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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Bellefonte & snow shoe Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte s Bellefonte 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe Snew Shoe 2.30 P.M., arrives in Bellefonte es Bellefonte 4.45 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe

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4		6	36	*****		Fowler	**	***	7	52	9	09
4		6	33	*****		Hannah	11	***	7	55	9	13
7 3		6		******		Port Matilda	4.4	***	8	00	9	19
. 2			17			Martha	4.6	***	8	07	9	2.5
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	9	5	87	*****		Unionville	**	***	8	23	9	39
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5		5				Milesburg	**	***	8	34	- 9	45
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. 5		4				Beech Creek	**	***	9	40	10	5-4
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. 2	5	4	25		**	Lock Haven	**	***	10	01	11	25

- 1	DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
- 1	-(Philadelphia and Eric Division.)-On and
- 1	ifter December 12, 1877 :
6	WESTWARD.
	CRIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11 55 p.m.
.	" Harrisburg 4 25 a m
3	" Williamsport 8 35 a m
- 1	" Lock Haven 9 40 a m
- 1	" Renovo 10 55 a m
- 1	" arrives at Erie 7 35 p m
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	Harrisong 10 00 a m
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	attition at the notion and an p in
	'assengers by this train arrive in Belle- fonte at 4 35 p m
-	fonte at
- 1	" " Harrisburg 3 55 p m
- 1	" Williamsport 7 30 p m
- 1	" arrives at Lock Haven 8 40 p m
- 1	EAST WARD.
. 1	PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven 6 40 a m
- 1	" Williamsport 7 55 a m
- 1	" arrives at Harrisburg 11 55 a m
- 1	" Philadelphia 3 45 p m
	DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo
- 1	" Lock Haven 11 20 a m
- 1	" Williamsport 12 40 a m
- 1	" arrives at Harrisburg 4 10 p m
- 1	" Philadelphia 7 20 p.m
	ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo
- 1	" Lock Haven 9 45 p m
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	I miaceiphia / 50 a m
	FAST LINE leaves Williamsport
	" Philadelphia 7 35 a m
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"Philadelphia. 7 55 a m Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven commodation West, and Day Express East, make ose connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton. Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie gress West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, ake close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. f. trains north.

le Mail West, Niagas connection at Lock manager ess East, make close connection at Lock manager essential essential

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The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Every farmer in his annual experience 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.

WHEN digging the early potatoes. we stood by the wagon, and as the pickers brought their baskets and buckets and emptied them, we carefully selected specimens of medium size, taking care that they should be smooth, well-formed and well-ripened, and laid them on one side, until we have secured several bushels, which were as nearly as possible perfect of their kind. These have been put away with great care and will constitute our seed for the next crop. We believe that if such care could always be bestowed, we should hear less complaint than we do of varieties "running out."

our agricultural exchanges—we fail just now to recall the names of the death to insect life and harmless to papers, and cannot, therefore, give it plants and animals. proper credit, as we would be glad han oil; it obstructs their respiratory the roller be kept in the field as it is gets too dry. The idea struck us as dies and always effectual. a good one, conditioned that the soil is in a favorable condition. It so happens that we find our fallows in From the American Farmer. this desirable condition this weekthe fourth week in August-and have adopted the plan very much to our satisfaction. In practice, having two one to the roller, and the other to the four hours.

WE have just finished (August 18,) state of affairs. They were planted but to make it worse a white grub- soiled by mud. If a harness is thorbug, spoken of in another column on this page-had taken possession of the ground and very badly injured-in many years. many cases destroyed most of the potatoes that were produced. We could not have imagined it possible for these made with the same cleanliness as if pests to be so numerous. They were intended for drinking or keeping, quite as abundant, numerically, as and the casks into which it is put for the potatoes, and could be picked up by handfuls in each row as thrown out by the plow. In many cases we out by the plow. In many cases we found two, and in at least one innothing added to the juice, as pure of the vermin and in many cases a large proportions of the tuber was eaten away. We hear complaints of their ravages in other parts of the country.

A Great Plough.

