

New Advertisements.

DOUBLE HARPOON

Horse Hay - Fork.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free.

PENNOCK MANUFACTURING CO.,
39, KENNETT SQUARE, Chester County, Pa.

A New Early Sweet Potato, EARLY GOLDEN.

SUPERIOR in earliness, productive-ness, color and quality. Produced tubers large enough for the market in eighty days.

On account of its Early Maturity, it is believed to be better adapted for Cultivation in the Northern States than any other variety.

In shape they are somewhat shorter than the ordinary variety, of a golden yellow color, cook very dry, and are of superior flavor, will grow on quite ordinary soil with but a slight coat of manure, yielded a large crop the past season upon land that would not grow above fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. An excellent keeper. The most valuable variety in cultivation.

Price of slips, with directions for planting, by mail, post-paid, 50 cents per dozen; \$1.25 for fifty; \$2.00 per hundred; \$12.50 per thousand.

D. K. BLISS & SONS,
34 Barclay Street, New York.

New Victor Sewing Machine---Harper Brothers, Agents.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of voluntary witnesses—who know confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its structure is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. Note.—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

—VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,—
Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CARLETON, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
HARPER BROTHERS, Agents, Spring Street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, MCFARLANE & CO.

DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

— ALSO —

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

— AND —

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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Business Cards.

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In Gorman's New Block,
BELLEFONTE, PA. 1-ly

F. P. BLAIR, JEWELER,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.
All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street, under Brockerhoff House. 4-1f

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS ONLY.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS,
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All the Standard Patent Medicines. Prescriptions and Recipes accurately prepared. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c. 4-1f

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E. C. HEMES, Pres't. J. F. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE,
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 4-1f

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Receive Deposits
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Gov. Securities,
Gold and Coupons.
JAMES A. BEAVER, President.
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CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

ALL sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post-paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
44-1y 369 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FITS, EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS PERMANENTLY CURED—No Humbug— by one month's usage of Dr. Gouard's Celebrated Infalible Fit Powders. A FREE TRIAL BOX. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
44-1y 369 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flower Seeds Given-Away

To every Yearly Subscriber to **The American Garden,** A QUARTO ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.

ONLY 25 CENTS A YEAR. SAMPLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

DEVOTED exclusively to the Gardening interests of America. Contains twelve pages of closely printed matter, relating to HORTICULTURE, FLORICULTURE, THE LAWN, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN in all their varied departments.

EDITED BY DR. F. M. HEXAMER.

This popular Magazine, heretofore published by MISSISSIPPI, BEAVER, & CO., will hereafter be published by the present proprietor, in an entirely new dress, and will appear in January, April, July and October of each year.

First number will be ready about April 30th.

Flower Seeds for the Wild Garden.

Every yearly subscriber will receive, in addition to the paper, a packet of Flower Seeds for the Wild Garden, which contains a mixture of upward of ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES, sufficient for a square rod of ground, which will give a profusion of flowers during the season for several years in succession. Instructions for sowing and subsequent treatment of Flower Seeds, as well as for other plants for the Wild Garden, will be found in the April number of the AMERICAN GARDEN.

B. K. BLISS & SONS, Publishers,
27-30 34 Barclay Street, New York.

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.

THE way to make the cultivating and hoeing light work is to do it before it is needed.

MR. R. H. THOMAS, editor of the *Farmer's Friend*, and Secretary of the State Grange, is hard at work getting up the seventh annual tri-State picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry. It will be held at Williams' Grove, as usual, commencing on the 24th of August, and continuing four days. Mr. Thomas has made these picnics very successful in the past, and promises that this one shall be the best of all.

It is too late after the middle of June to plant mangel wurtzels, but Swedish turnips may be put in up to the middle of July. For either of these crops the land should be made rich with barnyard manure and worked until it is mellow. The seed may be sowed by hand, or with a drill. In either case the land should be ridged—two furrows thrown together and smoothed off with a garden rake if it is necessary. A shallow furrow should be made on the top of the ridge with a hoe, and the seed put into this furrow. Three pounds of mangel seed is enough for an acre, and one pound of Swedes. The plants should be thinned out to a foot apart. When the mangels are planted the seed should be made wet and rolled in white plaster or flour so they can be readily seen after being dropped. They should be covered at least an inch deep.

