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THE WEEKLY HERALD the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of POLITICAL NEWS embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE. BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. Time-Table in effect on and after March 1, 1881.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD. Time-Table, April 29, 1880. Exp. Mail. WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

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. Philadelphia 3:45 p.m.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 7:20 a.m. Harrisburg 10:50 a.m. Williamsport 2:25 p.m. Philadelphia 4:40 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven 6:40 a.m. Williamsport 7:55 a.m. Harrisburg 11:55 a.m. Philadelphia 3:45 p.m.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo 10:10 a.m. Lock Haven 12:40 a.m. Williamsport 12:40 p.m. Philadelphia 3:45 p.m.

ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo 8:25 p.m. Lock Haven 9:30 p.m. Williamsport 11:05 p.m. Philadelphia 3:45 p.m.

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport 12:25 p.m. Philadelphia 3:58 a.m. Harrisburg 7:35 a.m. Philadelphia 11:55 a.m.

ERIE MAIL West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

ERIE MAIL West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express East, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. R. trains north.

ERIE MAIL East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. & B. M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Drifftwood 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. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

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SISTERS OF MERCY, Beatty's P. O., Westmoreland county, Pa.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the 'Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, Bellefonte, Penna.'

WE have seen but few, if any, finer fields of wheat this fall, than that of Mr. Jno. G. Uzzle, on his elevated farm near Snow Shoe city.

COMMISSIONER LORING has placed us under obligations for a copy of a special report of the Department of Agriculture upon the grape culture and wine production of the country.

IN it we find Pennsylvania credited with 1,944 acres in vines, producing 114,535 gallons of wine annually, valued at \$128,097.00—something less than \$1.12 per gallon.

THERE is yet time to care for next year's seed corn, though its selection should have been attended to at an earlier date.

SECRETARY W. I. Chamberlain, in the July number of the Crop and Stock Report, issued by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture: "Corn is put at only 76 per cent. Nearly all our correspondents speak of poor seed, caused by severe early freezing of the germs while the cobs and germs were still damp."

DIFFERENCES in Wheat. We quote the following paragraph from the New York Times, written by the agricultural editor after a careful examination of the many experimental plots then growing on the Rural's experimental farm.

"There is wheat and wheat. Two fields alike in every respect may vary greatly in yield by reason of the kind of wheat grown. One may be very short in the head and the other twice as long; in one the spikelets may be very loosely placed on the rachis or stem, and the other may have them more crowded."

IN some kinds of wheat the spikelet has three grains, frequently the central floret is empty, and instead of three grains there are but two in each spikelet. This makes a difference of one-third in the yield of the crop in favor of the completely filled spikelet.

LET us go further. We find in one head, which is short or loosely put together, but six or seven spikelets on each side, and in another as many as twelve or even more. This makes another great difference in favor of the better variety of wheat.

WE then count up the grains, and in the one head we find 24 or 28 grains and in the other 72, or even as many as 90 in extra-large and well-filled spikes. If one, then, yields 15 bushels of grain per acre, the other would yield 45.

AND this cause of difference is extremely common, and any farmer can know how it is himself by merely examining the wheat in different fields, or the different heads in the same field.

WE take time and space only to observe here the importance of making this characteristic of the wheat plant the principal basis in selecting seed rather than the size of the grain, although this is also an element not to be ignored.

LET the seed be selected in the field from the longest, most compact, and best-filled heads, and let this method be pursued each year. It will lead to a great improvement in varieties of wheat."

JOSEPH HARRIS says that we can make our lands poor by growing clover and selling it, or we can make them rich by growing clover and feeding it on the farm.

The Berkshire Hog.

From Correspondence of the Record. This breed seems to carry away the "sweepstakes" as often as any other, and its ability to do so is due to the perfection to which it has been bred.

THE breeder has placed a white spot on the forehead of the Berkshire and a white spot on each foot, like a stocking; and there is, likewise, a white spot on the tuft of the tail.

IT is not wonderful that every pure Berkshire has exactly these marks, with no deviation—no more nor any less—but a true, unerring set of badges or marks are thus fixed, and which act as his types of purity?

HE is noted for the fine hams he produces in preference to other breeds, and fifty years have been spent in developing him to his present state of excellence.

THE Berkshire is a living monument to the patience, perseverance and success of men who have devoted many years to his culture, who have spent whole fortunes to make him what he is, and who, many of them, went to their graves unknown.

THE development of this breed has added millions of dollars to the wealth of this country and Great Britain, not that it is superior to all other breeds, but because the perfection attained in his success has been the cause of renewed interest and pride in every other class of stock.

LORD Western, who interested himself with the Essex, spent his whole life in their improvement, and, from Bakewell's efforts, the sheep is an entirely different animal from his day.

IF special breeders can thus breed away the imperfections of a breed and develop something in its place totally unlike it, is it not an evidence that every farmer can improve his stock and make it better and better every year?

THEY can begin on the best of stock, correct a defect there or a fault here, and we can still have improvement. Lord Weston Bakewell and others began on "scrubs," and it was a long and dreary time with each of them.

