TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after May 14, 1883:

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 Bellefont, 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, May 14, 1883:

Exp. A. M.	Mail. P. M.	WESTWARD. EASTWARD.	Exp. P. M.	Mail. A. M.
7 05	6 35	Arrive at Tyrone Leave	7 30	8 30
6 58	6 28	Leave East Tyrone Leave	7 37	8 37
6 53	6 24	" Vail "	7 40	8 40
6 49	6 19	" Bald Eagle "	7 45	8 45
6 42	6 09	" Dix "	7 51	8 53
6 39	6 06	" Fowler "	7 54	8 56
6 37	6 03	" Hannah "	7 57	8 59
6 29	5 56	" Port Matilda "	8 05	9 09
6 22	5 48	" Martha "	8 13	9 17
6 12	5 38	" Julian "	8 23	9 26
6 02	5 28	" Unionville "	8 33	9 37
5 53	5 19	" Snow Shoe In "	8 42	9 47
5 50	5 15	" Milesburg "	8 45	9 50
5 40	5 05	" Bellefonte "	8 55	10 00
5 30	4 55	" Milesburg "	9 05	10 10
5 22	4 48	" Curtin "	9 15	10 19
5 18	4 43	" Mount Eagle "	9 19	10 23
5 13	4 36	" Howard "	9 26	10 32
5 04	4 26	" Eagleville "	9 36	10 42
5 01	4 21	" Beech Creek "	9 40	10 46
4 52	4 07	" Mill Hall "	9 52	10 58
4 48	4 04	" Flemington "	9 55	11 01
4 45	4 00	" Lock Haven "	10 00	11 05

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after October 2nd, 1882:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 20 p m
" " Harrisburg	4 20 a m
" " Williamsport	8 40 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" " Renovo	11 05 a m
" arrives at Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	8 20 a m
" " Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" " Williamsport	2 50 p m
" arrives at Renovo	5 45 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	5 10 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 05 a m
" " Harrisburg	3 25 p m
" " Williamsport	7 15 p m
" arrives at Lock Haven	8 15 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.

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 experiance 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.*

IT is said that in Poland, where ventilation and drying are continued for some time, wheat has been kept sound and good for half a century. Its age never injures it, and such wheat is said to yield much handsomer and better flour than that which is obtained from grain more recently harvested.

CATTLE injure pasture in many ways, the chief of which are by walking or running over it, by lying down, by breathing upon it and by the discharge of excrements. In these ways much more is destroyed or wasted than is eaten. The voiding of the excrements in an open field is an additional waste, amounting probably to nine-tenths of the whole.

FARMERS should experiment with all kinds of fertilizers within their reach. Quite often there is found on some farms muck that can be profitably drawn to land adjoining or in the near neighborhood. The quality of muck varies so widely that lack of success with it in any place is no evidence that other muck will fail elsewhere. The best muck contains lime and phosphoric acid.

WHEREVER wood ashes can be had an excellent fertilizer may be made by any farmer. Let him purchase pure ground bone; mix with its weight of ashes and saturate with water. The alkali in the ashes takes hold of the grease in the bones, and the mixture is a valuable one for any grain crop. When dried with fine ground gypsum it can be drilled in with the seed.

THE evidence recently supplied by the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture asserts that the effect of lime is most durable on pastures that are grazed. It lasts longer upon good than upon bad land, and longer upon clays and heavy land than on light land. A good dressing of lime lasts for a number of years. Except an old, mossy land, lime is best used upon grass land in the form of compost.

What I Don't Know of Corn.

Dr. Sturtevant, Director of N. Y. State Ex. Station.

If you had asked me questions about corn a year ago you would have found me possessing very positive opinions. One year's experience in accurate questioning at the State Experimental Station has given me more modesty. I am beginning to feel that I know but little. In the present aspect of agriculture, opinion has got to balance opinion until we can weigh down the scale with more facts. To separate the influence of climate from the influence of selection is a difficult one, and I have brought myself into a position of doubting everything, as in that way the labor of convincing myself is to make me more cautious and more judicious. And so at present I am doubting all my early beliefs about corn, and am endeavoring to form new opinions for which I can give absolute data to justify my statements. As aid in this direction I have planted 140 different kinds of seed for the study of corn, the seed collected under various circumstances, and I hope by careful study to develop some truths of observation. Variability is what must furnish us clews for ascertaining causes, and this hybridized lot will doubtless suggest many more questions than I now have in mind, and may, perhaps, settle some. I also have verification plats which will doubtless prove of some interest.

Eternal Vigilance.

Dr. Sturtevant.

The protection of insect-eating birds should be considered a duty by all, but whatever course may be adopted, and whatever remedies may be applied the farmer must ever remember, that in dealing with most insects, eternal vigilance is the only safety.

How I Killed Canada Thistles.

Col. Curtis, in N. Y. Tribune.

I have tried all kinds of experiments in killing *Canada thistles.* Seeding heavily with clover and mowing it, is one of the best. The poorest way to kill them, and the best way to spread them, is to put the land in hoed crops. Every little broken joint makes a new thistles and starts a new bed. Hence the less they are disturbed the better, unless the ground is ploughed so frequently that they cannot grow at all, and this extra labor is so out of joint with one's inclination that it is seldom done. A bed of thistles which had exhausted all efforts to kill them, have been finished effectually. They were allowed to grow without any disturbance until August. By this time they had headed out and just before the seed was ready to fly, they were mowed, and when the tops were dry enough, they were gathered in piles and burned. The ground was then ploughed. This treatment seems to have exhausted the thistles and killed them all. The ground was sown with wheat in the autumn, which is now very rank and not a thistle to be seen. For twenty-nine years I have worked at this batch of thistles without getting rid of them, for there would always be enough left for renewal.

