Professional Cards.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after March 1, 1882:

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 6.25 P. M.
S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880.

Exp.	Mail.	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.	Exp.	Mail.
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
8 10	7 02	Arrive at Tyrone	Leave	7 32	8 45
8 03	6 55	Leave East Tyrone	Leave	7 39	8 55
7 59	6 51	" Vail	"	7 42	8 59
7 55	6 41	" Bald Eagle	"	7 47	9 02
7 48	6 36	" Fowler	"	7 52	9 09
7 42	6 33	" Hannah	"	7 55	9 10
7 36	6 25	" Port Matilda	"	8 00	9 19
7 27	6 17	" Martha	"	8 07	9 20
7 18	6 08	" Julian	"	8 15	[illegible]
7 09	5 57	" Unionville	"	8 23	[illegible]
7 00	5 48	" Snow Shoe In	"	8 32	9 40
6 56	5 45	" Milesburg	"	8 34	9 42
6 46	5 35	" Bellefonte	"	8 43	[illegible]
6 36	5 25	" Milesburg	"	8 54	[illegible]
6 25	5 15	" Curtin	"	9 06	[illegible]
6 18	5 10	" Mount Eagle	"	9 12	[illegible]
6 09	5 01	" Howard	"	9 20	[illegible]
5 55	4 50	" Eagleville	"	9 38	[illegible]
5 50	4 45	" Beech Creek	"	9 40	[illegible]
5 31	4 35	" Mill Hall	"	9 54	[illegible]
5 29	4 30	" Flemington	"	9 57	[illegible]
5 25	4 25	" Lock Haven	"	10 01	[illegible]

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 55 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. 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.

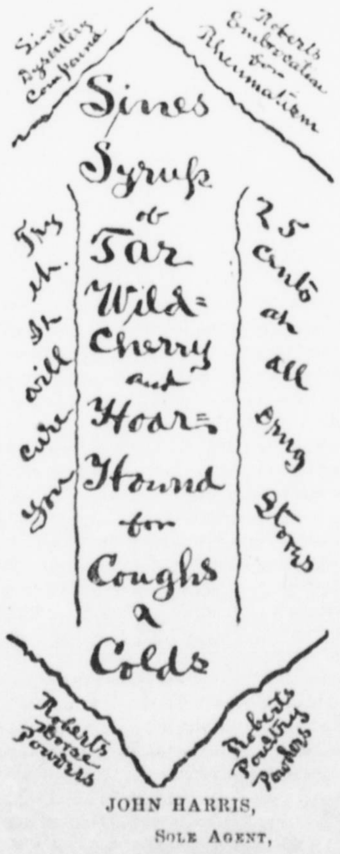
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Superintendent.


TRADE MARK.


TRADE MARK.



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.*

IN planning for next season's work, bear in mind that the profits come from good crops on small areas, rather than from large acreage. A thousand bushels of corn grown on ten acres will pay better than fifteen hundred bushels upon twenty acres.

JUST at the time of this writing the weather would be found a little severe for pruning trees—the mercury having fallen twenty-four degress in twelve hours—but the possibilities are that by the time this reaches our readers a "moderate spell" may have set in, and this will prove an opportune time for this work. Perhaps the best time is just before the rising sap begins to swell the buds, but the danger is that if left until then it may be neglected altogether. Any mild weather between this and then may be taken advantage of with safety.

WITHIN a few weeks the active work of the farm will again begin, and those farmers who have not sufficient help within their own families are now making arrangements for their hired help. We are sure we are giving good counsel when we advise the hiring of at least one good man for the entire year, instead of for the eight months which include what is usually termed "the working season." And if possible let him be a man of family and provide him with a house. The advantages of this course are many, and any well managed farm can provide full employment for a hand the year round. As a rule the best men prefer living in this way.

