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

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

Exp. Mail. A. M.	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 03	6 55	.....	Leave East Tyrone	Leave	.....	7 39	8 50
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
7 56	5 45	.....	" Milesburg	"	.....	8 34	9 48
6 56	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 35
6 55	4 50	.....	" Eagleville	"	.....	9 38	10 40
6 50	4 45	.....	" Beech Creek	"	.....	9 40	10 54
6 34	4 33	.....	" Mill Hall	"	.....	9 54	11 10
6 29	4 30	.....	" Flemington	"	.....	9 57	11 20
6 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. 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

New Advertisements.

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.*

WE rather suspect that "Mrs. Annie S. Carr's" Incubator letter, from which we make a short extract in our "Clippings and Comments" column, is intended as a cheap mode of advertising an incubator. If so, it is ingenious but brazen.

THE National Tobacco Association memoralizes Congress not to allow growers to sell leaf tobacco to consumers, or, in other words to continue the restriction of the growers' market to the comparatively small gang of manufacturers and dealers. That's right gentlemen Keep the screws tightened down on the farmer at every possible point.

SPEAKING of the present dullness and uncertainty in the tobacco leaf trade, on account of the tardy action of Congress regarding the tariff, the *Connecticut Farmer* gives a line or two of excellent advice: "Don't place your whole dependence upon a single speculative crop. It is an excellent time to figure out what *else* you can raise to the best advantage."

SENATOR DAVIS, of West Virginia, is one of the few men in the National Legislative body who take an active interest in furthering the agricultural interests of the country. A couple of weeks ago he made a speech in the Senate in advocacy of the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of agriculture which bristled with interesting statistics and tables. Among others was one showing that in 1881 the total farm products of the country amounted to about $3,500,000,000, a sum greater, as everyone knows, than our entire national indebtedness. Another showed that the value of the three leading crops, corn, cotton and hay, for the same year was over $1,400,000,000. Still others show that over 80 per cent. of the value of the total exports is furnished by the agriculture of the country, and that the average duty paid upon articles used most largely by the farmer is near 40 cent. In addition to these tables Mr. Davis gave the following figures which cannot fail to be of interest to every farmer:

"Russia is our great rival in agricultural products, and she expends more money, as I have before said, in a single year than the United States does in ten. Let me state some of the amounts expended by European governments in aid of agriculture. Russia spends annually $5,012,350; Prussia, $4,054,875; Austria, $5,006,767; France, $7,271,375; Italy, $1,589,900; and the United States for the last ten years has expended $2,747,496, and for the past year, 1882, $366,280. These figures show clearly that any one of the leading powers of Europe expends more annually for the care of agriculture than we have in the last ten years.

I have seen it stated and I think it true, that out of the three hundred and sixty-nine members of the two Houses of Congress there are but sixteen farmers to two hundred and fifty-two lawyers—fifteen or sixteen to one. In the British Parliament there are one hundred and eight lawyers and three hundred and sixty-three farmers. This shows that we have sixteen farmers in the two Houses of Congress to represent 26,000,000 agriculturists and Great Britain has, if my table is true, as I think it is, three hundred and sixty-three farmers to represent 12,000,000 agriculturists."

EVERY crop that the farmer takes from his land is so much profit derived from the joint expenditure of his labor and capital. To keep his capital from continually decreasing, he must return to it as much as he has taken away, and to do this he must apply manure to his farm.—*John M. Stahl.*

Steaming Fodder.

Popular Science Monthly.

Taking the word "fodder" in the broadest sense, as any kind of food for graminivorous animals, we may say that it will always pay to steam or cook feed for swine, and often for cows in stables containing twenty-five head or more, while for sheep and horses it will be of doubtful expediency, and usually not advisable under any circumstances. The cooking of feed for fattening swine is so important as a matter of economy that it will pay, even though done with little regard to the saving of labor and fuel. On the other hand, to cook the feed for meat cattle with profit, not only should there be animals enough to make it pay but the rations should be so carefully planned that by mingling of palatable with less relished and coarse fodder a saving may be effected in that way. Besides, the object for which the cattle are kept is an important factor to be considered in the feeding. The flow of milk is increased by steaming the fodder; the color of the butter is, however, injured. The same ration will prove more fattening, while, at the same time, there will be little or no waste if the steaming is well managed. It is best to have the steamed ration composed of a variety of feed, such as cornfodder, roots, hay or oats straw, with bran and corn meal, or cotton seed, or linseed oil cake or meal. The substitution of one kind of fodder or meal for another gives variety and relish. The coarse fodder is cooked soft, and the flavor of the roots and of the meal pervades the mass.

Clippings and Comments.

An incubator is real easy to manage, and takes but little time, one hour a day being sufficient. You can hatch all the fertile eggs and hatch them early, before you get hens to set. I have now five incubators made, and I expect to hatch 5,000 next year, and I know I can clear 50 cents on each chick.—*Mrs. Annie S. Carr.*

"Don't count your chickens before they are hatched."