Live Stock Exhibitions.

American Agriculturist.

During the coming three months, there will be continual exhibitions of our domestic animals at the numerous Fairs and Shows over the whole country. In order to judge fairly as to the merits of these, it is highly important that they should be exhibited in proper condition—that is, being neither too fat nor too lean. As fat hides many bad points of animals, they are very frequently exhibited by owners in a superabundant state of grossness, in order to cover faults, and blind the eyes of the examing judges. Here a distinction should be made in accordance with the different breeds of animals, and the purposes for which they are kept. The Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Dutch, (Holstein and Friesian) cows surpass in the dairy; these, then, should be judged mainly as to their merits in yielding an extra large quantity of milk or butter for the food consumed, while a harmonious form and fine points, though desirable to accompany these extra yields, should be a secondary consideration. As the Shorthorn cow is a general purpose animal, its form and disposition to take on an excellent quality of flesh when dried off for fattening, should be equally considered with its dairy qualities; and the same is required of any other breed for which a general purpose is claimed, as is the case with the Devon, although a much smaller animal than the Shorthorn.

Cultivation as a Mulch.

Cor. N. E. Farmer.

Last spring I set out about two acres of small fruit, planting vegetables between the rows. I kept my cultivator at work three and four times a week, keeping the ground broken up as fine as an ash heap, and though my land is naturally very dry, there was no time during the season when the removal of two inches of this fine dust would not show damp, brown earth underneath, and while some of my neighbors were obliged to cut their corn for fodder, not getting back their seed even, the growth of my trees, bushes and vegetables continued fine throughout the entire season.

We Cannot Afford It.

Cor. of Practical Farmer.

No farmer, no matter how strong the soil nor how much dressing is applied to it, can expect to raise a full crop of corn and allow the weeds to grow as high as the corn. It cannot be expected that good crops can be realized grown under such adverse circumstances. But plenty of manure and clean cultivation will give us good crops almost every year. No farmer can afford to feed his stock six months in the year and then put the dressing on his land to grow weeds, for it takes as much strength of soil and of the manure to grow worthless weeds as it does to grow his crops.

A Primitive Traveling Machine.

R. S. Elliott, in "Notes on Penna. Farming."

When very young, I saw a primitive horse-power threshing "machine"—a conical shaped log from the largest tree to be had, with wooden pegs projecting from its surface; the small end held by a ring on a post in the middle of the floor, and a horse to the large end to pull it around on the grain.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Worth in One Day.

Byron D. Halsted.

The value of the entire corn crop of the United States is not less than seven hundred million dollars' worth for each of the hundred days of its growth, though as corn grows but little during cold spells, the money value is increased most rapidly during the hotest days just succeeding showers, when there must at times be twenty or more millions of dollars' worth grown in a single twenty-four hours."

Profit of Mulching Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, who had exhibited at his county fair eighteen kinds of potatoes last year and took first premiums on seventeen, and this "over the man who swept everything at the Ohio State Fair," gives this as his mode of culture under straw: "Plant the potatoes the same depth in the ground as though no straw were to be put over them. When they are "beginning to come through the ground run through with a big shovel-plow and hill up, as flat culture will not do when one wants to 'straw' potatoes. Then put the straw four or five inches deep on the ground." His recommendation is not given for the cultivation of early potatoes, as the writer thinks the straw a disadvantage to these, by its keeping the ground too cool as well as too moist.

"A Little Farm Well Tilled."

Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.

There is scarcely a farmer who does not plant a larger acreage than he can profitably attend to, and the result is that three acres hardly crop out so much as one ought to; and we hear of twenty, thirty or forty bushels of corn to the acre where it ought to be sixty to one hundred bushels, and if the time spent on twenty acres was spent on ten, and the manure dribbled on twenty were judiciously used on the ten, there would be ten acres to put in grass, set to enriching itself and at the same time making splendid pasturage for a half score of yearlings, besides realizing fully as much corn as in the old-style way, and instead of plowing the corn only two or three times we had better plow it six times. Now I know whereof I speak. During a drought several years ago a certain farmer bade his boys plow the corn seven times that summer, and while the neighbors' cribs were very lean that year his crop was the largest ever gathered on that farm.

Increase in Stock Breeding.

Breeder's Gazette.

We have never known so general an interest in live-stock breeding as is now to be found over most of the country. This interest is not confined to class. It would seem that eight years from now the old joke about a wonderful crop of colts "seven years ago" would lose its force, for there seems conclusive evidence that more mares are becoming bred this spring than in any former year. In cattle there is increased interest in all the improved breeds, and a larger demand for them; while there is an unprecedented demand for young heifers of fair quality of almost any breed. Throughout the central West and the further West prices for this class of stock are exceptionally high—as for that matter are the prices for store cattle. Perhaps there is not equal increase in sheep and pig breeding, but we are not sure of this. Some are fearful stock breeding is to be overdone. But we must remember the country is an enormously large one; the population is rapidly increasing; the habitual use of meat as a part of the daily food is becoming almost universal; the facilities for exportation are good, and the foreign demand will almost certainly increase. All these things make it improbable there will soon be an over supply of good stock of any class.