operations until the whole population of this country is fed upon milk and honey, and the oil and the wine of a fruitful land, and created a surplus—as shown—one hundred per cent. greater than the increase in population. In view of these facts, so inspiring, well may Bryant exclaim—
"O country! nursed of the earth!
O, train, to solid gold, green growth!"
Ag. Report for 1862.

If the agricultural facts and statistics of twenty years ago so impressed good old farmer Newton, what would he say if writing the report for 1882? Upon this "clipping" we will quote our "comment" from G. P. Lord, in the Breeder's Gazette; "One of the most animating features of that report is that it shows that the officers of the government had begun to awaken from their 'Rip-Van-Winkle' sleep to a consciousness of the fact that American farmers were every way equal to the task of "the finest of wheat," and of creating a surplus that would furnish the government with all the money it would require in a great emergency. And yet, with all the facts and figures before our Commissioner of Agriculture, he was not so inspired as to have the slightest conception that American farmers would continue to extend their operations until they should produce a surplus that would furnish money for all the needs of the government, and fill the treasury of the United States so full of gold and silver that the head of that department would cry aloud for relief?"

During one night recently dogs killed six turkeys in Marion township, Berks county.—Record.

Farming communities everywhere will rise up and call blessed the man who invents some practical method of doing away with the dog nuisance. It is fast becoming intolerable.

More Testimony in Favor of Rye.

A correspondent of Farm and Fireside sows rye among his corn, at the rate of a bushel and a half per acre, and reports as follows concerning his success with it as a pasture crop: Two years ago we treated a seventeen-acre field in this way, the sowing not being done until about the middle of August, as the corn was rather late. As soon as the corn was ripe enough it was cut and shocked, and then when dry enough to crib, the husking was commenced in one corner of the field, the fodder being removed and stacked as fast as husked out, and the portion of the field thus cleared was inclosed with a portable fence. Twenty cows were allowed to graze on this inclosed portion, the husking and stacking being continued, and the portable fence being moved further into the field whenever the rye was eaten off. Whenever a rain storm came the cows were taken off for a day or two to prevent puddling the soil, being kept in a small blue grass pasture, which had opportunity to grow while they were on the rye. In this way they grazed upon the rye for six weeks, grazing off fifteen of the seventeen acres. As soon as the ground was dry enough in the spring, the cows were turned upon the rye again, and for six weeks more, or until the first week in May, it furnished their pasture ground, producing a grass flow of milk. The field was then plowed and planted again to corn, and yielded a more than average crop, the roots of the rye causing it to plough up loose and friable, and furnishing, together with the cow droppings, a fair manuring. From fifteen acres of this field we therefore obtained three months' pasturage for twenty cows, or nearly \$100, between the two crops of corn, and this with a benefit of the second, which was apparently sufficient to pay the cost of the seed rye.

Doothing Old Orchards.

Circumstances alone determine whether it is or is not advisable and desirable to plow old orchards of the apple and pear, and no fixed rule can be given which will afford uniformly satisfactory results. The nature and quality of the soil, as well as the location of the orchard, has much to do in determining the question, while the kind of sod, the length of time it has remained unturned, and the way the trees have been handled, are important points to consider.

Some years ago the writer purchased a farm, on which there was an old apple orchard of some sixty large trees, many of which were apparently beyond the period of usefulness. The orchard had been left in grass for some eight or ten years, the hay having been taken off as long as it paid to cut it, and nothing put on to replace the amount of fertilizing matter thus removed annually. As soon as I took possession of the farm, I trimmed the trees severely, scraped off all the loose bark on the trunks and treated these trunks to a coat of diluted soft soap, applied with a whitewash brush. This was done early in the Spring and as soon as the ground was fit for plowing I had the orchard plowed thoroughly, grubbing around the trees where the plow could not go. A coat of well-rotted stable manure was then spread on, and the land thoroughly harrowed. The apple crop, this year, was a very good one, and said to be the best one the orchard had borne for several years. The second year vegetables—hoed crops—were put in, with a liberal amount of well-rotted manure, and the result was not only a good crop of vegetables, but an unusually large yield of apples on most of the trees. I cultivated the orchard for three successive years, then seeded to clover and clover alone, keeping this two years, and then again resorting to a three-years' course of cultivation. I have seen this plan successfully tried with numerous orchards since, and do not know of a single failure.

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A Hint for Strawberry Growers.

The Practical Farmer describes the following mode of mulching strawberries with slabs procured from a sawmill. Two-inch holes were bored in them fifteen inches apart. They were then placed, convex side up, along the edges of beds, three feet wide, and a strawberry plant was set in August in each hole. The profusion of strawberries which covered those slabs the following season was a sight worth beholding. When other strawberries were dried up by the severe drouth, these were in perfection. Half a pint or more were taken from each plant. It is obvious that fruit thus grown would not become soiled with earth. The slabs would not present a very ornamental appearance. In a subsequent year, the plants crowded the holes and were a failure.

Every farm is an experimental station. It will surprise your neighbor to-morrow, when you met at the postoffice, if you ask him how he gets on with his experimental station; but the facts warrant the query. How else was it that this very neighbor cut his hay earlier this season, noticing in the winter that the potatoes had grown best in an accidentally sandy spot. The only difference between this sort of experimenting and scientific investigation is, that on the farm the experiments occur casually, while the scientist invents them according to his purpose. We are all investigators of nature in a haphazard way; science is simply the application of system to this end. While a farmer now and then by accident drops an interrogation point into the soil and gets his answer next season the scientist plants a whole crop of interrogation points and has a harvest of answers—40 bushels to the acre. Some of the answers seem foolish enough to us unscientific people, and we have rather fallen into the way of "pool-pooling" science, but perhaps we do wrong in that.—Farmer's Review.

A HIGHER appreciation of farming as an occupation by all classes of society, and a more vigorous prosecution of it as the only substantial basis of prosperity will be the outcome of the world's experience of commercial depression; and so that which effects other callings unfavorably will be actually beneficial to this one by disclosing its immovable stability and the dependence of everything else upon it. We survey our broad acres with their illimitable resources, and rejoice to think that we have a safe investment in a bank of earth which will never break nor cease declaring dividends from now till the end of time.—Rev. W. F. Clarke.

THERE are many farmers who have extra good butter cows and do not know it. They have poor pastures in summer and no shelter and indifferent feed in winter. In the house they have no convenience for making butter; the milk is set where they are no arrangements for keeping it cool in summer, and in the living room, exposed to the odors of the kitchen, in winter; and neither the quantity nor the quality are any index of what a cow can do.

SUMMER and fall top-dressings, in our alternately hot and cold climate are ever in order, always producing the most favorable results on the grass plants, affording them necessary food in their growing season, and shelter when lying dormant in their frozen beds in winter.—John Henderson.

THERE can be no gain made that will equal that made upon grass and grain combined. All the conditions are favorable to this.—Live Stock Journal.

THE man who wants to make money from a fruit orchard might as well stop feeding his cattle as to stop manuring and cultivating his trees as they become old.—Phila. Press.