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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after March 1, 1881:

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 7.24 A. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.25 A. M.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4.20 P. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.45 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 7.25 P. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880:

Exp.	Mail.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	Exp.	Mail.
A. M.	P. M.				P. M.	A. M.
8 10	7 02	.....Arrive at Tyrone Leave.....			7 32	8 48
8 3	6 55	.....Leave East Tyrone Leave...			7 39	8 55
7 59	6 51	..... "	Vail	" ...	7 42	8 58
7 55	6 47	..... "	Bald Eagle	" ...	7 47	9 02
7 48	6 36	..... "	Fowler	" ...	7 52	9 09
7 42	6 33	..... "	Hannah	" ...	7 55	9 13
7 35	6 25	..... "	Port Matilda	" ...	8 00	9 19
7 27	6 17	..... "	Martha	" ...	8 07	9 25
7 18	6 08	..... "	Julian	" ...	8 15	9 32
7 9	5 57	..... "	Unionville	" ...	8 23	9 39
7 00	5 48	..... "	Snow Shoe In	" ...	8 32	9 45
6 56	5 45	..... "	Milesburg	" ...	8 34	9 48
6 46	5 35	..... "	Bellefonte	" ...	8 43	9 57
6 36	5 25	..... "	Milesburg	" ...	8 54	10 08
6 25	5 15	..... "	Curtin	" ...	9 06	10 19
6 18	5 10	..... "	Mount Eagle	" ...	9 12	10 25
6 9	5 01	..... "	Howard	" ...	9 20	10 37
5 55	4 50	..... "	Eagleville	" ...	9 38	10 49
5 50	4 45	..... "	Beech Creek	" ...	9 40	10 54
5 34	4 33	..... "	Mill Hall	" ...	9 54	11 16
5 29	4 30	..... "	Flemington	" ...	9 57	11 20
5 25	4 25	..... "	Lock Haven	" ...	10 01	11 25

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" " Williamsport	8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" " Renovo	10 55 a m
" arrives at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" Williamsport	2 20 p m
" arrives at Renovo	4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 43 a m
" " Harrisburg	3 55 p m
" " Williamsport	7 30 p m
" arrives at Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" " Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo	10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" " Williamsport	12 40 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" " Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre 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. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. 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. WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Superintendent.

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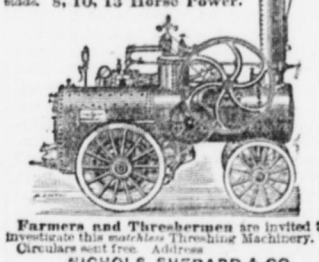

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The Centre Democrat.

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, 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.*

YELLOW the harvest fields with golden grain,
And the white-bearded, bending barely ears
Nod in the soft south breeze; the popy hides
Her scarlet glory from the noonday sun,
Amid their sheltering stems; the clover patch
Is flushed with roseate glories—and the lark,
His speckled breast gemmed with the morning dew,
Springs up with clear, shrill note, all jubilant,
Toward the broad, blue heavens; the quivering oats
Rustle their waving pennons, and the vetch
Her purple petals shows.

Horns or no Horns.

"One writer says 'silo' and every farmer begins to figure up barrels of cement and perches of masonry. Another says 'polled cattle' and within six months one would infer that the millennium will date from the horn's disappearance. Cattle without horns may be an improvement in some respects, but the idea that there will be no 'underlings' among them is all fudge. I knew a muley heifer who fought her way to the mastery of the whole herd before she had fairly arrived at maturity, the largest pairs of horns taking themselves out of the way of her sharp bony pate, whose blows were given with all the more force and directness from being concentrated in a single central point, and when followed by her young calves she was actually dangerous to women and children. Talk of the safety of a hornless bull! A bull whose entire head had been bred off would be still dangerous if his disposition prompted him to rush upon his owner with hostile intent. However, after the horns are gone these pates can be fitted with buffers of India-rubber which would certainly be useful and perhaps ornamental. This will doubtless be the next wrinkle amongst progressed farmers."

With the loss of horns there is, on the whole, a lessened disposition to be offensive with the head, but in individual cases the belligerent propensities will remain, and above all in those that are the near descendants of the horned cattle. Long absence of the offensive weapons through a series of generations tend to develop an increasingly docile disposition. At the same time we can never entirely abolish the natural propensity to butt, and if this is fostered in any way the polled cattle will continue a fighting race.—*Tribune.*

What Breed of Pigs to Raise?

From the American Agriculturist.