An English paper asserts that it costs as much to transport a bushel of wheat twelve miles on a turnpike road in England as from an American seaport across the broad Atlantic.—*Exchange.*

If that be true how far can the same bushel of wheat be transported on the average mud roads of America, on its way to the railway stations, for the same money?

Six years ago a man came to Wyoming from New England, and started in the cattle business on the Laramie plains with one solitary Texas steer and a good, serviceable branding iron. He now has over 600 head of stock, the multiplied increase of that one critter. Who says there is no money in stock business.—*Laramie Boomerang.*

Which "critter?" The "Texan steer," or the "good, serviceable branding iron."

I found out years ago that a few loads of manure used to bank up the stables around the foundations was one of the best things that could be done to save feed, for it is true that stock in a warm stable will eat less and require less to keep in good condition than when the cold wind is allowed to blow into it. A few hours' labor in this way will stop the cracks and make stables several degrees warmer. It is queer that farmers do not appreciate this, which means a saving of fodder. When an animal is obliged to stand or lie on a floor as cold as ice, it costs something—a great deal more than farmers imagine. As barns are usually constructed the foundation walls consist of loose stones more or less tumbled down, through which the wind penetrates, making the floor as cold as the air outside. Piling manure along these open foundations will keep the wind out, and then the floor may be warmed by the animals and the higher temperature of the stables. Stock will lie down on such a floor more readily than on a cold one. And this is a comfort, and does not make the drain upon them which standing the most of the time would do. This may be a little item, but it counts nevertheless.—*Col. Curtis, in New York Tribune.*

Col. Curtis certainly does not refer to the big, warm, heavy walled "bank barns" so universally built and used by the Pennsylvania farmers, the "foundation walls" of which usually surround the stabling, and being in many cases plastered inside, makes it as warm and comfortable as the owner's house. Where, however, the stables are built as the Colonel mentions, his plan is an admirable one, and it is not too late, even yet, to contribute much to the comfort of the farm stock, by putting it in execution.

A YEARLING that has been well wintered will gain from one to two hundred pounds more in a season on grass, than one that has been starved

The Tempering of the Cream.

Live Stock Journal.

The tempering of cream is one of the most important operations in butter making. This is especially true in cold weather. The different parts of cream are affected differently by heat. A can of cream may be placed in a kettle of hot water and heated till the thermometer indicates 62 to 65 degrees without having heated the butter globules in the cream at all. This will not ordinarily be the case, it is true, but it is liable to be, and it is approximately so in all cases where the heating is rapid. Cream should be kept warm for several hours before churning that it may become warmed through. Or, if it is necessary to temper it hastily, it should be raised considerably above the churning temperature and suffered to fall back, which it will do in a short time.

Successful Farming.

A. W. P. in Philadelphia Press.

Successful farmers are a curiosity, and agricultural editors pay them visits of inspection, and "write them up" for the instruction and emulation of the agricultural fraternity. By a "successful farmer" is meant one who from his farm makes a living for himself and for his posterity. Not one of the "bonanza sort," who from thousands of acres gather thousands of bushels, and when these acres are exhausted abandons them for fresh fields and pastures new, but one who from the soil he cultivates derives a subsistence constantly augmenting, and finally leaves his capital unimpared, and possibly increased to his successor.

Preventing Garget.

Garget or caked bag is not by any means an uncommon trouble with new milch cows, and those which are best fed and best cared for are not liable to meet with it. Now that the cows are soon to "come in," the following advice upon the subject from the *Breeder's Gazette* will prove a "word in season": "If there is a large accumulation of milk before calving, it will be well to relieve the cow of some of the milk, twice a day, but without taking away all. But immediately after calving, the udder should be stripped clean thrice daily, besides letting the calf have access to it. If any undue heat, redness or tumefaction should be detected on any part of the udder, it would be well to also liberally anoint the udder twice a day with hog's lard."

Help Your Paper.

Cor. of Home and Farm.

Everybody should help the agricultural press. All farmers should take a farmer's paper. Everybody should send to it any facts, experiments and suggestions that other people can profit by. Whoever wishes for information should be willing and ready to impart it.

I KNOW of no better way to become possessed of a practical knowledge of farming than for the farmers of a neighborhood to form themselves into a club and hold weekly, or at least fortnightly, meetings, for the free discussion of all topics connected with their business, and for a mutual exchange of thought and opinion.

It matters little whether the meetings are formal or informal in their character, provided the one object is kept constantly in view—that of giving and imparting knowledge. Those who put the most labor and thought into the business of the club will be the most benefited by the meetings.—*John Dimon.*

As it is almost impossible to make a horse unlearn any thing he learns, very great pains should here be taken to guard against error. For this reason the care, in this respect of young horses should not be entrusted to boys. The colt, that in a contest for the mastery with a boy, gains the day is never likely to forget that success, and is liable at any time in the future to try and repeat.

THE farm is the chief support of human life; the laboratory that compounds and supplies the materials of which men are made.—*Hugh T. Brooks.*

As an absorbent dry coal ashes are excellent.