TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after March 4, 1882.

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 9.24 A. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.20 A. M.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 6.30 P. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.45 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 7.20 P. M.

S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time-Table in effect, April 3, 1882.

Mail. A. M.	Mail. P. M.	EASTWARD		Exp. P. M.	Mail. A. M.
8 10	1 05	Arrive at Lock Haven Leave		1 05	7 45
8 00	0 55	Arrive at Lock Haven Leave		1 20	7 30
8 03	0 58	" Vail "		1 17	7 27
7 55	0 51	" Bald Eagle "		1 24	7 34
7 45	0 40	" Bowers "		1 35	7 45
7 42	0 37	" Hannah "		1 38	7 48
7 36	0 25	" Fort Matilda "		1 50	7 59
7 31	0 11	" Martha "		2 04	8 14
7 18	0 08	" Jordan "		2 10	8 24
7 10	0 07	" Unionville "		2 12	8 30
7 00	0 18	" Snow Shoe In		2 02	8 40
7 00	0 40	" Milesburg "		1 34	8 45
7 40	0 55	" Bellefonte "		1 15	9 00
6 36	0 20	" Milesburg "		1 54	10 05
6 25	0 15	" Curtin "		2 00	10 19
6 18	0 10	" Mount Eagle "		2 12	10 25
6 9	0 01	" Howard "		2 20	10 34
6 05	4 00	" Eagleville "		2 28	10 43
6 00	4 15	" Beech Creek "		2 40	10 54
5 34	4 55	" Mill Hall "		3 04	11 16
5 29	4 50	" Flemington "		3 07	11 21
5	4 25	" Lock Haven "		3 10	11 25

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1881.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg	4 20 a m
" " Williamsport	8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" " Renovo	10 50 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 40 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 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	3 50 p m
" " Lock Haven	4 45 p m
" " Williamsport	6 05 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg	9 40 p m
" " Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 50 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	5 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. R. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with C. 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 C. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor car 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 night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Superintendent.

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.*

Another and Better Way.

Andrew Bennet in American Cultivator.

Years ago when teaming home loads of purchased stable manure from the city, I knew no other method than to drive the same on to my barn floor, lift the trap door and dump the contents into my barn cellar, where numbers of swine would spread and mix the same until wanted for use. At the suggestion of my father I reluctantly tried another method. I drove my loads into the field, where they were intended for subsequent use, laid out a pile, say fifteen or twenty by forty feet on the ground, then, before adding another load, I would arrange that the previous layer should be carefully and thoroughly trodden down to exclude the air and preserve the mass intact from fire-fanging or other loss and deterioration. Piles of manure thus put up would become thoroughly rotted, in better condition than that stored in the barn cellar and would cut up like "old cheese."

A Bit of Experience in Feeding Hay Exclusively.

We know of a barn full of cattle that were fed almost nothing the past winter but good merchantable uplaid hay, grown by high culture and liberal manuring. The cattle were kept warm, were nicely bedded, the stables were cleaned often, and water was freely provided, yet the cattle came out in the Spring and made but little growth. The difficulty was that the good hay was given far too freely, or certainly too much at a time. There was plenty of hay in the barn, and the attendant wanted to make a good showing of his skill in stock feeding, so he filled the racks and mangers full at each feeding. At first the cattle, coming in from a short pasture, would eat heartily, but with little or no exercise, there was less food called for, and the quantity given was greater than the system required. Of course, a portion would be left uneaten after the whole had been picked over and the choicest portions taken out. The rest was breathed over till nothing would eat it, when it was hauled under foot, trodden upon and wasted. We have for many years made it a practice to feed cattle but two meals per day, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon, aiming to divide the twenty four hours as nearly as convenient into two equal periods, though the time between night and morning is usually a little longer than the time between morning and evening. A cow's stomach is so constructed that she can easily take enough good food into it to last her twelve hours, and we have long been of the opinion that food is more thoroughly digested when but two meals are given.

Carefulness as to Seed.

As a rule, there is too little care used by farmers as to selecting and preserving seed for their next crops, although there is more attention paid to it than formerly. No item of farm labor pays better than this. Even on good land it makes a very great difference whether we have the best seed or an inferior article. The latter seed may come up and grow, but it grows slowly, and gives signs of weakness all through the season. Its want of food for the sprouting germ at the time at which special nourishment is needed injures the plant through all its future growth.

In winnowing rye and wheat the mill should be so arranged as to separate the small grains from the large, and thus secure the best for sowing. This is but little trouble, and it pays well if it adds but a single bushel to the yield of an acre. Corn is best selected from the stalk, the best ear being taken from the stalk which bears two or more ears. This has been so often tried, that there is no doubt of an increase of crop from such seed. Some care must be taken of the corn after it has been selected, as it sometimes rots upon the cob. If it has become glazed early, it is generally enough to hang it up in bunches by the husks in any dry place. If this is not the case, it should be put in the kitchen or some other place, where a fire is perfectly seasoned, which it should be by Christmas.