It is impossible to answer the question: "which is the most profitable breed of pigs for a farmer to raise?" Very much depends upon the system of management, nearness to market, individual taste or fancy, etc. But there are some general facts which should be understood in deciding what kind of pig to grow in any particular case. Pig farming may be profitable or a source of loss. A few pigs of almost any breed, can be grown on a dairy farm with profit, but when the number is increased, the piggery may become an expense. It is clearly determined by a long experience that pig pork is the pork that pays. Young hogs marketed when a year old are much more profitable than older ones. This being true—and it is especially so in the older States—a breed should be selected that matures early and fattens quickly. The best pig has the least amount of offal in dressing; is compact in its parts, and its flesh is of the very best quality. Of such are the Essex and Suffolk, and some other allied "small breeds." One can "go further and fare worse" than to select the Essex for the piggery that is to make profitable returns. There is some prejudice against black pigs, but it should be remembered that the color is less than skin deep, and the blackest pig makes as white dressed pork, as any other. There is money in pigs if a good breed is chosen and properly managed. The value of full-blooded pigs over the "grade" is strikingly shown when a pair of the former is taken into a neighborhood where only the "common hog" was before. In a few years the whole country round about has had its swine improved, and its pork interests greatly enhanced. Grow young pigs rapidly and market them as pigs rather than keep them until they are old hogs. Pig pork pays.

SALT, it is said, will prevent club-root in cabbages. Throw a tablespoonful of fine salt round the roots after planting; this will also destroy the cut worm.

POTATOES, or any other root crops, may be grown in a young orchard. It would not do any injury to grow corn, but grain crops should not be attempted. They take from the soil the very elements which the trees require.

Profit in Pigs.

Colonel F. D. Curtis.

Pigs must be made to take care of themselves. A farmer cannot afford to wait on them only so far as such labor will turn to profitable account. It pays a farmer to make the pens warm, to give the pigs plenty of bedding and to shovel out manure. Advantage must be taken also of the season to make the gain on them while the weather lasts, as winter-fattening is nearly always done at a discount, and always requires stimulating or hardy food, which is the most expensive. A pig will gain as fast again on the same amount of food in warm weather. I have learned this by experience, and it also accords with the philosophy of the case. I last season slaughtered a pen of pigs which did not gain anything for a month. They were fed all of the cooked corn they would eat, but they would not eat any more than enough to hold their own. I consider the month's feeding a total loss, except the manure which they made, and that would not more than compensate for the labor connected with them. The rise in price which was hoped for did not come. It may be set down as a general rule that pigs should be put into market before cold weather. In old times holding pigs till late in the season was good economy, as the price invariably went up. But nowadays such instances are rare, as the surplus of the West fully supplies the market. I question the economy in this direction of wintering shoats. There is no possible profit in them if wintered on corn, as the growth will not be equal to the cost. It costs as much to winter a pig of this class as it would a breeding sow.

Breeding sows are the kind of porcine stock upon which a farmer should calculate profits. They should bear young twice a year, and should be kept for a number of years. An old mother is more profitable every way than a young one, as she will bear more young, of better size, and take better care of them not only at the time of birth but during the period of suckling. When properly trained or educated, an old dam is not half the trouble to take care of as a young one. A pig designed for this purpose should be educated, and if there has been painstaking to fit her for her maternal life, the care of herself and young will be materially lessened, and the risks or losses will amount to little or nothing. She should be made tame and used to handling, as a wild and refractory mother will be constantly doing damage to herself or her offspring. She should be taught to follow her owner anywhere. She should always be kept orderly to avoid the risks of jumping fences or other unruly acts. The most important thing is not to allow the breeding sow to get her full growth; that condition should only be had when fitted for slaughter. What I mean is, that a breeding sow is not a porker to be made fat and heavy, but rather to be kept lean and simply in a thrifty or strong condition. When fat and heavy she will not take sufficient exercise to be a healthy breeder, and moreover, when she has young she will be clumsy and liable to tread on the little pigs or lay on them.

A fat, overgrown sow will not get up when she feels or hears a young one on which she is lying; whereas one in a lighter condition and not to so lazy or sluggish would jump up before the little one was sofocated or crushed. A fat sow is liable to be more feverish at the time of yeaning and hence an unnatural mother liable to destroy her young; neither will such a one have so good a supply of milk. I have spoken of double crops in the economy of pig raising. This idea I make practical by first raising a crop of early sweet corn which is fed to the pigs, being cut up green (stalks and all). On the same land a crop of turnips is produced, the seed being sown after the last cultivating of the corn. After a crop of clover has been taken off, the same ground may be turned over, and having been thoroughly cultivated and put in good order a crop of turnips may also be produced. If the clover should be of an early variety, Swedish turnips, more nutritious, may be grown. A crop of turnips may be made to follow Barley. A few acres of turnips grown as supplementary crop, to which the pig must be made to help themselves, will make a basis for a plentiful supply of feed which will lessen materially the cost of pork-making. An acre of which may be made to produce from twenty to thirty tons of mangels, will lay the foundation for cheap wintering. The grain demand will then be cut down to extra feeding to the mothers while suckling, and to the young pigs during the summer and autumn. The breeding sows should be made to live exclusively, with the above exception, on roots and grass or other cheap succulent food, such as sweet corn-stalks, and sugar-cane, apples, etc. Under this system there is a profit in pigs.

