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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. A. M.	Exp. Mail. P. M.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	Exp. Mail. P. M.	Mail. 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 45 a m
" " Harrisburg	3 35 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. 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.

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or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co.'s Appraiser,
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4t-2 Unionville, Centre county, Pa.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
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It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
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It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*
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Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "Your peas are wonderful; never others so good. Another year, I do not mean to plant any others, early or late."
Circular giving full description mailed to applicants.
CAUTION.—As there is an inferior Pea in the market called the "American Wonder," be sure and get the genuine "BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER."
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PERUNA positively cures consumption and all other lung and heart diseases.
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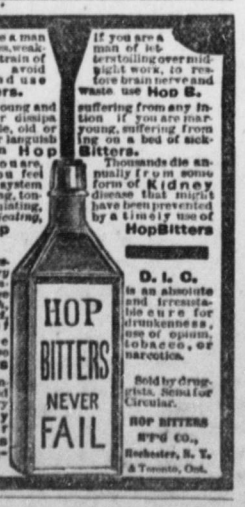

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The Centre Democrat.

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.*

Work With the Head and With the Hands.

From the American Agriculturist.

Work is one of the first principles of success in the orchard and garden. Without work, hard work, and an abundance of it, the growing of vegetables, and the raising of fruit must prove a failure. An orchard will not run itself with profit any more than a steam plow or a saw mill; and to keep a vegetable garden in proper order is often more of a tax upon the muscle than the steering of a ship. Along with this labor of the hand must go an activity of the mind. The seed drill and the pruning knife, as well as all other orchard and garden implements need to be used intelligently. Let no one believe that he can succeed in this department without thinking—gardening is not a mere pastime, and fruit growing is far from being an occupation for a man who will not work his brains.

With this view of labor it is evident that there are two sets or classes of implements to be used by the gardener and horticulturist in the performance of his work; implements to be used in the hands, and tools to aid the head. A hoe is a garden implement, but it is no more of one than a principle of plant growth, which, when understood, makes every stroke of the hoe more effective. The best seed planter that modern mechanical skill produces could be only a source of loss when guided in its work by one who knows nothing of the conditions most favorable for each of the many garden seeds. These principles which underlie proper, and therefore profitable gardening, are the accumulated experience of all past ages, and are put within the reach of all in books upon the various subjects which belong to the orchard and garden. Some of these books are of a general character, and treat of vegetation as a whole, without making special reference to any particular vegetable or fruit. Such books give the ground work or fundamental principles upon which the special treatises rest. For example, the nature of soils, the composition of the atmosphere, and the physiological laws which govern the growth of plants are general subjects which involve principles that apply to all vegetation. The person who knows these principles—understands how plants grow, when, where, and how they get their foods, is certainly possessed of superior tools in the culture of field or garden crops.

Celery and Lettuce---Some Hints for the Garden.

Mr. Brown of the Ohio *Farmer*, recommends sowing celery seeds in the open ground in April, and to make the plants stocky they should be transplanted when three inches high, setting them three or four inches apart. It may be replanted where it is to grow, from the middle of June to the middle of August. Probably for this climate the 1st of August is best. * * * Speaking of lettuce, he remarks that it needs a rich soil and as a very small amount of land will produce all that any family can use, we can certainly afford to make it rich. It may be sown as soon as the land can be worked in the Spring, in the open ground, or may be sown in September and kept through the Winter with a slight protection. If we want good heads, we must thin to a foot in the rows, early, before the plants become crowded and spindled. Golden Stone Head, Wheeler's Tom Thumb, Tennis-ball, Early Curled Simpson are among the best kinds of early: Hanson, Shotwell's Brown Head, White Cabbage, Large Yellow Butter for many crop, and Red Winter Cabbage, Hardy Green Winter for Winter.

COLTS should be broken to harness at 3 years old, and used in light work for two years or more, when they will become matured and fit for fall work. If they are used for hard service before their joints become settled or surrounded by full grown texture of muscle sinews to support them, they are liable to become strained, causing spavins or bony enlargements that will destroy their future value and usefulness. Any imbecile can break down the colt, but it requires good sense to build it up after it has been crippled by ignorant task-masters. It is not worth while to risk the experiment of converting sound colts into invalids, when they will live longer and perform more service if suffered to ripen into the fully matured horse before being put to hard work.