The largest grading plough con-structed for any railroad company in this country will soon be delivered to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. Its weight is 2500 pounds, the landside and share alone weighing 750 pounds. The mould board is 9 feet long, 26 inches wide and weighs 180 pounds; landside, 6x2 inches and 9 feet long share, 6 feet long, 15 inches wide, one-half inch thick; standard, 3 feet 8 inches long, 18 inches deep and 10 inches thick; the coulter weighs 200 pounds; the clevis is of thickly-wrought iron, and measures 5 feet in length. The plough is to be drawn by a locomotive running on a temporary track, and is calculated handle more dirt than 2000 men could. It will be used by the construction forces on the extension of the Dakota and Hastings division of

Something About the White Grub.

Mr. Charles D. Zimmerman, of Dayton, Ohio., lately read a paper upon the insect enemies which give and that because of this much profit so much trouble to the farmer, in which might be derived from the which he paid his respects to the May beetle as follows:

The larva of the May beetle or white grub, as it is popularly called, feeds on roots, and has quite a fancy for Strawserry roots, but it is by no means confined to them, eating the roots of most trees where finer roots, such as grass and weeds, are not on hand. A few days ago I had occasion to dig up an old stump of a peach tree, diameter about six inches, where I found seventyfive of these grubs, eating the decaying bark and wood, which shows they can get a living on quite a variety of food. The beetles lay their eggs in sod, in matted strawberry beds and at the col-

The grubs live three years in the ground before they come out as beetles.

One of the best preventives is to plant in such lands only as have had thorough cultivation for at least three years pre vious. The beetles can be shaken from trees during the day, when they are sluggish, on sheets and destroyed. In another part of the same paper,

to antidotes to insect pests in a general way :

For general remedies, Paris green and London purple are the most effective where a strong poison can be applied. They are not soluable, or only a small per cent., hence to use them with water must be continually stirred WE recently noticed in some of tablespoonful to a barred of water will about it."

to-a suggestion that the harrow and organs, which are situated on the sides of the abdomen.

To mix oils with water, first combine

being plowed for wheat, and used upon each day's plowing before it upon each day's plowing before it one of the simplest and cheapest reme-

The Care of Harness.

A harness that has been upon a

horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after beteams at work on the field, we put ing taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into barrow when they return to the field knots, and the saddle and bridle after dinner, and dress up the land hung askew, the leather when dried plowed during the previous twenty. retains the same shape given it while wet, and when forced to its original form, damage is done the stitching and the leather. The first point to taking up the early potatoes and soft and pliable. This can only be have to chronicle a rather disgusting done by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer upon corn stubbles without manure, moisture from the animal are even relying upon the manure remaining more destructive. Mud, in drying, in the ground from that which was absorbs the grease and opens the applied to the corn, to produce a pores of the leather, making it a crop. It did not prove sufficient, and as a result of this and lack of and as a result of this, and lack of mal injures the leather, stitchings moisture, the crop was not much and mountings. It therefore follows more than one-half what it should that to preserve harness, the straps have been. This was bad enough, it has been moistened by sweat or the larva of the May beetle, or June oughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for

CIDER VINEGAR .- When cider is intended for vinegar it should be stance three, of the maurauders in a juice is best. The better the apples single tuber, snugly stowed away in the better the vinegar, and cider made late in the Autumn from fruit caves which they had gnawed out. rich in juices, is much better than At least four-fifths of all the pota- that from windfalls and early-gathertoes dug, bore marks of the ravages ed fruit, as cider is better for the same reasons.

SOUND ADVICE.

surd; I don't wish to discourage you, but then I can't con-sent To board you, as I hev to do, and pay your office rent. "Yon've got a lusty set of limbs, and ordinary head, And you were meant by common toil to earn your daily bread; But thriving farm and pleasant home where man and wite agree. Beat any one-home lawyer's luck as far as you can see.

"If you'd been born with talent, John, you'd long ago hev shown
That you had gifts, by stealing off to study books glone. nlone.

Now, if you've read a book, I r'ally don't know when,
Though, come to think, I b'lieve you sling a somewhat legal pen.

"Be wise, my boy, the legal ranks are more than crowded now.

And half of them who starve therein were cut out for the plow.

But they mistook pure laziness for talent, understand, And helped to fill a big supply where there was no de-mand.

"Are they not educated? Yes, but here let me explain That seed that's sown in shaky soil brings forth but little gain; And this higher education to an ordinary mind, Is like a pair of big gold specs upon a man that's blind.

