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WALLACE & KREBS, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE. CLEARFIELD, PA. January 1, 1901.

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STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes.

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Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup. Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

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

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—Time-Table, April 25, 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—On and after December 12, 1887.

QUENTNER'S LUNG HEALER, IMPROVES THE ROUGH CONSUMPTION. Suffering of Blood, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh of Chest, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS: Dr. TUTT'S PILLS. For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye.

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HOUSEHOLD WORDS. For Sick Stomach, bad taste, sinking spirits, nervous debility, etc.

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KIDNEY WORT. THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. It is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEY, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Sines Syrup. 25 cents an all drug store. Refer to your Doctor for Coughs & Colds.

JOHN HARRIS, SOLE AGENT, BELLEFONTE, PA.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING KEYSUCCESS.

THE CREAM OF ALL BOOKS OF ADVENTURE. PIONEER AND DARING HEROES AND DEEDS.

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."

Don't 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 for the crop of the ten years ending 1881 it reached an average of sixty-three cents.

CLEAN up the strawberries early, mulch them heavily, and then let them alone severely until the fruit sets, when plentiful waterings will secure the desired result.

In 1872 the average yield of corn per acre, over the entire country, was thirty-one bushels. In 1881 it was but eighteen and one-half, and in 1882 twenty-four and one-half.

ONE billion, six hundred and sixteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-six thousand, and one hundred bushels was the total of the corn crop in the United States, in 1882.

In sowing beets put in plenty of seed, and when they are a finger-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 four quarts per acre, this will require 8,125,000 bushels for seed this season.

COL. CURTIS last year grew a crop of sweet corn from seed, "which had been gathered while in the boiling state," and "spread around the stove-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 corn-field 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, 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.

PLANT sweet corn "early and often," and plenty of it. What is not required for table use—and even the stalks of this, if cut and fed as soon as the ears are pulled—will make the best and cheapest of feed for the milking cows, and cannot be excelled for "starting the pigs" which are to constitute the fall butchering.

DR. COLLIER, the eminent chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, has been summarily deposed from his office by Commissioner Loring. The high esteem in which we have long held both of these gentlemen, and the entire want of knowledge of the reasons for this 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.

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 feeding we had never been troubled with scours, or other diseases arising from exposure and from having food of an improper kind.

THESE CALVES are not only healthy and thrifty, but all along have a perfect development of appearance. The hair is bright and silken, and the body symmetrical.

Seed Corn. GATHERED FROM UNDER THE CRISPS OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

Ten acres properly cultivated are worth fifty half done. No one should lean too heavily on the variety, but look out for soil and cultivation.

Reports come from all sections of the low vitality of the seed corn saved from the last season's crop. Experience as a rule seems to point in favor of planting corn as early as the weather and soil will permit.

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.

Soaking Seeds Before Planting. Before planting, when the weather is cool, or when danger is apprehended from insects, Prof. Mapes used to recommend adding carbonate of ammonia to the water in which the seed is to be soaked.

Mr. D. Steck, of Lycoming county, Pa., planted Indian corn seven years old, every kernel of which germinated. It was, however, three days longer in sprouting than new seed planted beside it.

I notice, as usual, that the heavy corn yields reported were on sod land. I think the coming farmer will learn to use his manure with reference to growing a soil to feed, by its decay, his corn crop.

Don't get "Mammoth" sugar corn for market. A large ear brings in market not much more than a small one. Excelsior, Triumph, and Stowell's will please you for market or the home table.

Both Illinois and Iowa are now 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 the corn froze on the ear, destroying the germ.

As an illustration of the profits of corn culture in Los Angeles county, California, the Anaheim Gazette cites the case of a farmer who last year sold 1150 cents of corn from 30 acres. He sold it for \$1.63 per cental—a total of \$1874.50—and his cash output was barely \$150.

If one good ear from each stalk could be secured, there would be no difficulty in obtaining maximum crops of two hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre, as the farmer can as well fertilize for this amount of crop as for less, and the culture is the same for a large crop as a small one.

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.

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.

Sowing Corn for Fodder. There is nothing the farmer can get as much stock food from for the amount of labor expended as he can from a patch of sowed corn for fodder.

Unless your ground be rich, give it a good coat of manure and plow it under. Let it lay until the surface is thoroughly pulverized; then sow the corn with a drill, about one and a half bushels of shelled corn to the acre if you want it for fodder alone, as by sowing thick the stalks will be smaller, and you will have a larger quantity of blades and tops that the stock will eat up cleaner.

By sowing thinner you get larger and heavier stalks, and by sowing a little earlier and letting stand longer you can secure a good supply of nubbins.

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.

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 it is 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.

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 vitality, it will be prudent to secure the best conditions, both as to soil and temperature, before putting any seed into the ground.

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