WITH the success that crowned their efforts farmers concluded that the stock twenty-five years ago was up to the highest degree of excellence, but even the best Essex Lord Weston ever bred would be rejected today by breeders, and Bakewell would marvel if he were present at an exhibition of Cotswold or Merino sheep.

WE owe a great deal to the breeders of the toughbreds, for every improvement made by any one of them is a blessing to every farmer in the country. By their help we are obliterating the long-nosed land-pike, and with their co-operation we are able to classify all our domestic animals for special purposes, from the horse and cow down to the fowl that lays our eggs, each into separate duties and for special purposes.

WE can now classify our horses into trotters, runners and for draught; the cows for milk, butter or cheese; and from crosses with the Berkshire we can produce certain preferences in hogs.

BUT there is not an end of improvement yet. The rapid inventions of mechanics are no more surprising than are the wonderful improvements in stock at the present time, and there is room for the farmer to try as well as the special breeder.

THE Canine Curse. Hon. F. D. Coburn, in American Agriculturist. Observing men are of the opinion that an ordinary dog—and he is always hungry—will eat and destroy in a twelvemonth the equivalent of that which, if given to a well-bred pig, would make him weigh at the expiration of that time 300 pounds.

IF a bright boy brought up in a New England, or other of the older States were to visit one of the large western fairs he would be greatly puzzled by some of the implements on exhibition.

THE Sulky Plows. From American Agriculturist for October. If a bright boy brought up in a New England, or other of the older States were to visit one of the large western fairs he would be greatly puzzled by some of the implements on exhibition.

SHEEP provided with cotton-seed meal as an auxiliary feed are the best restorers of worn-out pastures.

PUMPKIN seeds act as a diuretic on cattle. Cows in milk should never have access to them. Before pumpkins are fed the seeds should always be removed, for they decrease the flow of milk very rapidly.

give way to something less expensive, and less productive of loss and misery.

JAKE Frink seemed to be nettled by Pastor Spooner's allusion to the White Oaks, and the charcoal business, which his son Kier still follows.

HE said, "I guess there's more truth than poetry in what Mr. Spooner says. The White Oak looks just as it used to when I was a boy, and for the life of me, I don't see any chance for improvement."

THE country is rocky, and the site takes as naturally to white birches, pitch pine, and scrub oaks as a duck does to water.

IF a feller gets a livin' at all, up there, he's got to get it selling wood, and charcoal. 'Nuthin' else pays, and that don't much. If a feller undertakes to clear up land it costs more than it comes to to get the stones out, so he can plow, and if he sows rye, or plants corn, the crop won't pay without manure, and where's your manure coming from when ye're ten miles from the shore and sea weed, and haven't got anything but charcoal or wood to buy it with?

YE see, it's up-hill business for the White Oaks, and it is no use to talk about the fairs doing the white Oakers any good. Fact is, they don't go much, and it's just as well as if they did.

AND it ain't much better here in Hookertown. He knew Deacon Smith and Squire Bunker and them folks that had money plenty raised better things than they used to, and took premiums, and they might make it pay, but he had sent things to the fair for several years, but never got a red cent for a premium.

MY wife, Polly, gets premiums on butter, bread, and bed quilts, sometimes, and comes home so sot up that there's no livin' with her for a week after the fair. But it don't seem to be for me to get anything in that line, and I have pretty much made up my mind that the fairs are 'all talk and no cider.'

Barbed Wire for Fencing. Prof. S. A. Knapp in American Agriculturist. Experience has demonstrated the practical value of the following suggestions for constructing barbed-wire fence: Set substantial posts one rod apart; the post at the starting point should be braced by cutting a notch in it two and a half feet from the ground, and running a strong pole from the notch to the foot of the second post, where it is fitted to rest firmly, and is supported about three inches above the ground by means of a short block driven down beside the fence post.

THIS method of bracing should be repeated once in forty rods. A faulty construction would be to cut the notch in the starting post four feet from the ground, make the brace shorter, and allow the lower end to rest upon the ground; for the moment the wire is tightened upon the fence the short brace acts as a fulcrum to lift the initial post.

WHEN the posts are set a wire is wrapped firmly around the first post, four feet and two inches from the ground; then the coil is unrolled forty rods and the wire drawn tight by means of a set of small pulleys with grapples. After this wire has been securely stapled a second is similarly fastened one foot below it, and a third and fourth below this, leaving a foot space between the respective wires; the ground space is fourteen inches. Four wires thus arranged make a perfect cattle fence. For horses the lower wire should be without barbs to prevent cutting the knee, and a fifth wire should be placed upon the posts five feet from the ground.

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THE Sulky Cultivators would strike him as novel and wonderful, but when he came to the Sulky Plows we can imagine his astonishment. As he recollects the many hard days' work at plowing in a rocky field, or the unpleasant results that have followed the catching of the plow against a root, he may well wonder if such a plow were intended for real use. Certainly not for use in such fields as he has plowed, but admirably adapted to those fields that have neither rock nor stump.

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