

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, Penn'a," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

AGRICULTURE feels the effect of the "boom" along with other branches of business, and with wheat "booming" close up to \$1.50 and threatening to go beyond even this figure, and other products in proportion, farmers can well afford to join in the general cheerfulness at the prosperity which they, more than any other class, have contributed to.

THE current issue of the Rural New Yorker is its "potato number," and it is well named. Illustrations of sixteen varieties of new potatoes adorn its pages, and the letter press nearly all relates to the same subject, and besides the editorials and "Rural Farm Notes," is from the pens of such well known farmers and writers as Prof. Caldwell, W. I. Chamberlain, Prof. Beal, E. J. Brownell, Henry Stewart, and many others. These special numbers are making a splendid reputation for the Rural.

We learn that the authorities of the Michigan Agricultural College have tendered the chair of Professor of Agriculture to Mr. W. I. Chamberlain, of Ohio, from whose ready pen we have made frequent quotations for the benefit of the DEMOCRAT's farmer readers. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the few practical, working farmers of the country whose scholarly attainments fit him for any position he may be called to occupy; and while we congratulate the College on this acquisition to her working forces, we shall be sorry to miss Mr. C. from the field he has so well tilled, and are not at all sure that he has enlarged his sphere of usefulness.

We publish, in another column, an article on "The Law of Trespass" which it would be well for farmers to read up. This is the time of the year when gunners are apt to abound, and every farmer should be prepared to protect himself from their spoilation. No man has any more right to enter your fields with a gun and kill and carry away your birds, than he has to come with a horse and take away one of your horses, or with a reaping machine to cut and remove your crops. Remember this, and enforce it, and by thus protecting the birds, you will do yourself and the farming community an inestimable good in the way of securing our crops from insect depredations.

THE foraging season is now nearly over and the poultry will require more feed than they did while roaming over the farm in search of insects during the summer months. Unless they get a liberal supply of feed now, they will not grow and thrive profitably. The young things have enormous appetites now, and it will not do to stint them if we wish to market them at a profit.

They need not, and should not, have as much grain as they will eat, or they will soon "eat their heads off." A cheap and good food for them is boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with sour milk and wheat bran. This will keep them growing finely, with a little grain in the evening.

There is no better way of disposing of the small potatoes than by boiling and feeding them to pigs and chickens. Wherever the supply is sufficient the fowls should have all they can eat.

This food will keep them growing and thriving, and if corn meal, or corn and oats chopped together, be substituted for the wheat bran it will fatten them cheaply and rapidly.

WE have advocated from the beginning that farmers should read more, study more, think more, and in every possible way add to their knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. We firmly hold to this opinion, and so long as we shall remain connected with the agricultural press, so long we shall continue to urge the necessity of this upon our readers.

We must not be misunderstood, however, because of this position, as concurring in the opinions of those who hold that farmers as a class are behind the age in general information, and intelligence, and particularly in that which pertains to their calling. On the contrary, we believe that not only are they the peers of any other class of workers in the great field of human industry, in point of general intelligence and specific knowledge; but that excepting those classes which, because of the technical character of their professions, require and receive special education, they are better informed than most others. In support of our position we are glad to be able to quote so high authority as the Rural New Yorker, and direct attention to an article from its pages, in another column, entitled "Relative Intelligence of Farmers."

Agricultural Science or Art? It is reported that a cat in Brooklyn, N. Y., has hatched three broods of chickens during the present summer, and is now sitting on a fourth.

We find this paragraph in one of our exchanges under the head of "Science and Art." We don't know whether it is scientific or artificial. "You pay your money and you take your choice."

Farming in "The Northern Northwest." Bishop Peck, during a recent trip through the great Northwest, took a look at things through his agricultural spectacles, and makes report of what he saw, in an interesting letter to the Christian Advocate. It seems to us that when observing the operations of the harvesting and threshing machinery the good Bishop's spectacles exhibited multiplying as well as magnifying powers. After giving statistics of some of the "large farms" of that large country, the Bishop says:

Let this suffice to sample the large farms and the large products of agricultural industry in this strange country. Imagine a vast plain, somewhat undulating, and yourself in the midst of it, and splendid farms, and immense larger unbroken farming lands extending to the horizon in all directions; and then think two thousand miles on beyond—nearly every acre sandy loam, vegetable mold, or alluvial deposits, from two to six feet deep, the greater proportion of the whole richer and finer than the gardens of the East—and you will begin to have some idea of this Northern Northwest.

