

Professional Cards.

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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 4:29 P. M. Leaves Bellefonte 4:45 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 7:25 P. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

Table with columns: Exp. Mail, WESTWARD, EASTWARD, Exp. Mail. Lists train schedules for various routes including Harrisburg, Williamsport, and Lock Haven.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Lists train schedules for Erie Mail, Niagara Express, and Day Express routes.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia... 11:55 p.m. Harrisburg... 4:25 a.m. Williamsport... 8:35 a.m. Lock Haven... 7:47 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 Harrisburg... 4:35 p.m. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia... 11:45 a.m. Harrisburg... 3:35 p.m. Williamsport... 2:40 p.m. arrives at Lock Haven... 8:40 p.m. EASTWARD. PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven... 6:45 a.m. Williamsport... 7:25 a.m. Harrisburg... 11:20 a.m. Philadelphia... 3:45 p.m. arrives at Harrisburg... 4:10 p.m. ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo... 7:20 p.m. Lock Haven... 9:45 p.m. Williamsport... 11:05 p.m. Philadelphia... 2:45 a.m. arrives at Harrisburg... 7:00 a.m. FAST LINE leaves Williamsport... 12:35 a.m. Harrisburg... 3:58 a.m. Philadelphia... 5:25 a.m. arrives at Harrisburg... 7:20 a.m. Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & D. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton. Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. & W. trains north. Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with R. V. R. R. trains. Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. & M. S. R. R. at Gerry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with R. 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. W. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Superintendent.

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 hotels in the country. Owing to the stringency of the times, the price of board has been reduced to THREE DOLLARS per day. J. KRIBBIN, Manager.

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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.

THE secret of keeping seed corn is to have it will ripened and well dried, and then stored where it will keep dry. Cold will not damage it if ripe and dry. Of course this pre-supposes that the corn be well grown, but it is non too late to think of that. Select the best you have, and see that it is properly kept. Do it now—it will be too late after severe weather comes.

Notes of the Fair as seen by a Farmer. The terrible drouth had so dwarfed the various crops that most farmers had but little worth showing in this department—and that little seemed to have been left at home. Swine were present in full force, and mainly of excellent quality. Berkshires, Yorkshires, Poland Chinas and Chester Whites were shown in their purity, and grades of all sorts were plentiful enough and good enough to prove the wisdom of using none but pure breed boars.

—Mr. A. V. Miller's Chester white boar was alone worth a trip to the grounds to see, and with one two exceptions his whole herd evince good judgment in selection, and attentive, regular care, under attentive personal supervision.

—The monster porkers shown by Mr. John Caldwell, said to be a cross of pure Chester White and Poland China, were a treat for the eyes of those who think size the chief merit of hogs.

—Some of the neat cattle tied up in the exhibition stalls with cards attached to them, must have been out for the purpose of giving them a fill up of hay at the society's expense, giving some one free entrance to the exhibition as an "attendant." We can imagine no other reason for their presence.

—A pair of splendid short-horns which Col. Shropshire placed on exhibition—though they were not entered for competition—lost nothing by contrast with the scrubs spoken of in the above paragraph.

—Some fair coils were to be seen, but nothing to indicate that Centre county farmers are awake to the opportunity offered them by the active demand and high prices offered for really good horses.

—Implement manufacturers were well represented, and a careful observer remarked that the agricultural machinery of to-day seemed more faithfully made than that article were offered some years ago. Perhaps he blundered, and was comparing the machines made for exhibition with those "made to sell."

—Messrs. Alexander & Co. exhibited a combined stalk cutter and crusher, and had hired a horse power for the express purpose of giving a public test of its merits; but through the stupidity of some one the power and jack insisted upon running in different directions, and failed to turn the cutter at all, much to the disappointment of several interested parties.

—The veteran machine seller, John De Long, of Sugar Valley, was present and was as active and full of business as a boy. He can talk clear around many a younger man in advocating the claims of his machine. As evidence we cite the fact that during the season just closed he has made successful sales of over forty-seven reapers and mowers for one manufacturer.

