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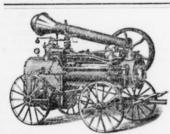
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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Bellefonte & snow shoe M. es 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 Shot
7.25 P. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL. Hannah Port Matilda Martha

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia...

"Harrisburg.....
"Williamsport...
"Lock Haven...
"Renovo...... Passengers of fonte at FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia.

" Harrisburg " Williamsport " arrives at Lock Haven.

EAST WARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven." " Williamsport.

" Williamsport.

" Williamsport. " arrives at Harrisburg...
" Philadelphia. DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo.

Lock Haven...

Williamsport...

arrives at Harrisburg...

Philadelphia...

" arrives at Harrisburg. 4 10 p m

ERIE MAIL leave Philadelphia. 7 20 p m

" Lock Haven. 9 45 p m

" Lock Haven. 9 45 p m

" Airives at Harrisburg. 2 45 a m

" Philadelphia. 7 30 a m

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport. 12 35 a m

" arrives at Harrisburg. 2 35 a m

" Arrives at Harrisburg. 3 58 a m

" Arrives at Harrisburg. 7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven to commodation West, and Day Express East, make lose connections at Northumberland with L & B, E.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Express

Express west, are connection at Williamsport with N. U. R. W. trains north.

Eric 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.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains.

In L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI-GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE PARMER.

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.

This is the season for destroying brush and coarse weeds in fence rows and other places by mowing them close to the ground with a brush scythe.

Reports of the corn crops in Western States seem to agree that "the rains of the past month have drowned out thousands of acres of corn on flat lands," while "on rolling or tiledrained lands the corn is in good condition." Here is a forcible argument in favor of tile-draining. Lots of Centre county farms-particularly in the Bald Eagle Valley, would be doubled in value if thoroughly till-drained and the money expended in accomplishing it would pay double the interest which "governments"

PERMIT us once more, and for the last time this season, to counsel thorough preparation of the wheat ground. Possibly there is not enough manure to cover it all. This is bad, but cannot now be helped. It might be well to try an experiment with some of the much-advertised commercial fertilizers on that part of the ground which the farm yard manure would not reach; at any rate it can be put in perfect mechanical condition by repeated harrowing, cultivating and rolling, and this will go a long ways toward making up the deficiency in From Correspondent of the Record.

Beyond any question the corn crop of the country will be the light- large, coarse, common sows. est one we have harvested for several years. Between bad seed and unfavorable weather, the shortage will be so considerable as to be sensibly felt throughout the country. This being the case the fodder will be more than usually valuable. Much of its real value may be lost by suffering it to stand too long before cutting. Cut early. The dry weather is ripening it rapidly. The corn will cure perfectly in shock when cut much earlier than many of us imagine, and the fodder will be worth as much more for feed as it would be if left to wither in the sun, or be bitten by the early frosts which Vennor pre-

CENTRE COUNTY should certainly be represented among the exhibitors at the annual fair of the State Agricultural Society, which is to be held this year in Pittsburg, during the two weeks beginning Monday, September 5. No one acquainted with the agricultural resources and pro-ducts of our county doubts that we shire in general appearance. It is a James Parton. "If you would escould make a most creditable show-a uniformity of color that distin-learn a trade. If you would do a ing. The distance is not great and communication is direct. The inducements offered by the Society in the
way of premiums are more than usually large aggregating over formyone thousand dollars. Liberal

Liberal

Guillet from an others—and the same of the society in the solution of preparation by learning good qualities, but while the superiority in hams is accorded the Berkshire, breeders of the Essex claim
that they are longer in the body, and consequently produce more side meat.

Bry large aggregation by learning a trade." Our friend Dr. Hoskins,
commenting editorially upon the
above, says: "We glory in Mr. Parton's 'spunk,' in saying what his experience in life leads him to think in
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shire, breeders of the Essex claim
the superiority of the superiority of the superiority of arrangements for the transportation of all articles or animals intended for exhibition have been made with the railroad companies, and every effort is being put forth by the efficient are all white, and their avdocates fort is being put forth by the efficient and experienced officers to make the exhibition a complete success. By all means let our county be represented. Full particulars can be had by addressing D. W. Seiler, Recording Secretary, or Major Elbridge McConkey, Corresponding Secretary, at Pittsburg, where the headquarters of the Society are already established. Soiling.

Here is the way a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead manages to summer five cows on five acres:

"I have five acres, about two and three-fourths in pasture, mostly blue grass. I have a strip fourteen rods long and four rods wide, that consists of timothy and clover, which I cut twice and sometimes three times a

The Centre Democrat. horse planter which makes the stalks about two inches apart in the row. I plant three different times so as to have it early and late. About the 1st of July I commence to thin out, leaving a stalk about once in a foot. By the time I get over the piece that is nearly all eared out. Then I commence cutting it up clean. When I get it half cut up I plough the ground and sow winter rye. I sow the balance as soon as the corn is off. This makes good pasture late in the fall and early in the spring. We feed our cows six quarts of corn meal and bran, mixed equal parts by weight, each day. This is the way I summer five cows on five acres, and have done so for three years past. manure the ground high, and that is what makes good crops."

Value of Care in Seed-Saving.

Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, contributes the following to the Homestead. The rid suns acting upon the black, prairie tion of every farmer:

"Last March we received a small packet of tomato seed from Mr. Frank Ford, of Ravenna, Ohio, with the assurance that it was the product of continued selection of seed of the first Alpha tomato ripening for several years in succession. To-day, July 6, we have picked and eaten To-day, perfectly matured specimens of fruit from the plants grown from this seed. No special pains were taken in growing the plants. The seed was sown in shallow boxes in March, the plants were put in three inch pots when small and placed in the open air at the time of setting the main crop of Acme. Take any view of it we can this year. It will help you to push we must conclude that Mr. Ford's along the growth of the scion. Not we must conclude that Mr. Ford's along the growth of the scion. process has given us a tomato a unfrequently grafts, after they have month earlier than we have before started, die for want of sap from the had them on the College farm. I parent stem to sustain them, which need hardly say that the seeds of the is absorbed by these side shoots. earliest specimens have again been carefully saved. This gives a hint of what may be done by careful selections of earliest maturing seeds of corn, wheat, oats, barley, garden pro- have grown rampantly and become as ducts, etc., worth the attention of all careful cultivators."

Some Hints for Hog Growers.

Farmers who breed for market should never use pure breeds, but should cross the pure-bred boars on

The cross is always hardier, and has more stamnia and vigor. The pure breds are too fine and tender for One let them grow to a good sizegeneral purpose.

always resort to the thoroughbred. In selecting a hog choose one with small bone, dish face, broad back and long body, with no bristles—the few-er the better. If this is attended to you will have a good hog, no matter what his color is.

The hog has been so carefully brought to a degree or perfection in breeding that a farmer has the privilege obtaining, as a preference, hams, flitch or lard. If, in breeding hogs, we prefer a breed that excels in the production of hams we should resort to the Berkshire. If we prefer side meat the Essex should be our choice; and if we desire a breed that will produce more lard, in proportion, the Suffolk or the Yorkshire are more suitable.

It is not to be inferred that the Bershire only produces good and first-class hams, for that would be an assertion subject to contradiction, but that the Berkshire produces the finest lads of sixteen, if you would lay a hams is generally acknowledged. The foundation for a sure prosperity, beguishes it from all others-and it is man's part for your country, begin Berkshires can always be recognized by the black color and the peculiarities of a white spot on the forehead, a white tuft to the tail and four white claim that they fatten more readily tural school with a first-class farm, than other breeds.

The Onion Maggot.

or, of Vick's Magazine

A neighbor and myself each secured an ounce of Danvers Yellow Onion, and prepared the ground and sowed the seed in the same manner, with one exception; he covered the bed with a good supply of coal ashes. The crop in both cases came up and looked well, until the plants were ly lost, and the more strength that is about six inches high, when my On-ions became infested with the Onion maggot, and in a short time wholly

THREE times a year is often enough season. As soon as it will do to cut I feed it regularly to the cows twice each day, and it lasts till the corn is ready to use. There is a strip fourteen rods long and ten rods wide, which I plant with sweet corn for fodder. I made a dropper that I attach to a two-

The Science of Mulching.

From Prof. Knapp.

The value of covering the soil has been known so long and so commonly as to become a proverb. is the poor man's manure." Science and experiment have shown that what is so beneficial in winter is even more advantageous in summer, and that few things can be more harmful than to denude the soil and allow it thus to remain for a length of time. They have demonstrated that the soil is increased in fertility by covering much more than the amount of material placed upon the ground as a 1. A large amount of atmospheric ammonia deposited by the rains is retained. 2. A certain proportion of water in the soil is necessary to the best conditions for chemical action, to make the largest amount of plant food available and to enable the fibrous roots of plants to feed to the best advantage; mulching retards evaporation. 3. Our torhint given is well worthy the atten-tion of every farmer:

soil, produces an amount of heat in-jurious to the fibrous roots of many plants; mulching cools and equalizes the temperature near the surface. 4. Sudden extremes of temperature affect plants, as animals, unfavorably; mulching equalizes conditions, retards the action of frosting and allows the plant to adapt itself to the change. Mechanically; it breaks the force of the rains and prevents them from compacting the soil. Other advantages might be named.

Look to the Grafts.

Rub off all the sprouts upon the stocks which you have set with grafts it were top-heavy, should be pruned; this also will induce the graft to throw out branches and give the tree better shape in making the branches more compact.

TALKING of the hoe and its use brings to mind two old neighbors, each of whom had a nursery plot, of which one made a success and the other a failure, and chiefly through their different ways of treating weeds. Never use cross-bred boars, but sorbed the spare soil-food, locking it up for the season from the trees. The other sliced or scratched them to death as soon as they became visible. and as often. It being necessary to stop this surface-stirring stimulus to tree-growth in August, in order to the ripening of the wood for winterendurance, a carpet of small weeds would be developed by the fall rains. These, in the one case, were demolished by a thin paring with a moulding share in November, making a protection for the roots and collars in addition to the snow yet killing every weed. In the other case this carpet of late springing weeds was left unturned, yielding some winter protection, but beginning to grow and even seed in the spring long before anydone to prevent this ruinous robbery of the roots of the trees .- The Trib

> LEARNING A TRADE .- "I say, then. regard to this matter, and would only add that one of the very best trades for a young man to learn is that of a farmer. We shall never have many good farmers until farming is regularly learned as a trade at an agriculer upon the farm of an educated and first-class practical farmer. Preferably we should say, take both

It is the general opinion among experienced tobacco growers, that the seed bud of a tobacco plant should be broken off before the blossoms can be seen. All growth of top after the plants have produced their whole number of leaves, is practicalallowed pass into the top before the "topping" is done, the greater the loss of plant force. It is plainly seen that if the buds are pinched out disappeared. My neighbor never lost an Onion. The gardens are adjoining, the beds being less than a hundred feet apart. I attribute my maighbor's success to coal ashes.