The very large farms are an evil. They have generally been obtained by railroad bonds in the hands of sharp-eyed parties when the Northern Pacific suspended. The large and increasing number of small farms—from 160 to 5,000 acres—are more hopeful as to population, bringing into neighborhood the large immigrations, and advancing all the forms of civilization—are the great hope of this country; while the magnates on their 10, 20, and 30,000 acres will imitate the manorial greatness of the old world, demonstrate on a large scale the capabilities of the soil, and for a generation hold large control over the social and civil interests of the country. In the days of their early descendants these vast estates will be broken up and minimized for the good of the greatest numbers.

Farming in the Red River country would astonish a New England farmer, and many others, who had for years been moving around on the level den patches in the East. One team with a single plow, or two powerful teams, managed by a man riding on a sulky, with furrows so wide, taken all together, that you would think, and think well, that the whole force would plow a farm of the Eastern pattern every day.

Harvesting is on a scale equally large. Ten to twenty teams follow each other around a field of wheat, drawing reaping machines which cut an immense swath, binding every straw as they go, and pushing bundles off from each machine so fast that you cannot count them. Threshing and cleaning are equally wonderful. Large machines are worked by steam, and the straw is the fuel—the machine pulling it in and feeding the flame with its own fingers—while the pure wheat rolls out so fast that you can hardly put it into sacks, when it is moved off to market in bulk.

The Law of Trespass. The general rules in regard to trespassing on another's land are pretty well understood in the community, and yet many erroneous ideas prevail. For instance, many persons believe they have a legal right to kill their neighbor's fowls found trespassing upon their premises, and doing damage to their gardens or crops. This is an entire mistake. Undoubtedly the custom of doing so, and tossing the carcass over the fence, affords the gardener some satisfaction, but it renders him liable to pay the full value of the fowls, besides the costs of the court. His remedy is to bring suit against the owner of the fowls for the damage occasioned by the trespass. An unsatisfactory remedy, no doubt, but the only legal one.

Another prevalent idea is that if a person simply crosses your land for twenty years he thereby acquires a right to continue the practice. This is only true when the crossing for

twenty years has been adversely to the land-owner, and under a claim of a legal right to do so against the will of the farmer. Otherwise, fifty years' travel by consent of the owner would not give any one the right to continue to pass after he had been forbidden so to do. One of the most annoying forms of trespass to the farmer is that of hunting and fishing. Many persons seem to suppose they have a right to fish or hunt over another's ground as they please, but this is quite erroneous. In all ordinary streams and ponds the right to fish belongs only to the person owning the adjoining land. If the stream is navigable, that is, if the tide ebbs and flows, the public have a right to boat up and down it, and to fish from their boats, but not to go on shore and do it.

Good Hints About Horses. The horse's stomach has a capacity of only sixteen quarts, while that of an ox has two hundred and fifty. In the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of one hundred and ninety quarts, against one hundred of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall bladder for the retention of a part of the bile secreted during digestion. The horse has none, and the bile flows directly into the intestines as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bulky and unnutritious food. When fed on hay, it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestine.

The horse can eat but five pounds of hay in an hour, which is charged, during mastication, with four times its weight of saliva. Now, the stomach, to digest it well, will contain but about ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of his daily rations, or seven pounds, in one and one-half hours he has swallowed at least two stomachfuls of hay and saliva, one of these having passed to the intestine. Observation has shown that the food is passed to the intestine by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse six quarts of oats, it will fill his stomach, and if as soon as he finishes this we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay, he will eat sufficient in three-quarters of an hour to have forced the oats entirely out of his stomach into the intestine.

Relative Intelligence of Farmers.

While we shall continue to insist, until new light breaks in upon us, that there are a good many profitable things in their business yet to be learned by the farmers of America, and that a good education of the right kind is required by every young man who aims at excellence in the pursuit of agriculture,—while we hold these statements to be self-evident, yet well worth being kept before the people—we still believe that the farming class really give as much attention to the science of their art, and read up as well on their business as any class in the country, and much better than some.

Take, first, those classes which receive a special education—the so-called professional classes—and compare them with the farmers in this respect. Beginning with the ministers, and taking all the denominations together, how many of them had a sufficient preparatory education, are sound theologians, or men of real breadth of culture or catholicity of thought? Take the physicians, and what proportion of the men in this profession are thoroughly skilled in anatomy and physiology—competent and reliable diagnosticians, safe and effective in their therapeutics, ready and apt in surgical practice, sound hygienists, careful observers and earnest students? Among our lawyers, how many of them deservedly stand high with their brethren on account of their sound knowledge of the principles of law, extensive acquaintance with the statutes, skill as advocates, reliability as counsel, or for general juristic ability? And what proportion in all these professions are to any great extent noted for their love of knowledge outside of their own immediate needs? How many patronize their professional journals better than the farmers patronize the agricultural press?