Less care is generally taken of potatoes and such roots, than of grains, in selecting for planting, or to ripen seed for another year. But they follow the same law of improvement, and well selected roots pay quite as well. Turnips, beets and carrots are much better selected now than in the Spring. Everyone has noticed the large number of failures among roots which have been kept in the root bins through the Winter. A beet perfectly sound, and with all the appearance of life, often fails to grow. Smooth roots, of the most desirable shape, and of the largest size, should be selected to bear seed. These should be put by themselves, either buried in a pit or packed in sand, in such a way that they will not freeze. The crowns will then come out in good condition in the Spring, and send up strong stalks, and mature plump seed.

It is by careful attention to such little things as these, in their season, that a farmer improves his crops from year to year, and thus increases his fortune.

Stock Notes.

As long as there is demand for choice butter, cheese, cream and milk, is there not a great inducement for breeders of dairy cows to prove their stock for the production of these articles, both in quality and quantity.

The best is what the farmer should aim at in a dairying because dairy products are largely a luxury, butter and cheese particularly. But well-to-do people will have them and the finer the article the more they burn to possess it.

If every farmer would keep a record of the number of eggs laid, chickens hatched and those sold or eaten each year, they would form the basis of most interesting statistics, and a matter of surprise to every one as to the value represented by them in money.

In contrast with the common practice of letting dairy cows go dry four months or so every year, a recent writer says that he has a cow that has completed her fourth farrow year and has averaged during the past six months a fraction over five pounds of butter per week of first-rate quality.

Forty thousand horses are bought and sold annually by seventeen of the leading dealers of New York and Chicago, who unanimously declare that one-half and three-fourths blood Percheon Normans have more style, action, best endurance on pavements and sell for more money than any other class of horses on the market. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Dairy farming is at present of such importance that figures are not necessary to convince readers that there is great need of improved stock; but the most important question for both the dairymen and the ordinary farmer is "What bull shall I use in order to make the most improvement in my herd and thereby increase my profits?

It may be set down as a rule in stock raising that cattle cannot be wintered on rough feed alone in this part of the country without losing flesh or condition. An occasional farmer, by extra care, and with the use of shelter and first class hay and fodder, may bring his stockers through decently without grain; but where one can do this twenty will find their stock badly run down against Spring. From the time an animal is allowed to go backward in condition the chances are against its being a profitable investment. Condition should always be held with at least a tendency toward improvement, if not with a positive gain in that direction. The policy of attempting to winter stock wholly without grain will not do, and between adopting it and quitting the business the latter course is preferable. Grain is never so high that the starvation of stock can be afforded.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Don't Begin too Early.

Do not be in too great a hurry to begin in the Spring, but when the soil is in good condition to work—that is when it is quite fariable lose no time. Plant as early as possible, peas, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, salsify, radish, lettuce, etc., as early as the soil may be worked; corn, bush beans, and other half hardy plants as soon as danger of white frosts are over, and at the same time transplant from the hot bed or cold frame, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, squash, cucumbers, pole bean, okra, tomato and egg plant should not go out until the nights as well as the days are warm, and all these should be transplanted from the troughs from the cold frames, we have named rather than be planted by seed. Once the planting is done, it is simply to keep the soil clean and gather the produce. If you provide yourself with the same class of modern garden implements, that you do with farm implements, this cultivation is neither onerous nor difficult.

Gardening.

A thoughtful writer recommends to every man, especially in the autumn of his life, to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation; and yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal it has its failures and its disappointments, and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards, and perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline, too, is most salutary. It tries our patience and it tries our faith. But even in the worst of seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to dishearten and disappoint. There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers, something on which the mind may rest—rest with profit and delight.

The Way the Hollanders Keep up their Herds.

A correspondent of *Blackwood's Magazine* gives a very interesting picture of home life among the Hollanders, and speaks particularly of their very fine herds of cattle. In closing he accounts for their maintained excellence in the following sentence, which carries with it a broad hint to American dairymen:—When they had a good cow they kept her; when they saw a good cow they bought her; and when they had a bad cow they sold her.

What the Bugs Do for Us.

There are said to be fifty injurious insects in our vegetable gardens; fifty in our vineyards, while seventy-five attack our apple trees and more than fifty our grain fields. Seventy-five million dollars is estimated as the damage done to the wheat in Illinois in one season, and nearly ten years ago the annual loss in the United States from insect depredations alone was estimated at nearly $400,000,000.

THE cultivation of a good garden, with a full list of vegetables and fruits that will flourish in the climate, and has an important bearing upon success in field husbandry. It stimulates inquiry, cultivates observing habits, gives breadth to the mind, leads to study and reading, and makes farming more a business of mind than of muscle. Good gardens on farms would soon make agricultural papers and books a necessity in every farmer's home.—*American Agriculturist.*

RICH manure is more than twice as valuable on land worth $100 per acre as on land worth at best not over $40 or $60 for farm purposes.

THE true test of a butter cow is the number of pounds she will make in a year, and the cost of the same.

IT is of the greatest importance that milk be placed only in vessels that are scrupulously clean, and they need cleaning after milk as much as after anything else.