One of the reasons why we earth up potatoes is to cover those tubers which grow near the surface. Some kinds throw out the tubers much lower than others. Tubers exposed to the weather are spoiled for all purposes of cooking, although as seed they are not at all injured.

Seasonable Brevities.

In finishing up the cultivation of fields leave the land as level as possible, as it will facilitate the gatherings of the crops, as well as add to the yield.

Strawberry plants intended to be kept in stools should have the runners cut frequently, or on their first appearance; if allowed to make some growth they exhaust the plants.

It does not require heavy pastures for sheep. They are great foragers, and weeds, leaves, and even stubble enter into their bill of fare. They equal the goat in that respect.

Watch for black knot on the bearing plum trees, and cut it out on the first appearance. Trees may be thus kept clear of this excrescence as easily as the soil is cultivated. By neglect, it becomes incurable.

"Never for an hour allow celery plants to need moisture." It will not revive a fish to put it back into the water after the dry air has burnt out its life. Neither can celery plants be restored to free growth after once having been parched.

In the curing of hay, or the drying of the herbage of the pastures, a large per cent. of the aroma that they once held passes away, and this amount is largely lessened if the hay or clover becomes "dead ripe" before harvesting.

Bear in mind that the best exterminator of weeds is a light steel rake, which enables the operator to pulverize the surface of the soil frequently and rapidly, breaking and destroying all incipient weeds before they can reach the light, saving labor and preventing the formation of a hard crust.

Powdered Hellebore, which is the powder of the root or rhizome of veratrum album, is a poisonous substance, which, in most instances, destroys caterpillar life very promptly, but there are some insects much less sensitive to its effects than others, and for these London purple or Paris green is required. Whenever hellebore will accomplish the desired purpose it should be used in preference to stronger poisons.

The best plan we ever adopted for destroying what is generally termed the Canada thistle was to cut it down just before the blossom opened. Our method was to grind a hoe till it was quite sharp, and then to cut the thistle close to the ground. It is no worse if cut below it, but its permanent destruction in any neighborhood depends upon the hearty co-operation of all the farmers in the vicinity. The seed of thistles is as light almost as that of the dandelion, and is carried long distances by the wind.—*American Cultivator.*

THERE is quite as much necessity for barn cleaning on the farm as for house-cleaning, and if farmers were as punctilious about the renovation and purification of the out-buildings as farmerines are about the dwellings, there would speedily be an improvement in the appearance of things; and of conveniences too. Lost, or misplaced tools are brought to light, barn, shed and shop furnishings put in order, space gained and a rival of cheerfulness everywhere. Find time for barn cleaning.—*Rural New Yorker.*

WHERE potato beetles abound, the shoots of potatoes are attacked and devoured as soon as they appear above the ground. The vines have no chance. Poisons cannot be applied since there is nothing to apply them to. In such case, we cut potatoes in slices, sprinkling them with Paris-green or London-purple, and strew them over the ground. The potato beetles will prefer slices of potatoes to the vines, and the new sprouts are thus given a chance.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE sulphate of ammonia, it is said, is an excellant manurial liquid to verbenas and other flowers, giving the foliage a dark green, luxuriant and healthy appearance. It is economical, clean and easily applied, after preparing it the evening before, by dissolving an ounce of ammonia in two gallons of water, and sprinkling over the flowers and about the roots once a week.

Do not rub linseed oil on your fork, shovel and rake handles; do not paint your plows and mowers; do not use any rust preventive on the iron and steel parts; and above all, leave everything out doors. You really have no idea how quickly you will possess a new set of tools, provided you have a balance at the bank, if you abandon that most objectionable structure, the tool house.

A COLORED preacher, in translating to his hearers the sentence, "The harvest is past, the summer is over, and we are not saved," put it: "De corn has been cribbed, dere aint any more work, and old Satan is still foolin' wid dis community."

THE outlook at the present time is a promising one for a most splendid harvest in 1881.