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BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE -Time-Table in effect on and after March Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 A. M. arrives in Bellefont 7.24 A. M. Leaves Bellefonte 9,12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe Leaves Show Shoe 2.30 P.N., arrives in Bellefonte Leaves Bellefonte 4,45 F. M., arrives at Snow Sh (25 F. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL ROAD.-Time-Table, April 29, 1880: Exp. Mail. WESTWARD. CABTWARD. Exp. Mail 84. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. 8 10 7 02 ...... Arrive at Tyrone Leave.... 7 32 8 53 6 55 ...... Leave East Tyrone Leave... 7 59

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. er December 12, 1877 ;

ERIE December 12, 1817 : W ESTWARD. ERIE MAIL leave Philadelphia. Harrisburg..... Williamsjort... Williamsjort... New Haveb.... NIAGARA EXPRESs leaves Philadelphia. "Harrisburg. "Harrisburg. "Williamsport. engers by this train arrive in Belle-onte at Passengers by this transformation of the second sec DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo arrives at Harrisburg... Philadelphia ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo

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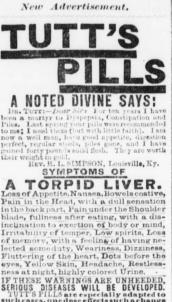
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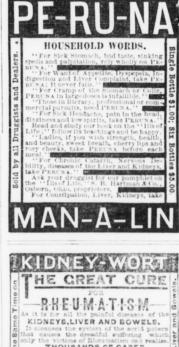
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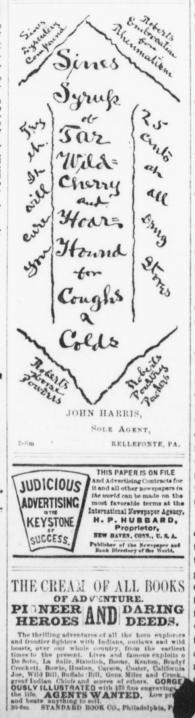


TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 35 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y. TT'S HAIR DYE

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THOUSANDS OF CASES PERFECTLY CURED.



# 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 formers may have the benefit of it. Let commencations be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

Don'r plant the corn too deep.

WHAT do you think now about wheat being "smothered by being covered during a great part of the winter with a light coating of snow and ice.

THE average farm price of corn or the crop of the ten years ending 1881, was forty-three cents. In 1881 it reached an average of sixty-three

secure the desired result.

1882 twenty-four and one-half.

crop in the United States, in 1882.

In sowing beets put in plenty of seed, and when they are a finger- 1873, length high begin thinning out to the proper distance, using the thinnings for "greens." There are none better.

SIXTY.FIVE millions of acres, will probably be planted in corn, in this country. At the usual estimate of 8,125,000 bushels for seed this season.

been gathered while in the boiling ern sorts, like the Clawson and Treadstate," and "spread around the stove- well, are as certainly a failure. A pipe in the kitchen chamber, where they get dry before freezing."

Sow a little corn, soaked in warm water until it is soft, over the cornfield each day during the time the crows are troublesome. They will not take the trouble to dig for that which is planted. If done late in the evening it will be in time for their very early breakfast.

OF the entire crop of the country, seriously felt. eight per cent, is used for human food, twenty-eight per cent, as food for working animals, and forty four per cent. as food for cattle and swine, or, in other words, meat production. The remaining twenty per cent. provides the supply for seed, spirit production and export.

PLANT sweet corn "early and and manure it well; make the rows DR. COLLIER, the eminent chemist Washington, has been summarily deposed from his office by Commissioner Loring. The high esteem in which we have long held both of removal, deter us from criticism, but we feel sure the absence of the eminent chemist from the Department will be noted with regret by those most interested in its work.