At the late meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held at Gettysburg, Mr. Morris, of Adams county, desired to know the best means to secure a catch of clover. In reply, Mr. Sterling, of Beaver, stated that in his county they top-dressed their wheat with barn-yard manure; Mr. Beebe, of Venango, advocated sowing 200 pounds of ammoniated superphosphate per acre; and Mr. Foreman, of Lycoming, applies lime at the rate of forty bushels per acre, and plows down the clover when it is brown, thus seeding the ground. Undoubtedly, these are all excellent plans, but as every experienced farmer knows that there is no difficulty in securing a catch of clover when the ground is in good condition, we do not think they fully answer the question, which, we presume, was asked in reference to this land, which it is desirable to improve with a crop of clover. In this case we believe the best method is to thoroughly harrow the wheat in the latter part of spring, say the middle of April, sow the seed immediately after the harrow, and finish with the roller. Unless the land is entirely "worn out," this is almost certain to secure a good catch, and then the application of forty or fifty bushels of lime per acre, on the wheat stubble, will stimulate the young clover into a growth which will greatly enrich the land.

Wastes of Manure.

The *Practical Farmer* has been publishing a series of leading articles under the caption of "Causes of Waste of Manures." We copy below the concluding paragraph:

"In closing let us recapitulate: The waste of manure by evaporation can be prevented by regulating combustion, which can be done by keeping the manure in proper shape, by seeing that it is well supplied with moisture. It can also be prevented by use of absorbents. The loss by leaching can be prevented by locating the compost heap where the amount of water it receives can be regulated, and by providing a receptacle for any liquid which leaches, and dipping or pumping it upon the heap. There are other sources of waste which will occur to the mind of the practical farmer, such as stables arranged so that the liquid runs through the floor, neglecting to put the stock where it can be saved, and applying it to the soil in an improper condition, or using it on a crop without sowing clover to get the benefit of it and produce plant food in the soil. But enough has been said to call attention to the subject, and it is safe to leave the details to the practical farmer to carry out as he sees best on his own farm.

What About It?

The legislative committee last winter visited the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College in Centre county and reported that the testimony indicates that the institution has been very badly managed; that its location is a very undesirable one; that the building is entirely unsuited for the purposes for which it was erected; that the agricultural department has never been a success; that the State has never received, and is not now receiving, benefits commensurate with the amount of money which has been appropriated for said institution; that but forty-six students are now in attendance, many of whom are non-residents, and these are taught by eleven professors; that, finally, the trustees have signally failed to carry out the object for which the magnificent land grant (780,000 acres) was given by the United States, and which was further sought to be accomplished by the most liberal State appropriations (\$400,000, with the addition of the annual income of \$30,000), on the part of the State. The question yet remains undecided by the people of this Commonwealth, "What are you going to do about it?"—*Farm Journal.*

The strictest answer to the question with which the *Journal* heads this article is that it is "about" a condensed re-hash of the tissue of lies embodied in that committee's report. The *Journal* is usually so well informed that it ought to know that that whole "investigation" business was simply a club used by one set of small fry politicians to batter the heads of another set, and that it never had, and never was intended to have, any relation whatever to the interests of the College, or the State. The report itself was the most remarkable compound of mendacity and willful misrepresentation that ever emanated from a similar source, and was without a scintilla of supporting evidence. The only grain of truth contained in it was that the students "are taught by eleven professors," and the great wonderment to all persons intelligent upon the subject of the College, who read the report, is that this much truth was admitted to it. A committee which is capable of reporting the number of students in attendance at the College as forty-six, when the actual number was one hundred and five, of whom ninety-five were in the chapel at one time during the visit of the committee, and were addressed by its chief member, and congratulated upon their superior advantages for obtaining an education, would not have failed to double or triple the number of professors except by mistake. As a disseminator of sound agricultural teachings the *Journal* has elicited our unequivocal approval; but when it stoops to lending its influence in aid of the wrong side of a contemplated political squabble, by the publication and quasi approval of such a lying report as that made by St. Clair's committee, it makes a strong bid for the contempt of all its well-informed and honest readers.