IF the ice house is filled, and the next year's supply of firewood cut, split and piled ready for seasoning and use, and the farm tools, wagons and machinery are all in order for the coming campaign, and all the farm stock is comfortably housed and liberally fed, then the most profitable work on the farm for the next few weeks is to carefully read and study the DEMOCRAT and one or two other good farmers' papers, and thoroughly plan the work for the approaching season. And when you have made your plans note them down. Neat little memorandum books can be had in almost any village store for five or ten cents, or if they cannot be found a sheet or two of foolscap paper folded two or three times will answer every purpose. Jot down in this what you intend to do and when you intend to do it. It will prove of use to you when the hurry and push of the working season comes on.

Effects of Lime.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, lately published some views upon the use of lime to which several of his correspondents have taken exception. In the current number of the *Farmer's Friend* he has a word to say in his own defense, which we print and endorse:

The objectionable phrase is as follows: "The continued application of lime will, sooner or later exhaust these elements and impoverish the soil, thus showing an action very similar to that of stimulants upon the animal kingdom." Now, had my article referred to lime I should have further explained this phrase, but as it referred to commercial fertilizers, and the reference to lime was very accidental, I did not enlarge on the matter. To explain more fully allow me to quote still further from my article in your issue of the 6th: "Lime is not a manure, but increases the crop by enabling it to appropriate certain elements in the soil which are otherwise inert.

To the brother who writes me that I am wrong and that "the continued application of lime will enrich any soil," I reply that all depends upon the use made of the increase in the crop which is obtained by the first application; if this is sold from the farm it represents, so much principal removed; if it is fed on the farm, and thus returned to the soil, it is so much in erest added to the principal to draw interest in the future. To a soil desolate of vegetable matter (humus), lime will be of little benefit, for there is little or no inert matter for it to act upon.

To the brother who thinks lime is a manure because lime is found in the ash of plants, I reply, correct; but all soils contain enough for this purpose, and if they did not one or two bushels per acre would more than supply the needs of the crop.

I would then follow my above quoted assertion by the statement that the exhausting effects of lime depend entirely upon the use made of the gain produced by it. Continue to apply and sell the resulting crops from the farm, and the time needed to exhaust that soil is only measured by its fertility when the process commenced. On the other hand apply lime and find the result on the farm by cheaply husbanding all the manure, and the increase of that soil is only to be measured by the care taken in saving and applying manure.

Pure Bred Stock.

Dr. B. D. Halsted, in Am. Agriculturist.

As a rule pure bred stock is not the most profitable for farmers to keep. Many who have tried to breed a herd of pure-blood animals have failed. The cost to begin with is large. The writer recently visited a herd of Jersey cattle, some of the cows in which had cost many hundreds of dollars. The product in flesh and milk from these animals is not so much over that of the graded cow as to warrant the prices paid. The management that such close-bred stock requires is much greater than that of grade stock; that is, crosses between the pure blood and native stock. Pure blood animals and herds, like the one above mentioned, are of value as breeding centres, from which the great mass of common stock can be built up. At a low estimate the value of the grade product can be raised $15 to $20 each the first season. It may be that a a farmer with a large herd of grades thus produced can afford to keep two or three pure blood animals for further improvement of the herd, but in many cases it will be better to replenish the pure blood from one of the centres of such stock. It is a national blessing that "fancy farmers," as they are sometimes called, are pleased to make such large investments in pure blood stock, for by this means the supply of any breed is kept up. It would be a calamity if from any cause these carefully managed herds should all be broken up and scattered. It is through them that the whole live stock of the country is to be improved by a gradual process of grading. In this important work the less fortune-favored stockmen may find a profitable field of labor.

Save the Bones.

Vermont Farmer.