EXAMINE the farm implements now. Where grease has become hardened with dust it may be removed with kerosene.

Remedy for the Maggot of the Cabbage Fly.

From the American Agriculturist.

Mr. H. M Cowles, Hartford county, Conn., writes: "I see by an article in the December number of the *American Agriculturist* that Bisulphide of Carbon is recommended for the Cabbage Fly. How is it applied?" The use of Bisulphide of Carbon is not only to be recommended for the cabbage-maggot, but also for the squash-borer, and other subterranean insects. It would serve admirably to destroy ants when we can find their hills. To apply the liquid, we have only to make a small hole, by use of a cane or other small rod, close beside the plant to a depth of two or three inches, then pour into the hole a half teaspoonful of the fluid, and quickly cover the same by filling the hole with earth, and pressing it down with the foot. The same operation in the middle of ant-hill will quickly destroy the ants if they are in the galleries of the hill. All should remember that Bisulphide of Carbon and also its vapor, are very inflammable, and should always be used with great care.

Soil and Sowing.

The four cardinal virtues of good garden-soil are that it should be loose, mellow, rich, and well-drained. Good seed sown in such soil and properly cultivated will (droughts and insects excepted) produce abundantly. While the quality of the soil is not of so great importance in the raising of the coarse vegetables—as peas, beans, potatoes, and the like—it is important in the raising of the finer kinds—as celery, parsnips, cabbage, etc.

Vegetable seeds should be sown in long drills, if possible, at such a distance apart as to permit the use of a horse-hoe between them. If a new garden is to be laid out, let it be long and narrow, so as to make as little turning about of the horse at the end of the rows as possible. The common practice of sowing in beds or plots I do not favor, as it requires much more hand labor and admits of less or, in fact, no use of the horse. As to the depth at which to sow the seed, the old rule of three times deep as the size of the weeds may be observed for general use.

Goats to Protect Sheep.

The farmers of Hunterdon and Somerset counties, New Jersey, are said to use goats to protect their sheep from dogs. Two goats can drive away a dozen dogs, and two are about all each farmer puts in with his sheep. As soon as the dog enters the field at night the goats' attack him, and their butting propensities are too much for the canine, who soon finds himself rolling over and over. A few repetitions of this treatment causes the dog to quit the field, limping and yelling. Formerly, when a dog entered a sheep field at night, the sheep would run wildly around and cry piteously. Since the goats have been used to guard them they form in line behind the goats and seem to enjoy the fun. The idea of utilizing goats in this way came from the West, where they are put in sheep pens to drive away wolves.

A CANADIAN farmer told what he knew about melons at the meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. The Hunter muskmelon was a large, long, rough-skin melon of very fine quality. The Cuban Queen he had tried this season. It is claimed to grow very large, but the largest he raised weighed twenty-five pounds. It is a fine melon for amateurs, but for shippers it is rather tender to handle; the skin is so thin that it breaks very easily. He had tried other melons, but those were the principal ones of which he knew very much. As to cultivation, he made his ground very rich; it could not be made too rich. Frequent cultivation produced a good effect. He had had melons as early as the middle of August, sometimes perhaps a little earlier. He never practiced pruning the vines. He generally put them from seven to eight feet apart; did not assist fertilization.

THE *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* says: "It is important to sow barley as early in spring as the ground can be reduced to a good mellow condition. On such soils as will admit fall plowing without their becoming complicated again by the agency of rains and melting snows, some advantage is derived from the operation, but it will be found best more commonly to depend on thorough underdraining on soils that have not natural drainage, and early spring plowing. The time at which the seed may be sown will, of course, vary with the soils and latitudes."

A FARM can be stocked with sheep cheaper than with any other animals. Sheep will come nearer to utilizing everything which grows on the farm. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock together. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any farm stock except hogs. Less money is required for shelter and fencing, and less labor is required in herding, when outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And finally, a handsome income on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals themselves.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Red Pepper and Poultry.

