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BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE 1881: Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte Bellefonte 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe res Snew Shoe 2.30 P.M., arrives in Bellefonte Leaves Beliefonte 4.45 p. m., arrives at Snow Shot. 25 p. m. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL-e at Tyrone Leave
e East Tyrone Leave
Vail
Bald Eagle
Fowler
Hannah
Port Matilda
Martha
Julian
Unionville
Snow Show In
Milesburg
Bellefonte
Milesburg
Curtin
Mount Eagle
Howard
Howard
Eagleville
Beech Creek
Mill Hall
Flemington

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

---(Philadelphia and Eric Division after December 12, 1877: WESTWARD. ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.

Harrisburg...

Williamsport.

Lock Haven.

Renovo...... " Harrisburg... Williamsport.
arries at Renovo...
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia.

"Harrisburg....
"Williamsport...
"arrives at Lock Haven...

EAST WARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven....

Williamsport...

arrives at Harrisburg....

Philadelphia... DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo...
Lock Haven...
Williamsport...
Philadelphia...
ERIE MALL leaves Benovo...
Lock Haven...
'' Lock Haven...
Lock Haven...
'' Lock Haven...

Express West, and Lock ...

Make close connection at Williamsport with N. U. R.

Eric Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day
Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven
With B. E. Y. R. R. trains.

Brie Mail East and West connect at Eric with trains
on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.
R., at Emperium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at
Driftwood with A. V. R. E.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and
Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Eric Express
West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express
West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express
West, Philadelphia Express East Siesping cars on all
night trains.

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pinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life. Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. Is removes faintness, fatulency, destroyall craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It curse Rosating, Readaches, Nervous Prostrain, General Debility, Siseplessness, Depression and Indicestion.

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The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS. THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI-GENCE 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'u," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

Much has been said and written White Oats. We are of the opinion that they are a variety of more than ordinary merit and deserving of all that has been said in their favor. They can be had of any of the prominent seedsmen.

DAIRVING, as a specialty, seems to be superceding wheat and corn farming in some parts of the West, and with happy results. The advocates of the new system are very enthusiastic in its praise, and claim that under it they make more money than under the old, and that at the same time their farms are growing richer and and more productive instead of deteriorating. Individual dairies are unknown, all the milk being manufactured upon the creamery plan. As an incidental benefit derived by a people at large, and by no means an unimportant one, is the fact that the patent compounds used as substitutes for butter when it is high priced, hard to get, and of poor quality, cannot hold their own against the products of the new system. At the late annual meeting of the Northern Iowa Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, one of the speakers said : 'Give the people of this country fine creamery butter at fair prices, and the whole question of how to deal with oleomargarine, butterine and such substitutes is answered. There will be none manufactured, for their will be no place for it."

Most of our readers are probably aware of the great value of the "Prussian Powder"-sometimes called "Dalmation Powder"-of commerce as an insecticide, and that it consists simply of the powdered eaves and flowers of a plant known as Pyrethrum, a native of the East. The difficulty of obtaining it in a pure and effective form is also quite well understood. We are glad to believe that through the efforts of Commissioner Loring this valuable insect remedy is likely to be within easy near future. The Commissioner has with considerable difficulty obtained a supply of the seeds of two varieties of the plant, and sent small packages of it, accompanied by a circular of instructions, to a number of farmers and plant growers throughout the country. Messrs. Thomas Mehan, the well-known horticulturist of Germantown, Pa., and Peter Henderson, of New York, and a number of other gentlemen of knowledge and experiment which we can heartily commend, such distribution.

Where Shall We Apply the Manure.