While purchasing bone-dust, and fertilizers into which bone-dust largely enters, do not forget to be sure and utilize all the bones that can be gathered about home. Bone-dust bought in the market costs about two cents a pound. Coarse fragments of bone dissolve very slowly, and for that reason are not so valuable as fine ground bone. Still, if buried near grape vines or fruit trees, the numberless mouths of the roots will, in a few years, eat up and appropriate every particle of plant food they contain. In setting some apple trees, a few years ago, we buried a bushel of bones under each tree. The thrift of the trees and the beauty and size of the fruit we attributed in a great degree to the bones. A few years ago, we buried some bones near a Flemish Beauty pear tree. The tree bore for the first time during the past season. For size, color and quality of fruit we have seen nothing equaling it in this vicinity. This we attribute mainly to the effect of the bones, though there may be other causes. If one does not care to save and use the bones in this way, they may be burned in the stove and left in the ashes, which will thus be greatly increased in value.

Clippings and Comments.

February is a good time to sow clover seed, and it should not be delayed later than March. It can be sowed on the top of the snow. Some seeds may not germinate, but with thick seeding good "catches" are obtained by that method. —*Current Item.*

We seriously doubt the propriety of that advice. In our experience it is far better to delay the sowing until the ground has settled in the Spring, and is in proper condition for working, then harrow the wheat, and sow immediately behind the harrow, following with the roller, if the ground is in condition to warrant it. We said this last year and practiced it too, and can think of nothing better to say upon the subject now, than to repeat it with emphasis.

Where it can be done, the steaming or soaking of the cut cornstalks is a better way of softening their sharp and even dangerous edges than by running them through a crusher. Everybody who has eaten cakes or puddings or milk toast made from stale, dry, crusty bread knows what a difference in palatability and digestibility is affected by the soaking and reheating. Cows show their appreciation of the warm hash by eating every chip of it in the shortest time, and their digestion of it is no doubt greatly promoted. —*Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.*

Doubted. But, if correct, how about the cases where the steaming cannot be done? We believe that "where it can be done" (economically) even the crushed stalks would be all the better for steaming.

A dairyman writes that he desired to procure a new churn, and is advised to use a rectangular box, and to rotate it without any apparatus inside. "Is this best? Would not beaters within the box do more execution to the cream, and churn the butter sooner and more exhaustively?"

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." It is rather difficult for most of us to get over our early impression in regard to agitating cream while churning, but experience proves that the more agitation the less the yield, and the poorer the butter. What is wanted in churning is, to act upon all the cream at once and with equal force. Beaters never do that. Their force is distributed unequally. The advice to use a rectangular box was good. That kind of churn is as good as any, and is the one most in use in the districts where fancy butter is made. It is cheap and durable, easy to operate, and easy to clean. Its diameter should be great enough to cause a thud when the cream drops from side to side. It will then operate on all the cream alike, and brings the butter in good condition and in a short time and very completely. —*National Live Stock Journal.*

The "rectangular box churn" has been in use on the DEMOCRAT's farm for several years, and those who make, and those who use the butter churned in it unite in saying that they would have no other.

A Dangerous Extreme.

Philadelphia Record.

There is no doubt that the farmers of the country have laid aside some money during the past few years of fair prices for the things that farmers have to sell. This forehanded condition in some measure explains the delay in marketing last year's crop of corn. The farmers are able to hold for better prices, and they are doing so. In Nebraska they are reported to be borrowing money in order to carry their corn. This is pushing the speculative spirit to a dangerous extreme.

How Snow Helps the Crops.

Dr. Poncheur, a French chemist, has observed that snow always leaves a black residium. He examined this and found it to contain particles that had been held in suspension in the air, and the first fall of snow brings down the greater proportion, which collecting around the plants, forms an invisible but fruitful manure. Snow being a bad conductor of heat, also preserves plants from cold, which renders the manure in the soil more powerful.

Water and Salt.

A prominent and successful breeder of sheep has—"One invariable rule which he follows, both in Summer and in Winter, it being never to allow any animal on his farm to go a single day throughout the year without having ready access to two things—pure fresh water and salt."

MANUFACTURES and commerce, science and art; the sagacity of the statesman, the wisdom of the philosopher, the wit of the poet, the fancy of the planter, the skill of the physician, the inspiration and eloquence of the divine all find their mainspring in the "daily bread" provided to their use by the farmer.—*Cor. of Phila. Press.*