In the management of swine the time has arrived when we should make our selections of the sows we wish to breed from another year. These should be separated from those we intend to market and have entirely different management. They should not be turned out in some field to shift for themselves, as is too often done, but fed liberally on bone and muscle forming food; then we will have the proper foundation for our next year's supply of pigs.—Farm Journal

That is very good counsel provided it is found necessary to raise a

new breeding sow. If, however, you have one which has proved herself prolific and a good careful mother, we advise you to keep her unless she is getting so old as to be nearing the end of her days of usefulness in this direction. We are very decidedly of opinion that the plan of permitting sows to produce but one or two litters before killing her a pernicious error, and tends to rapidly deteriorate our hog stock. Two fine litters of thirteen pigs exhibited at the county fair last week was the produce of a sow three or four years old. A sows best qualities as a breeder are not reached until she has produced two or more litters, and it is wise to avail ourselves of them as long as may be.

Commercial Manures for Tobacco. My experiments with commercial manures for tobacco have not been satisfactory during the past dry summer. As previously stated, I used a small quantity of the Swiftsure Superphosphate, Maryland Tobacco Food and Alkaline Bone Dust, applying them on a clay loam soil previously manured with barnyard manure in the drill over which the plants were to be set. From each of the three fertilizers a decided gain was noticeable, particularly from the Maryland Tobacco Food early in the season. But as the season advanced the difference in the appearance of the rows, where the application had been made and where none was used, was less visible until at last, when the crop was harvested, no effects from any of the several manures were clearly visible. I am not prepared, however, to lay aside all commercial fertilizers as of no value from the simple and unsatisfactory test I have given them. Had the season been a wet one, the results might have been very different.

We quote the above from the Tobacco correspondence of the Rural New York, for the purpose of adding that our own experience was very similar in the good season of 1880. The fertilizer used was prepared specially for tobacco, but was not any of the brands above-named. For the first four weeks the difference in favor of the fertilizer was very marked, but gradually disappeared, and at cutting time the rows upon which it was applied were seemingly inferior to the adjoining ones.

Timely Suggestions for next Year Tobacco Growers. Among the first things which the farmer who contemplates tobacco raising should attend to is a place to raise the young plants or the plant-bed. The beds should be prepared during the summer or fall previous to the spring when they are needed for use. A few loads of rich muck or garden soil, free from stones and rubbish, drawn to some warm exposure and enclosed in a frame, will constitute the present necessary requirements. A liberal coating of well rotted stable manure should be spread over the bed, to remain there until the following spring, by which time it will have imparted its strength to the soil of the bed. For early plants a covering of glass is necessary to exclude cold storms and winds in early spring.

The importance of securing early an abundant supply of good plants has been fully realized during the last summer. Reports from the various tobacco-growing sections of the country are unanimously in favor of early tobacco. The best crops are grown by farmers who raise enough plants for themselves and for their neighbors also, reserving of course, the earliest and best for their own use. Thus they secure enough of the best and strongest plants to meet their own requirements early in the season, which gives the plants time to become well established in the soil before the approach of the dry term, which has this season proved destructive to late tobacco generally. There have been a few instances during my tobacco-growing experience when late tobacco has been better than early, owing to storms of wind and hail, which impaired the earlier and larger growths most; yet I think I am safe in saying that in eight seasons out of ten the outcome of early planted tobacco has been most satisfactory to both growers and purchasers.