Extracts and Comments.

Creameries and individual dairymen, if they really wish to make a gilt-edged article of butter, that will sell at the tip-top market, ought to use Higgin's salt. That this is the finest quality of salt for dairy purposes to be had we consider a fact now well established.—*Farm Journal.*

That's what we have been preaching for the past year, and the more experience we have with salt, the more are we convinced of its truth. We don't like the Thurbers because of their connection with the "oilymargarine" business, but as importers and agents of the Higgin's salt they are public benefactors.

As lima beans only begin to form pods freely when the top of the pole is reached, it is obvious that to have early beans one must have short poles.

And then cut the vines as soon as they reach the top of the pole.

LET every farmyard be scraped to the bottom and every material that will add to the capacity of the soil be employed to increased fertility. Sow plaster, scatter ashes, pound up old bones, clean the chip yard, use the earth about where the drains issue; in truth, let not a particle of fertilizing material go to waste. There is money in it and the study of methods for the employment of manure upon the soil is everywhere needed. We complain of the poor grass and clover seed, not talking of Winter killing and a hundred other trials that may be wonderfully modified by a higher system of farming, which in every instance means more manure.

IN skimming the cream from the milk, there should always be milk enough skimmed in with the cream to give the butter when churned a bright, clean look. Butter churned from clear cream with little or no milk in it, will usually have an oily or shiny look; this shows that the grain of the butter is injured which affects its keeping qualities.

A Legend of Harvest.

So long ago that history pays No heed or record of her song,
Back to the lovely dreamy days,
The days of poetry and of song,
Before the world had crowded grown,
While wrong on earth was hard to find,
And half the earth had never known
The forms and faces of mankind,
When just as now the years would keep
Their terms of snow and sun and showers,
It chanced that Summer dropped asleep,
One morning, in a field of flowers,
And while the warm weeks came and fled,
In all their tender wealth of charm,
She slept, with beautiful golden head
Laid softly on her weary arm.
She did not hear the waxing trees,
The warbling brook she did not hear,
Nor yet the velvet-coated bees
That loomed about her easy ear.
In many a yellow breezy mass,
The rich wheat ripened far away,
And glittering on the fragrant grass,
Her silver sickle idly lay.
But then at last one moonlit hour,
A gurgling moth, while hovering by,
Mistook her sweet mouth for a flower,
And Summer waked with startled cry.
She rose, in anxious wonder, now
The rich wheat upon the lightened wheat,
And saw its plenteous tassels bow
Dead-ripe below the sultry heat.
Half crazed, she wandered East and West,
Amid the peaceful spacious clime,
Until at length, with panting breast,
She stood before old Father Time.
With tears of shame she told him all,
The points of her almost unknown,
And said: "What power shall make it fall
Ere Autumn's bitter winds have blown?"
"Oh, daughter, cheer your heart!" he cried,
"The wheat shall fall ere falls the night,
We two shall move it, side by side,
And reap it in the stars' pale light!"
So Summer cleared her brow of gloom,
And forth with Father Time she went,
And, haggard Age by Youth in bloom,
Above the tawny wheat they bent.
Ere fall of night the harvest fell,
But since that season, fair and blithe,
As ancient annals love to tell,
Father Time has loitered aye the!
—Edgar Fawcett, in St. Nicholas for November.

Cleanse Immediately.

There is a good fraction of the success in butter making dependent on the proper cleaning of dairy utensils. Some appear to think it will do just as well to wait a few hours before the milk-pails are washed and scalded; that the churn may stand a half or whole day before being washed and the germs of decay killed by heat; that the cream pail may be used for several batches of cream before cleansing, because sweet cream is going into it again; that the butter worker may stand until you want to use it again before scalding, because it will be then freshly cleansed when you use it, etc.