## When to Plaster Clover.

Hon. George Geddes thinks the time to apply plaster to clover is after the plants have made some growth, say after wheat harvest on clover sown in spring. He thinks that the plaster acts directly upon the leaf on which it is sprinkled. In support of this idea he claims to have had selected a plant having three branches of very equal and uniform growth, each about four inches in height and standing out alike from the root. On the leaves of one of these branches a little ground plaster was carefully applied with a pen-knife. In three days rain came. In a few weeks the leaves and stalks of the plastered branch were nearly twice as large and rank as those on the same plant not plastered. Is not this subject worthy of ferther

investigation ?

Soaking Seeds Before Planting.

Before planting, when the weather sets, when plentiful waterings will is to be soaked. When the seeds planted beside it.

but eighteen and one-half, and in corn and other seeds in a solution of by its decay, his corn crop.

ONE billion, six hundred and six. vinced that germination is hastened for market. A large ear brings in teen millions, nine hundred and thir. as well as maturity of the crop, and market not much more than a small ty-six thousand, and one hundred that the yield is increased, all other one. Excelsior, Triumph, and Stobushels was the total of the corn things being equal. The carbonate well's will please you for market or of ammonia can be had of druggists, the home table. The little, early and 4 ounces to a gallon of water sorts, may also give satisfaction. may be used .- N. Y. World, June, Both Illinois and Iowa are now

Small, Early Corn the Surest.

Prof. Swelton, Kansas Ag. Coll All of our popular kinds of wheat -such as the Early May, Zimmerman and Orange-are among the four quarts per acre, this will require winter wheats, ripening in the southern portion of the State as early as COL. CURTIS last year grew a crop May; and while these are an almost ing, eight-rowed sorts of corn could | cash outlay was barely \$150.

have been made during almost every one of the past eight years. Had Philip, were ripe before September 1, and long before the drouth had been one. At least Dr. Sturtevant says so.

Beets for the Garden.

erican Agricultu

Those who only know the long late "Blood Beet," have yet to learn the difference in beets. As soon as any part of the garden can be worked, a sowing of early beets should be made. Select a light soil if possible,

often," and plenty of it. What is a foot spart, sow the seed thickly, at not required for table use-and even least 2 inches deep, and press down the stalks of this, if cut and fed as the soil firmly with a light roller, or get as much stock food from for the soon as the ears are pulled-will pat it down with the hoe. The earli- amount of labor expended as he can make the best and cheapest of feed est varieties are the "Egyptian," and from a patch of sowed corn for fodfor the milking cows, and cannot be "Blood Turnip." The "Bassano" is der. Unless your ground be rich, excelled for "starting the pigs" which not quite so early, or so fine grained, give it a good coat of manure and are to constitute the fall butchering. though good. The thick sowing is plow it under. Let it lay until the of the Agricultural Department at young beets at thinning ; when two then sow the corn with a drill, about these gentlemen, and the entire want It is well to sow seed for a success have a larger quantity of blades and of knowledge of the reasons for this sion, once in two weeks up to July. tops that the stock will eat up cleansown before the middle of June, else bing.

To tell whether seed corn is sound and will grow look at the chit of the grain. If it is smooth and glossy it will grow; if blistered, it will not.

Much of the corn was so immature when Winter set in that the corn froze on the ear, destroying the germ. It will therefore be worthless for seed.

When the farmer has stored up the ears of corn in his bins, he has laid by only two-thirds of the feeding value of his crop. The stalks that bore his grain hold the other third.

A sample of Dent corn weighed by Mr. Carman the 1st of May was 35 per cent. lighter than on November 1. "Sweet corn," he says, "will shrink more than dent; dent more than flint.'

This year, on account of doubtful seed and the lack of vitatity, it will be prudent to secure the best conditions, both as to soil and temperature, before putting any seed into the ground.