Planting and Pruning. The autumnal planting season is at hand. It is the best, the safest, and the most convenient time, if no dangerous procrastination is allowed. There is great risk in planting after October in Northern latitudes, but, if unavoidable, the earth must be rammed into the closest contact with every root, and measures taken to fend off wet and frost. Excepting for those planting on a large scale for market purposes, it is always best to go to a local nursery, where sorts are grown that suit the soil and air; where your own selections can be made before digging; where the trees are obtained assuredly fresh and sound; and where the responsible grower of them is known and located. It is by no means essential that a tree be straight if it is not so set with short crooks as to be past straightening. A stem may be as curvilinear as a C or an S,

yet if not too rigid, a stake set behind the curve and with bottom and top of the stem tied up to it, will make all as trim and straight as an I. If this is done before growth has entirely ceased—say early in October—the tree is better than one always grown straight, and for this reason—that the strain, by impeding the sap circulation, will give a tendency to the formation of fruit spurs and blossoms buds, while free, uninterrupted growth tends solely to wood. A staked-up tree will perhaps show a one-sided head, but the pruning that is necessary on a transplanted tree takes this all off, for the tree generally should be reduced by the knife to a clean, bare and shortened mere stem.

Labor on the Farm. As the labor problem is one of the most difficult that the farmer has to deal with the plans of the farm should be arranged with reference to it, so that the greatest economy, consistent with efficiency, can be practised. The order of the crops in rotation, and the system of feeding and care of the live stock, will determine, to a great extent, the importance of a distribution of labor, advantages of labor. This is one of the great advantages of a mixed husbandry, that cannot be so readily practised in an exclusive system of special culture. It would be desirable under favorable conditions, to arrange the details of management, so that work could be profitably provided for a fixed and uniform force throughout the year. By this means it would be possible to avoid paying high prices for extra labor during the season of harvest, and it would at the same time be for the interest of the farm laborer, who could thus obtain steady employment.

Under a well planned system, it would not be necessary to make any marked increase of working force on the average farm at any season of the year, if full advantage is taken of the improved farm machinery that can now be readily obtained for a variety of purposes. In the cases where it is not possible to secure an exact uniformity in the distribution of labor, it will be best to make as close an approximation to it as possible.—Dr. MANLY MILES, in American Agriculturist for October.

Stock Feed for Fall and Winter. In view of the certainty of the scarcity of corn and of high prices for all sorts of food for live stock during the coming Fall and Winter, farmers cannot be too careful of the supply on hand. Straw and corn fodder are sure to be much more largely used as supplementary feed than heretofore. Rather than over-economize by reducing the feed of stock too much, however, would it not be better to weed out one's herds and flocks and dispose of all inferior, animals early—before they have diminished the feed supply of those it will pay to keep? With animals intended for market it is more economical to give them full feed so as to have them ready for sale as soon as possible, rather than to reduce their ration and be forced to keep them longer. Now is a good time to lay plans for economizing feed during the coming Winter, which nearly all the weather prophets predict will be a long and very severe one; and in this connection it must be borne in mind that shelter for stock from its severity is equivalent to a large saving in their feed.

POTATOES are jewels this year. They are worth a fine price now. What the value will be in midwinter or early spring is a matter of conjecture, but it hardly seems possible that they can sell for less than \$1.50 per bushel. At any rate they will be high, and it behooves every grower to take the best care in storing and keeping them. Another point, and an important one to the man who sells, is to see that the potatoes are properly sorted. Take a bushel of large potatoes and put with them a peck of small ones, mix them well and measure again and see if the lot measures any more. It is easy to throw away 25 per cent. in this way. Sort the tubers and sell those of uniform size. Really they should be sold by weight, then sorting is of no consequence; but when will growers and market men come to their senses in this matter?—Farmers' Review.

LATE CHICKENS.—Late chickens can be made more profitable than early ones. Chickens from eggs set in August and September may kept warm in a tight, glazed house, and fed so that they will grow continually through the winter, and if they come later all the better, if they are well kept and fed. The early broods will be salable at good prices when the market is bare of chickens and the later ones will furnish spring chickens long before the usual supply comes to hand. Spring chickens hatched in fall, or even in winter, are rare, but not entirely unknown to a few persons who made the discovery that with good feed, warm quarters, a warm mess at least once a day, warm drink and cleanliness there is no difficulty at all about raising them, and at a good profit.

It takes an old woman well versed in herbs to give sage advice.