When we go outside of the learned professions, and inquire into the state of things among business men and artisans, how do we find it? How many merchants know more of their business than its routine? How many are acquainted with the laws of trade and finance as laid down by the great writers on these subjects? Are the works of Adam Smith any more likely to be found in the hands of the average merchant than are the writings of Liebig in those of the average farmer? What, even, do our bankers know of scientific finance; or how many of our statesmen (so-called) are there who are students of the works of the leading authorities on subjects relating to the government, either in its political or its financial aspects?

Manufacturers, as a body, make a study of the literature, rich and varied as it is, of the branches of knowledge in direct relation with their respective industries? And when we come to hard workers in the useful arts, the mechanics of the country, how many of them take and read their trade journals, or study the hand-books written for their practical instruction?

Looking over the whole field in this way, we are compelled to award to the farmers a very high comparative position. While they are far behind where they ought to stand, and where they might easily stand, they cannot be regarded as laggards, when put in comparison with most other classes. To be sure, in a country where land is so plentiful and cheap, and where consequently it is so easy for every industrious laborer to become the owner of land, we necessarily have a vast number of illiterate men engaged in tilling the soil. But with all this, a close investigation will show that the farmers as a class compare favorably with any other as lovers of knowledge, and as progressive workers in their art and business.

A LOOSE soil, like a sponge, will hold a great deal of moisture; a hard rock, like a block of wood, will absorb but little; a few hours of wind and sun will soon evaporate that little; while a deep, well pulverized soil would take many days—perhaps a month would be required to evaporate the moisture it would retain. A soil fertilized to the depth of ten or twelve inches is as much as the most exhausting crop would perhaps require. But let the unfertilized soil be pulverized as deep as possible, and a good crop can be grown in the most unfavorable season.

A New Trick in the Trade. Last fall I planted some plum stones in my garden; they grew about as usual, except one plant which is double the size of the rest. Close by it came up a parsnip from accidental seed. I believe the parsnip in its rapid growth, shooting its root down by and in contact with the plum roots, kept the soil loose and thus favored their growth unusually. It is worth further experiment.

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers. WILSON, MCFARLANE & CO., DEALERS IN STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS. Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes, BUILDERS' HARDWARE. ALLEGHENY STREET, HUME'S BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November. President Judge—Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER, Lock Haven. Additional Judge—Hon. JOHN H. O'NEIL, Bellefonte. Associate Judges—HON. SAMUEL FRASER, JOHN DYER, PROTHONOTARY—J. CALVIN HARPER. Register of Wills and CTR. of O. C.—E. W. BURCHFIELD. Recorder of Deeds, etc.—WILLIAM A. TORRES. District Attorney—DAVID A. FORTNEY. Sheriff—JOHN SPANGLER. Treasurer—HENRY YEABECK. County Surveyor—JAMES DEVLING. Coroner—CORINNA CAMERON. County Commissioners—ANDREW GREGG, GEO. SWAB, JACOB DEWALD. Clerk of County Commissioners—HENRY BECK. Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. BOWER. Justice of the Peace, House—J. R. GILBERT. County Auditor—JAMES T. STEWART, GEORGE R. WILLIAMS, THOMAS B. JAMISON. Jury Commissioners—HENRY KELLER, JR., NATRAN J. MITCHELL. Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. HENRY MEYER. Notaries Public—EVAN M. BLANCHARD, W. W. POTTER, R. C. CHERRICKS, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, ETC. PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and feet of Howard streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Pastor, Rev. A. D. YOCUM, residence, Court street, west of Spring. METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Pastor, Rev. A. D. YOCUM, residence, Court street, west of Spring. ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Penn. streets. Sunday 8 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. all other days, 7:30 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. J. O'BRIEN, residence, south side Bishop between Allegheny and Penn. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Wednesday services 7:15 P. M. and Sunday-school, Sunday 2 P. M. in basement of church. Pastor, Rev. JOHN HEWITT, residence on Lamb street rear of Episcopal church. LUTHERAN, Situated southwest corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday in Lecture room of church. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:15 P. M. Pastor, Rev. W. A. IGGERT, residence, west side of Allegheny south of Episcopal church. GERMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner of Lamb and Spring streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church. BAPTIST, Situated northeast corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9 A. M. in church. Pastor, Rev. W. A. IGGERT, residence, west side of Allegheny south of Episcopal church. UNITED BRETHREN, Situated corner South High and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:15 P. M. Pastor, J. M. SMITH, Post-office address, Bellefonte. AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south and east of High street. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:15 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. JAMES, residence, Theobald. FRIENDS, Situated end of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M. and Wednesday 11 A. M. Y. M. C. A. Prayer meetings are held every Sunday at 4 and every Friday at 7:15 P. M. in the room of the Union above the Post office. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday in each month at 4 P. M. Room opens every night from 7 to 9 P. M. and the Christian Temperance Union at 7:30 P. M. on Thursdays.