There is altogether too much of this heedless way of carrying on of butter making. The nitrogenous portion of milk (casein) furnishes just the substance required for ferments, for the development of germs wholly inimical to pure milk or butter. These ferments remain in the crevices of wood, or seams in tin vessels, and, unless they are dislodged by immediate cleansing, it requires boiling or steaming, for a considerable length of time, to dislodge them. Every utensil, after each use, must be immediately cleansed if you wish to prevent taints in your milk, cream or butter. Wooden pails are now discarded from use by the patrons of cheese factories, because they cannot be trusted to properly cleanse them.

If they were immediately subjected to steam, heat or boiling water after each use, they would be sweet, but this steam or boiling water requires to penetrate every pore. The dairy-maid or operator cannot be too prompt in cleansing dairy utensils.

When to Hoe Corn—or Anything Else.

I have just hoed my corn the second time. I always dress both corn and potatoes three times with cultivator and hoe, thinking the work little or no more, and the benefit to the crop greater, than to do it but twice like most of my neighbors. A friend once said to me as I was about commencing the second time, "That corn don't want hoeing." I replied, that was the secret why I always made such light work of it, I always aimed to hoe before it was needed.

WHILE fermentation in the manure heap is the great friend and co-worker the farmer, it must be kept within proper bounds. There are several ways of regulating it. One is by tramping. Air is as necessary to fermentation as to fire, and we know the fire goes out if we stop the draft. When manure is turned up loosely the air penetrates it, and if there is sufficient moisture, fermentation sets in; this may be checked by tramping, if excessive. The shape of the manure pile has much to do with this also. A manure pile made conical, like a haycock, will shed the water and the peak will act as a flue to draw the heat to the center, and in few weeks it will be found dry and fire-fangled so as to be of little value. The same manure, if put in a pile four feet high and flat on top, so as to retain the water that falls on it, will be found in fine condition with comparatively little loss.

A WRITER in the *Fruit Recorder* says he has discovered from practice that sulphur, one ounce to a gallon of water, sprinkled or syringed over grape vines just at night-fall will destroy insects and mildew and leave no bad show afterward. When sifted as a powder it has an unpleasant and oftentimes injurious effect, although it is acknowledged a specific manure of value, even when applied broadcast upon the soil.

SEE that the fowls, old and young, have enough clean, wholesome water to drink.

Coal Tar vs. The Curculio.

MR. A. Y. Van Eps asks the *Tribune* for information as to the efficacy of coal-tar smoke in fighting the curculio. Its use for this purpose was first recommended by Mr. Windoes, of South Haven, Mich., in March, 1874, at a meeting of the Pomological Society of that place. He accidentally discovered its value while burning some of it near a plum tree; upon jarring this tree no curculios were found upon it. The next year, 1860, he mingled one pound of sulphur with one gallon of tar, placed the mixture in a large frying-pan, which was fastened to the end of a long pole, and each alternate morning passed under the trees, carrying the vessel with its contents ignited, and of course it gave off a cloud of smoke, so dense that it would often fairly blacken the foliage. He continued this practice from the time the plums set until they were the size of a hickory-nut, or from about the middle of May till the 1st of July.

That year his crop was enormous; the next he was away from home, and so neglected the orchard, and had no plums. In 1871 he again tried the coal-tar and induced a neighbor to do the same; they both had full crops, while the neighboring plum orchards, which received no attention, produced no fruit. The succeeding season gave the same result. These experiments convinced Mr. Windoes that "with a reasonable amount of labor the plum crop is a certainty, and very profitable." Of course this treatment does not destroy the foe, but only drives him to some other feeding-ground; and as he is quite indiscriminate in his taste, attacking the apple, cherry, pear and peach as well as the plum, the best fruit-growers prefer the other remedies—the Ransom or chip method, and the jarring process. By these means many orchardists are successful in overcoming the curculio and are reaping rich profits from the plum and peach.

Churns.