Mr. D. Steck, of Lycoming county, is cool, or when danger is apprehend- Pa., planted Indian corn seven years CLEAN up the strawberries early, ed from insects, Prof. Mapes used to old, every kernel of which germinatmulch them heavily, and then let recommend adding carbonate of am- ed. It was, however, three days them alone severely until the fruit monia to the water in which the seed longer in sprouting than new seed

first germinate they obtain acid from I notice, as usual, that the heavy the soil, having no leaves to absorb corn yields reported were on sod In 1872 the average yield of corn it from the atmosphere, and the car- land. I think the coming farmer per acre, over the entire country, was bonate of ammonia supplies it. James will learn to use his manure with thirty-one bushels. In 1881 it was Campbell has for many years steeped reference to growing a sod to feed,

carbonate of ammonia and is con- Don't get "Mammoth" sugar corn

importing corn for farmer's use to make up the deficiency on their own crop. Much of the Illinois corn was so immature when winter set in that thn corn froze on the ear, destroying the germ. It will therefore be worthless for seed.

As an illustration of the profits of corn culture in Los Angelos county? California, the Annheim Gazette cites of sweet corn from seed, "which had certain crop, the slow-growing, east the case of a farmer who last year sold 1150 centals of corn from 30 acres. He sold it for \$1.63 per cengood crop of the small, early-matur. lal-a total of \$1874,50-and his

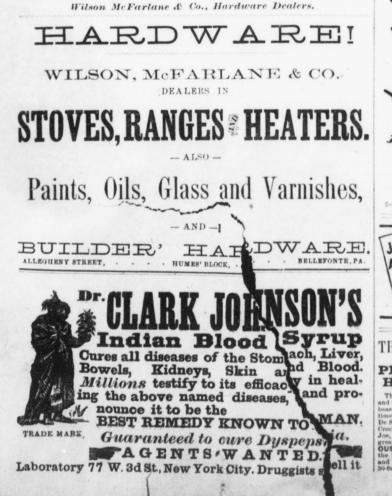
If one good ear from each stalk could be secured, there would be no our farmers generally raised almost difficulty in obtaining maximum any of these kinds, Kansas would crops of two hundred bushels of last year have produced a very large shelled corn per acre, as the farmer yield. The present season our small can as well fertilize for this amount sorts like Compton's Early and King of crop as for less, and the culture is the same for a large crop as a small

Western corn growers persist in planting corn after corn. The result is that they have bred a worm which eats the roots and which lives in the ground from year to year. As it is not migratory its existence depends on having corn planted on the same field in succession. Good husbandry. which demands rotation of crops.

### Sowing Corn for Fodder

South and West. There is nothing the farmer can advised in order to have a plenty of surface is thoroughly pulverized ; or three inches high, thin from 4 to one and a half bushels of shelled 6 inches in the row, saving those that corn to the acre if you want it for are pulled out to be used as "greens." fodder alone, as by sowing thick the Many prefer them even to spinach. stalks will be smaller, and you will The "Blood Turnip" is so much su- er. By sowing thinner you get larger perior to any of the large beets, that and heavier stalks, and by sowing a we prefer it for winter use. For little earlier and letting stand longer this purpose the seed should not be you can secure a good supply of nub-





It is more economical to keep calves shut up in a stable handy by than to spend the time running after them in a field. The calves will do a great deal better, as they are out of storms and not so much exposed to flies. Under this system of care and with scours, or other diseases arising cultivation. from exposure and from having food of an improper kind. The calves are not only healthy and thrifty, but all saved from the last season's crop.

appearance. The hair is bright in favor of planting corn as early as d silken, and the body symmetrical. | the weather and soil will permit.

#### they grow stringy,

## Seed Corn.

GATHERED FROM UNDER THE CRIES OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

worth fifty half done.

Reports come from all sections of the low vitality of the seed corn along have a perfect development Experience as a rule seems to point

PASTURING ground in wet weather makes it solid and cloddy and in poor condition to furnish nutriment to plants and to sustain their life. Ten acres properly cultivated are It takes very little tramping of mud. dy ground to make clods and labor No one should lean too heavily on to pulverize these same clods, and feeding we had never been troubled the variety, but look out for soil and get the ground into suitable order again.

> To wash the sheep or not wash them, that's the question.

NEXT to the thorough preparation of the land the matter of manuring is of the utmost importance.