THE LADIES' TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Logan House, Thursday, at 3 P. M. CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Regular meeting each Monday at 7 P. M. in their rooms in Book's Arcade, High street.

Pork-producing Value of Corn.

It is a well-known, but indifferently observed, fact, that it is a law of animal growth that a young animal will make a pound of growth on very much less food than an older one. In feeding experiments I am constantly noting corroborating facts, yet farmers ignore in practice this law both in pork and beef production, entailing a great loss upon our agriculture. Making a specialty of early pork and beef production will do much to restore these industries to favor in the East. I will not give the details of the many weightings of food and of pigs, as the condensed results will cover the point of inquiry.

Several lots of Chester White grade pigs of two in a lot have been fed from the time of weaning until they would weigh, dressed, in round numbers, 200 pounds each. These pigs have been put in pens, from which everything that they would consume was excluded, and their food consisted of weighed corn meal moistened with water—and nothing else. The first year, 1877, 100 lbs. of meal made 24.8 pounds of growth. The second year 100 pounds of meal made 24.8 pounds of growth. This year's results are not completed, but are more favorable than heretofore. They will dress when fed and fattened thus: 82 pounds per 100 pounds of live weight; or, one bushel of corn would give 11.38 pounds of pork. It would be proper to say that I do not think this method of feeding is calculated to give the best results that may be gained from corn meal. The experiments in question were comparative, and were not designed entirely with reference to economy. It is perfectly safe to assume that one bushel of corn will make 12 pounds of pork. In fact, I find among my records instances where results far exceeding those given, have been realized.

I have stated what I believe may be an average result from a well bred pig judiciously fed.

A New Trick in the Trade.

Last fall I planted some plum stones in my garden; they grew about as usual, except one plant which is double the size of the rest. Close by it came up a parsnip from accidental seed. I believe the parsnip in its rapid growth, shooting its root down by and in contact with the plum roots, kept the soil loose and thus favored their growth unusually. It is worth further experiment.

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers. WILSON, MCFARLANE & CO., DEALERS IN STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS. Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes, BUILDERS' HARDWARE. ALLEGHENY STREET, HUME'S BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November. President Judge—Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER, Lock Haven. Additional Judge—Hon. JOHN H. O'NEIL, Bellefonte. Associate Judges—HON. SAMUEL FRASER, JOHN DYER, PROTHONOTARY—J. CALVIN HARPER. Register of Wills and CTR. of O. C.—E. W. BURCHFIELD. Recorder of Deeds, etc.—WILLIAM A. TORRES. District Attorney—DAVID A. FORTNEY. Sheriff—JOHN SPANGLER. Treasurer—HENRY YEABECK. County Surveyor—JAMES DEVLING. Coroner—CORINNA CAMERON. County Commissioners—ANDREW GREGG, GEO. SWAB, JACOB DEWALD. Clerk of County Commissioners—HENRY BECK. Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. BOWER. Justice of the Peace, House—J. R. GILBERT. County Auditor—JAMES T. STEWART, GEORGE R. WILLIAMS, THOMAS B. JAMISON. Jury Commissioners—HENRY KELLER, JR., NATRAN J. MITCHELL. Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. HENRY MEYER. Notaries Public—EVAN M. BLANCHARD, W. W. POTTER, R. C. CHERRICKS, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, ETC. PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and feet of Howard streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Pastor, Rev. A. D. YOCUM, residence, Court street, west of Spring. METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Pastor, Rev. A. D. YOCUM, residence, Court street, west of Spring. ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Penn. streets. Sunday 8 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. all other days, 7:30 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. J. O'BRIEN, residence, south side Bishop between Allegheny and Penn. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Wednesday services 7:15 P. M. and Sunday-school, Sunday 2 P. M. in basement of church. Pastor, Rev. JOHN HEWITT, residence on Lamb street rear of Episcopal church. LUTHERAN, Situated southwest corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday in Lecture room of church. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:15 P. M. Pastor, Rev. W. A. IGGERT, residence, west side of Allegheny south of Episcopal church. GERMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner of Lamb and Spring streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church. BAPTIST, Situated northeast corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9 A. M. in church. Pastor, Rev. W. A. IGGERT, residence, west side of Allegheny south of Episcopal church. UNITED BRETHREN, Situated corner South High and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:15 P. M. Pastor, J. M. SMITH, Post-office address, Bellefonte. AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south and east of High street. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:15 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. JAMES, residence, Theobald. FRIENDS, Situated end of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M. and Wednesday 11 A. M. Y. M. C. A. Prayer meetings are held every Sunday at 4 and every Friday at 7:15 P. M. in the room of the Union above the Post office. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday in each month at 4 P. M. Room opens every night from 7 to 9 P. M. and the Christian Temperance Union at 7:30 P. M. on Thursdays.