What crop shall have the bulk of

the manure made on the farm, both

portance than is often thought. It land intended for corn and potatoes could not possibly do the same good on barley or oats. For one reason these spring grains would ripen while coarse manure might even prove a owners. damage. At the best, the money value of an oat or barley crop is less than that of corn or potates on the same ground. Not unfrequently the

giain of a corn crop is worth forty

ceeds of an acre sometimes doubles those figures. There is another disadvantage in using coarse manure on small spring grains. These are not cultivated and the manure, when turned under, lies comparatively useless. On corn or potato ground, plowed shallow, the summer cultivation mixes the manure with the soil so that the whole, so far as the cultivator reaches, is fertilized in proportion to the amount applied. out doubt more of this fertility is used up the first season, because of Let this cultivatiom; but this is an argu-that ment for, rather than against, using manure on hoed crops. The sooner the benefit of the fertilizers is re-ceived, the greater the profit. It is about the new oats called Russian for this resson that I always aim to use superphosphate or some other commercial fertilizer with drilled grain, and I think there is nearly as much profit with it on barley as on wheat, with the advantage that I get returns from the spring grain in four to five months, while with wheat it requires ten to twelve. So long as I can get one hundred, and often two hundred per cent. for commercial fertilizers in the first crop, I shall continue to use them. I do not expect to secure so quick returns from coarse manure, more of which must remain in the soil for future crops Yet on corn or potatoes the increase crop will pay more for coarse manure than on anything else I can apply it to.

Brood Mares on the Farm

From the National Live Stock Journal

The various modes of handling horse stock upon the average farm are attended with a wide range of re-It is wise to keep three brood mares (good ones), breeding two of these in the spring and one in the Three such mares, if the farm has the amount of surface in permanent grass that should be kept de voted to this crop, will do the work of a large farm, and do it easily. The mare that brings a fall colt, will, with suitable winter care and feed, give the colt a good growth by the time grass comes; and at the age of three years it will hardly be noticed that the colts of the spring before have any advantage over it. This mare kept for fall breeding will make a capital change off during the spring work, doing full duty while the others require to be favored. The gain in rearing horses of value, over those of the cheaper grades, is more pronounced than in the case of other products of the farm, the dif-ference being fully one-half, whether the stock be first class draft stock or the higher grades for other purposes. When we consider the comparative ease with which a heavy brood mare will do spring work at the plow, as compared to the beast of light weight, supposing both to be in foal, it will show the advantage of having this class. On account of being in foal, the light mare is only able to move the plow by putting every muscle upon the highest tension, the breathing and heart's action laboring unduly while this strain is going on. The heavy beast leans forward into the collar, and the very weight is reach of all who may wish it, in the largely the motor, the real strain upon the muscles, through contraction, being light.

Raise the Good Cow's Heifer Calf.

From the Live Stock Journal.

A large majority of dairyman have cows in their herds that do not pay their keeping; and, as they do apply a test to individual cows, they continue not only to keep them, but to breed from them. This is a most suicidal policy. Altough we strong-ly recommend dairymen to raise their own cows we are far from adence, who have had it under cultiva-tion for some lad it under cultiva-tion for some lad it under cultiva-cows. It would be even better policy tion for some years, agree that it to give them away to some favorite and is likely to be perfectly hardy still farther. When these heifers anywhere on this continent. This is come into milk, those that do not one of the compartively few cases of distribution of seed from the Department which we can heartly commend should be discarded. A careful test should always be made of each cow in the herd and of each heifer during and which comes within the letter and the spirit of the law authorizing heifer has the appearance of a wellformed milker and of having had a good dam, it may not be judicious to pass upon her during her first milking season if her quality is below the standard, for the next season may develop her satisfactorily.

THE astonishing and rather meredfor present and the future fertility of | ible statement that the cost of fences the soil, is a question of more im- in the United States amounts to much more than the national debt reis true that no use of manure, so ceives some support by the statement that it goes on the land, is without benefit; but it is evident to every that the fences of that State, if exthat the fences of that State, if ex- of streams, fuel, &c. farmer that some crops are more advantaged than others. The coarse manure that I have been drawing on times. Their total length exceeds 344,000,000 miles, and their total cost not less than \$200,000,000. A more sparing use of fences would save a great deal of money to the farmers without serious inconveni.