"There is no prouder place than 'twixt the handles of a plow;
(Though stumpy land has humbled me at times I'll allow,)
And as for human greatness, I should think I had my share,
If I could take the prize for hogs at our next county fair.

The evidence is accumulating that apples keep better in moist, or damp, cellars than in dry ones.

"Just emulate your sire, my son, and just as sure as fate, fate

Value of Corn Fodder.

We have long been of opinion that corn fodder is held in too little esteem by many, if not most farmers, corn crop is permitted to slip through their fingers. It is particularly gratifying to have our good opinion of the value of this coarse feed so emphatically seconded by a western farmer as is done in the following paragraph, which we quote from one of Waldo's always sensible articles in the Practical Farmer : "Corn fodder has been my main

dependence for rough feed for the last ten years, and I have during that time often wintered ten or fifteen head of horses and cattle without any hay. I have made a careful study of the comparative cost and value of hay and corn fodder, its acceptability to the stock, the amount of waste, and the best method of disposing of that waste. The result of these investigations has been to convince me that corn fodder (and by that I mean mature but not dry, well cured and put in barn or stack before winter) is the most palatable, econom-Mr. Zimmerman has this to say as ical and satisfying to stock of any to antidotes to insect pests in a gen-rough feed. There is no hay made in all the range of grasses that has given so good satisfaction on my farm, and I value fodder from cut-up corn at two-thirds the price of good hay I believe a pound of it net is worth as much as a pound of hay, but there is, of course, more waste

Plowing and Pulverizing.

Our first plowing, some fifty years ago, was done with a wooden mouldboard. Then came in the wrought ron mould, hammered out by the blacksmith. About forty years ago the introduction of the cast iron mould-board, with replacable points, caused no little excitement among farmers, as these could be produced so much more cheaply than wroughtiron, and being harder they wore longer. But on our stony farm the gain was partly counter-balanced by the breaking of the "points," and often of the "land-side" and even mould-board itself. A few years later the steel mould-board and points came into use, and subsequently the chilled iron plows. But during all these few years of improvement, and from time immemorial before that, the chief ends aimed at have been the perfecting of the old instrument, in form, in material, in the frame, in coulters, guiding wheels, etc. The principle has been the same, viz., the cutting off of a furrow slice and in-

verting it more or less perfectly.

But there has all the while been the feeling that Jethro Tull was right in claiming that thorough pulverising the soil was the great requisite of cultivation. And to secure this we have had a succession of implements devised, as cultivators, rotary dig-gers, rotary harrows, etc. Most of them have been valuable so far as they have helped towards dividing the soil, so as to provide a finer seed bed. But we are inclined to believe that Charles E. Sackett has now such modifications and additions to the common plow, as to amount to a radical and most valuable change in its mode of operation and in the desirable results produced. Here is a general idea of it: First a surface plow which is readily and quickly adjusted to cut off two, three or four inches in depth of the soil, and turn it well over into the bottom of the previous furrow. Following this, upon the same bearer or frame, is another plow, adjustable to take up a sub-furrow of any desired depth. But this second, or sub-slice, is not merely turned over in a mass upon the top of the first one with only such breaking as the lifting and turning over will secure. Quite different. Upon the frame is an openwork wrought-iron wheel or cylinder, say 40 inches in diameter, which follows upon and smooths down in part the first turned slice of land, with its grass, stubble, weeds, etc. The second furrow is thrown into this revolving wheel, and carried round and You wish to be a lawyer, John-well I'd not say a round on its inside, among its teeth, Unless I felt quite certain that your longings are al- against its open-work bars, on the rim and outer side, and it is so broken and pulverized that it drops out upon the buried sod or surface forrow. The result is, that the soil is pulverized quite as much as it could be done with roller and harrow, and without any trampling or packing by teams; it is left light and fine and in excellent condition for receiving seed. There is also provision for attaching both seed drill and fertilizer distributor. In brief, at one operation the soil is plowed, finely divided; sod, stubble, etc., buried, and seed sown. There are several simple, ingenious devices for raising and lowering the plows and wheels, for various depths, for turning at the side of the field, for self-transporting, etc., etc., that would need en-gravings and lengthy descriptions to explain them fully.

"THERE is no unbelief:
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God."

Ir isn't because a woman is exactly afraid of a cow that she runs away and screams. It is because gored dresses are not fashionable.