THE LADIES' TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Logan House, Thursday, at 3 P. M. CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Regular meeting each Monday at 7 P. M. in their rooms in Book's Arcade, High street.

Pork-producing Value of Corn.

It is a well-known, but indifferently observed, fact, that it is a law of animal growth that a young animal will make a pound of growth on very much less food than an older one. In feeding experiments I am constantly noting corroborating facts, yet farmers ignore in practice this law both in pork and beef production, entailing a great loss upon our agriculture. Making a specialty of early pork and beef production will do much to restore these industries to favor in the East. I will not give the details of the many weightings of food and of pigs, as the condensed results will cover the point of inquiry.

Several lots of Chester White grade pigs of two in a lot have been fed from the time of weaning until they would weigh, dressed, in round numbers, 200 pounds each. These pigs have been put in pens, from which everything that they would consume was excluded, and their food consisted of weighed corn meal moistened with water—and nothing else. The first year, 1877, 100 lbs. of meal made 24.8 pounds of growth. The second year 100 pounds of meal made 24.8 pounds of growth. This year's results are not completed, but are more favorable than heretofore. They will dress when fed and fattened thus: 82 pounds per 100 pounds of live weight; or, one bushel of corn would give 11.38 pounds of pork. It would be proper to say that I do not think this method of feeding is calculated to give the best results that may be gained from corn meal. The experiments in question were comparative, and were not designed entirely with reference to economy. It is perfectly safe to assume that one bushel of corn will make 12 pounds of pork. In fact, I find among my records instances where results far exceeding those given, have been realized.

I have stated what I believe may be an average result from a well bred pig judiciously fed.

A New Trick in the Trade.