LIME pulverizes the land, and much of this coarse matter was yet undecomposed, and if dry weather came while the grain was filling the consideration by rural real estate

A FLOOD county, Iowa, farmer made 1000 pounds of syrup from cane raised on one-third of an acre of ground.

to fifty dollars per acre, and with a good crop of potatoes the gross pro-As a rule the less butter is handled, Early Tomatoes.

From Farm and Garden

Farmers and others who grow their tomato plants and who want to obtain ripe tomatoes early in the season, will do well to sow the seed as soon as possible. Experienced growers have found that with the tomato a certain degree of age is one of the essentials of productiveness, and that no manner or degree of forcing can induce the plant to ripen its much inside of a certain well defined period. On this point Mr. W. F. Massey wrote !sst year to the American Farmer that he had never yet seen a tomato that would give ripe fruit in much less than four and half months from the sowing of the This experience agrees with that of other growers, and from other tests which they have made, the time which, when good culture is given. will be required by the tomato plant in order to perfect its fruit can be pretty accurately determined in ad-

Tomatoes.

Of the varieties the Acme is very popular, but more subject to rot than the others. The Trophy does not ripen near the stem. The Conqueror is the earliest, but small. The Hathaway Excelsior is superb. not be as large as some others, but is solid, smooth, free from disease, hardy and of a beautiful color, ripening down to the stem. The General Grant and Paragon are also good varieties, the former a very good keeper. They must be watched for the worm, as a single day or night is sufficient for a worm to seriously injure a vine. This worm and the to-bacco worm are identical. On sandy soils a mulch will be very serviceable. Always let the tomatoes ripen on the vines instead of pulling them partially green. The tomato is very productive, and, like the orange, it blossoms while the fruit is ripening, continuing to bear right along until frost. The vines also are able to repair damage from loss of limbs, etc.

Suitable Soil for Onions.

It is a mistake to suppose that onions succeed better year after year on the same ground. Although they do sometimes yield well in succession, this is owing to the high manuring and fine pulverization given to other previous crops. Many years cultivation on the same spot may not im-poverish the land, if well manured, but the onions will be more likely to suffer injury from maggots and smut. The latter never attacks the crop on fresh ground. Potatoes, carrots or beets, highly manured, are good pre-paratory crops. One or two tobacco crops admirably fit the ground, and it has been noticed that after tobacco onions are less liable to be attacked by maggots. Cabbage, more than any other crop, seems to unfit ground for onions. Alluvial soil, washed down from higher ground, is very good.

A LADY subscriber to the American Agriculturist writes : Procure a coffee sack, tack it tightly on a frame of the size you wish your rug. Get a blacksmith to make you a crochet needle about the size of a husking peg, tapering rather more. With charcoal and rule 'lay out' on the sack the figure you wish for your rug. Gather all the old woolen rags such as are too much worn for carpet, "Thrums, bits of wool, etc. Tear these in strips and with the book in the left, thrust the book through the meshes of the sack, catch the rag and pull it through about a balf an inch, then through again as near to the first as possible. By sorting the different colors and following the patterns, a very beautiful article can be made. After it is will easily accommodate itself to cul-ture in all parts of the United States, large size, and shear it all off to an even surface. Old dresses are the best; heavy cloth will not work in well. I have seen such rugs in handsome parlors, and when tastefully made they are equal to any."

> Occasional sowing of little patches of ground with mustard, green peas, oats, etc., will do much to assist in keeping a cow on a small farm. They grow quickly and the same land will give several crops. A little discre-tion in this way will save much expense as to keeping as well as furnishing early green seed.

> THE willow is successfully used as preventive of malaria in Syria, and there is no reason why it should not be valuable for this purpose hereespecially as it has so many other excellent properties, for embankment

> Ir clover be pastured before it sends up its flower stalk, the pasture for the whole season will be seriously

stimulates vegetation till it exhausts the rich qualities of the soil, which requires other manure to keep it up.

An excellent preparation for wheat consists of a crop of peas, fed to swine on the ground without gather-

A good coat of plaster on clove will add to its growth one-third.