The Tartars are said to do their churning by putting the milk in a sheep-skin bottle which they tie to the saddle and take a brisk gallop for an hour or two; on returning the butter is made. This is the original horse-power churn. But its principle is clearly the same as that of our best modern churns, viz.: agitation of the milk in a vessel in which the contents are dashed from one side to another to break up the globules. This is the principle of all the dashless churns of which so many of such various shapes were shown at the late International Dairy fair. The peculiar action of these churns produces the butter in small globules as above mentioned, and in this shape the milk can be drawn off and the cold water or brine introduced into the churn and the butter thoroughly washed and made ready for immediate packing. Certainly of the many churns which I have used, the "Rectangular" pleases me the most, on account of its very easy motion, its shape, which is a hollow cube suspended diagonally upon two of its opposite corners, its freedom from gudgeons penetrating inside as is usual in dash churns and which will blacken and foul the butter, and chiefly on account of the ease and perfection with which it can be cleansed, its quick churning and the excellent shape in which the butter comes.

Use for Coffee Grounds.

From *Vick's Magazine.*

A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers, and of richer colors.

The advantage of my practice of cutting grass early, even before the timothy is in blow, is seen in the condition of the cows that eat it, in point of flesh and flow of milk, taking quality as well as quantity into account. Instead of beginning the season "Spring-poor," they come out of winter quarters "Summer-fat," and give from one-third to over half more than any equal number competing at the factory.—*L. D. Tanner, Cortland Co., N. Y.*

A CORRESPONDENT of *Vick's Monthly* says that one spoonful of coarse powdered saltpeter to a pail of water will destroy potato bugs, squash bugs and other insects. For roses it is unsurpassed. For maggots that work at the roots of squash vines, pour about a pint of the liquid at the roots of each vine as soon as the pests indicate themselves.

MR. NELSON RITTER remarked to his fellow-members of the Onondaga Farmers' Club that fifteen years ago he could have told just how to fight pear-blight, but now knows little about it further than that Seckel, Duchesse, Ott and Tyson prove, in his experience, less liable to attack.

CREAM should be churned when in its first acid to make strictly fine butter, and not allowed to pass into the second acid and whey, as is frequently the case.

Business Cards.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE
R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after May 1, 1880:

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| A. M. P. M. | WESTWARD. | EASTWARD. | Exp. Mail |
| 8 10 | 6 32 | Arrive at Tyrone Leave..... | 7 8 |
| 8 3 | 6 25 | Leave East Tyrone Leave..... | 7 15 |
| 7 59 | 6 21 | " " " " " " " " " " | 7 19 |
| 7 52 | 6 14 | " " " " " " " " " " | 7 23 |
| 7 46 | 6 9 | " " " " " " " " " " | 7 27 |
| 7 42 | 6 3 | " " " " " " " " " " | 7 36 |
| 7 37 | 5 57 | Port Matilda..... | 7 44 |
| 7 31 | 5 51 | " " " " " " " " " " | 7 52 |
| 7 26 | 5 46 | " " " " " " " " " " | 8 1 |
| 7 21 | 5 41 | " " " " " " " " " " | 8 11 |
| 7 16 | 5 36 | " " " " " " " " " " | 8 21 |
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| 5 41 | 3 56 | " " " " " " " " " " | 11 31 |
| 5 36 | 3 51 | " " " " " " " " " " | 11 41 |

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD—Time-Table, April 25, 1880:

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Exp. Mail. | WESTWARD. | EASTWARD. | Exp. Mail |
| A. M. P. M. | | | P. M. A. M. |
| 8 10 | 6 32 | Arrive at Tyrone Leave..... | 7 8 |
| 8 3 | 6 25 | Leave East Tyrone Leave..... | 7 15 |
| 7 59 | 6 21 | " " " " " " " " " " | 7 19 |
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| 7 37 | 5 57 | Port Matilda..... | 7 44 |
| 7 31 | 5 51 | " " " " " " " " " " | 7 52 |
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| 5 41 | 3 56 | " " " " " " " " " " | 11 31 |
| 5 36 | 3 51 | " " " " " " " " " " | 11 41 |

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| WESTWARD. | | |
| ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... | 11 55 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 1 25 a m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 8 25 a m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 9 40 a m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 10 55 a m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 12 20 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 7 20 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 8 35 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 9 50 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 11 5 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 12 20 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 1 40 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 3 55 p m | |
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| " " " " " " " " " " | 7 40 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 8 55 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 10 10 p m | |
| " " " " " " " " " " | 11 25 p m | |
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| " " " " " " " " " " | 1 55 a m | |
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