Last fall I planted some plum stones in my garden; they grew about as usual, except one plant which is double the size of the rest. Close by it came up a parsnip from accidental seed. I believe the parsnip in its rapid growth, shooting its root down by and in contact with the plum roots, kept the soil loose and thus favored their growth unusually. It is worth further experiment.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877. Leaves Snow Shoe 7:30 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 9:20 A. M. Leaves Bellefonte 10:20 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11:57 A. M. Leaves Snow Shoe 2:42 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4:12 P. M. Leaves Bellefonte 4:55 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6:27 P. M. DANIEL RHODES, General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD—Time-Table, December 31, 1877. Table with columns for Westward and Eastward, listing stations and times.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. —(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—On and after December 12, 1877. WESTWARD. ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11:55 P. M. arrives at Harrisburg 4:25 A. M. arrives at Williamsport 8:15 A. M. arrives at Lock Haven 9:40 A. M. arrives at Gettysburg 12:15 P. M. arrives at Erie 2:55 P. M. NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 7:20 A. M. arrives at Harrisburg 10:50 A. M. arrives at Williamsport 12:40 P. M. arrives at Gettysburg 2:40 P. M. arrives at Erie 5:20 P. M. Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at 4:25 P. M. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 11:45 A. M. arrives at Harrisburg 3:35 P. M. arrives at Williamsport 5:25 P. M. arrives at Gettysburg 7:20 P. M. arrives at Erie 10:00 P. M. EASTWARD. PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven 6:40 A. M. arrives at Harrisburg 7:55 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia 9:45 A. M. DAY EXPRESS leaves Gettysburg 10:10 A. M. arrives at Harrisburg 12:40 P. M. arrives at Williamsport 2:30 P. M. arrives at Philadelphia 4:10 P. M. ERIE MAIL leaves Gettysburg 7:20 P. M. arrives at Harrisburg 9:45 P. M. arrives at Lock Haven 11:00 P. M. arrives at Philadelphia 12:25 P. M. FAST LINE leaves Williamsport 12:25 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia 2:55 A. M. arrives at Harrisburg 4:25 A. M. Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & N. R. trains for Williamsport and Scranton. Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, 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. trains. Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. & N. R. R. R., with Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Gettysburg with B. S. Y. & P. C. 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 East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains. W. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Superintendent.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT BOOK and JOB OFFICE BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA., IS NOW OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING FIRST-CLASS Plain or Fancy Printing. We have unusual facilities for printing LAW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, PROGRAMMES, STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, INVITATION CARDS, CARTES DE VISITE, CARDS ON ENVELOPES, AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS. Printing done in the best style, on short notice and at the lowest rates. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. REMEMBER THE PLACE! CENTRE DEMOCRAT OFFICE, Bush House Block, HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA. 1879. THE PATRIOT. 1879. Get Up a Club and Receive Your Paper Free. The DAILY PATRIOT will be sent by mail to clubs at the following rates: \$6.00 per annum per copy to a club of five. \$8.00 per annum per copy to a club of eight. \$10.00 per annum per copy to a club of ten. \$12.00 per annum per copy to a club of twelve. \$14.00 per annum per copy to a club of fifteen. \$16.00 per annum per copy to a club of twenty. \$18.00 per annum per copy to a club of thirty. \$20.00 per annum per copy to a club of fifty. \$25.00 per annum per copy to a club of one hundred. And one copy free for one year in every case to the person getting up the club. Proportional rates for parts of a year. The WEEKLY PATRIOT will be sent by mail at the following rates: \$2.00 per annum for single copy. \$1.50 per annum per copy to a club of four. \$2.00 per annum per copy to a club of eight. \$2.50 per annum per copy to a club of fifteen. \$3.00 per annum per copy to a club of thirty. \$3.50 per annum per copy to a club of fifty. \$4.00 per annum per copy to a club of one hundred. And one copy free for one year in every case to the person getting up the club. The cash must accompany all orders to insure attention. All money should be sent by post office order or registered letter, otherwise it will be at the sender's risk. PATRIOT PUBLISHING Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. The usual \$70 Machines reduced to only \$25. \$1.50 PER WEEK. Horse & Wagon Free to Agents. "THE FAMILY" SHUTTLE \$25 SEWING MACHINE. Mounted upon fine polished or oiled black-walnut top table and treadle, complete with a LAZARUS and made of FIFTEEN than any other machine, and reduced to only \$25. Each machine thoroughly warranted with a THREE YEAR GUARANTEE for five years. Repairing, cleaning or changing money refunded at once if not satisfactory. The most useful, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. An acknowledged unqualified mechanical success. They are long tested, and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable, and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, that will do the work of a family for a life-time, or it will earn from \$4 to \$5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living, and costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized Shuttle, easily removed. Extra-large-sized Bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent re-winding of bobbins. It makes the shuttle, double thread, every stitch, the same on both sides of the work, which received the HIGHEST AWARDS at the Centennial. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Inter-changeable working parts. Manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work at less cost, more easily, smoothly and faster, and with less labor or trouble than any other machine, at any price, you ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and run off twenty yards per minute; uses a strong, straight needle, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. The money cheerfully refunded if you are not satisfied. It is a family machine, and will not outgrow or outlast any machine but the price. If you have any other machine, buy this one for a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work is its best recommendation. It will hem, fell, tack, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirt, roll, baste, and do all the work of a dress-maker, seamstress, and quilter, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented. The price of our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out Old Stock to close up business, many such inferior and old-style machines being offered as new at reduced prices. Beware of imitations and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "Family," by any dollars. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with sample of work. Goods shipped to any part of the country, no matter how remote the place may be, and safe delivery guaranteed, with privilege of a THIRTY-DAY EXAMINATION before payment of bill, or on receipt of price by Registered Letter, Money order, or Draft. Agents wanted throughout the country for this, the cheapest, most satisfactory and rapid-sewing machine in the world. For liberal terms, address FAMILY SHUTTLE MACHINE CO., 715 Broadway, New York.

GIRARD HOUSE, CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. This house, prominent in a city famed for its comfortable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any first-class hotel in the country. Owing to the scarcity of the times, the price of board has been reduced to THREE DOLLARS per day. J. M'KIBBIN, Manager.