From the Poultry Bulletin.

I do not know if other persons who raise poultry and pet birds are as much dependent as I am on red pepper; but I have found so much benefit from its use in my poultry yards and bird-cages that it may not be amiss to call the attention of others to its good properties. I do not speak of the article that is sold in the drug stores—and something not remarkably fresh—but of the capsicum that grows in our gardens. I have tried all the different varieties, and find that the most pungent and efficacious is the small kind usually known by the name of "bird's pepper." The plant itself is a beautiful object; it grows about two feet high, and in autumn its bright little scarlet berries look like coral beads peeping from under the dark green foliage. Indeed, one plant in a pot forms a very pretty ornament for a flower-stand. The seed possesses a stimulating and reviving property, and I find that two or three given to newly hatched chickens, especially if they are weakly, have a most happy effect. If a hen looks feeble after moulting, six of these berries or pods, given daily in some corn meal and sweet milk, improves her wonderfully. Last summer two of my finest canaries began to droop. Every day I gave them each one seed of "bird's pepper," and in less than a week they were quite well. The same remedy is invaluable for mocking birds.

A GREAT amount of labor is lost by sowing fodder corn to thick. Many sow three bushels to the acre; some sow but two bushels, and a few sow but one. I sow but one-half-bushel, and my corn is always too thick. The man who has raised the largest crop the past season sowed but twelve quarts of seed to the acre. Make the drills at least four feet apart, and sow one-half bushel of ensilage seed-corn to the acre; then, when it is about a foot high, thin it to six and eight inches between stalks. When corn is planted too thick those plants which do not attain their full growth are nothing more than weeds. As dirt is only matter out of place, so a weed is only a plant out of place. No plant is so far out of place as when it is crowded by other plants of the same kind so that its growth is impaired; it then becomes a mere weed, and only serves to injure the growth of the proper number of plants in the hill or drill.

WHENEVER the farmer makes any particular crop a specialty he should start with the highest type of seed that he can procure, and it should be his constant effort to improve upon it every year, by growing his own seed with the greatest care. He should have his ideal of perfection, and carefully select, every year, such specimens to breed from as come the nearest to his ideal. In this way an intelligent farmer will make a wonderful as well as a rapid progress, and will soon be able to put on the market a better quality than those who depend on purchasing seed in the open market, and will make a large profit, while his neighbors will get hardly enough to pay expenses.

TWENTY-THREE years ago Colonel D. M. Clough, of Canterbury, N. H., bought a wornout farm of 400 acres. It would not keep more than eight or ten head of cattle, one or two horses and a few sheep. In thirteen years he had so improved it that he wintered 100 head of cattle, 150 sheep and six horses. To accomplish this no manure was used, except a little superphosphate of lime to give the corn an early start. Under his care the farm rose in value from $4600 to $17,000. The secret of his success is that all his hay and grain has been consumed upon the farm, and large quantities of muck used both as an absorbent and composted with lime.

THE best treatment for a mare in foal is to give her moderate exercise daily, care being taken against overexertion. The food should be good clover and timothy hay, well cut and salted, ground oats, and a bran mash mixed with potatoes or other roots. Feed some corn or meal, but not too much in order to guard against milk fever. See that the colt promptly relieves the udder as soon as possible after birth.

COWS purchased from rich lands and carried to poor seldom do well. It is far better to buy a good cow from a poor farm, in which case improvement is almost certain. There is no good reason, however, why a poor animal should be kept on a poor farm. Keep better stock, if you have to keep less of it.

THERE is no wisdom in working a thirty acre field year after year to get five bushels of wheat or ten of corn to the acre, when with the same expense for fertilizers you could raise fifteen bushels of wheat or thirty of corn on ten acres.—*Practical Farmer.*

IF you want good sized potatoes, use good sized tubers for seed. Do not if you can avoid it cut more than one eye in a set.

No country can make pork at a profit without corn, and no other country can compete with ours in growing corn.