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dyapepain, constipution, crystelles, opticpsy hernia or rapture, catarra, piles, opticpsy an any debility of the GENERATIVE ORGAN (a) ost vitality, lack of acres force and vigo a weaknesses, and all these discasses of a pe



TO THE LADIES: - With " Rhoumatism, Exhaustion, Dy spepsla, or with Diseases of the Liv-er, Kidneys, Headache or Cold Feet, Swollen or Weak Ankles, or Swollen Feet, an Abdominal Beit Bud a matter. all these completie force to the of the

disease For the works between the to be source that For the works between the Sylve, Pall-ion and Uncernion of the Wonk, Incidential Hum-orrhuge or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Ir-regular Menetration, Barrenness, and change of Life, this is the Best Appliance and Carstive Agent Known. forms of Female Difficulties it is unsur of power and vitalization. vith Magnetic Foot Batteries, \$10 ), and examination allowed, or by re. In ordering, send measure

what and size of these. Remittance can be made in cur-rency, such in latter at our task, such as the second second second second second second worm over the under clothing, (not next to the body like the many Galvanie and Electric Hum-bags advertised as extremely by and should be advected and second second second second bag worm at least one of the part. Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treat-ment" without Medicine, "with thousands of testing-ment without Medicine," with thousands of testing-THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO., 218 State St., Chicago, III.

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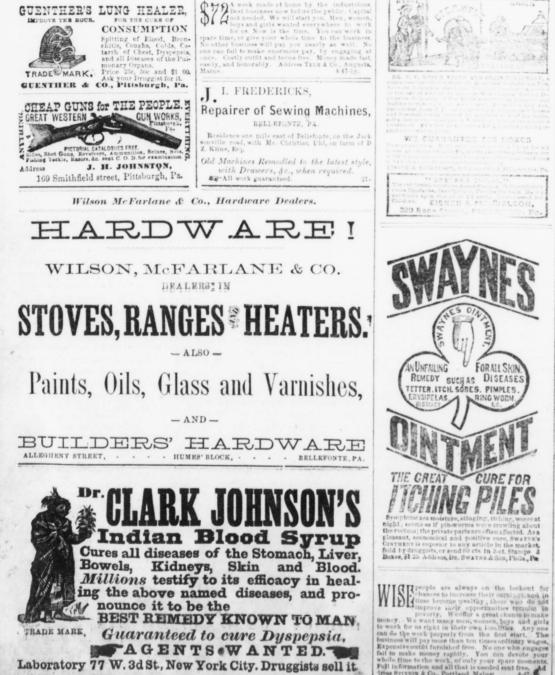


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TRAVELER'S GUIDE. BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE Snow Shoe 5.36 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte Leaves Bellefonte 4.45 p. M., arrives at Sn 25 p. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superint BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL

ROAD .-- Time-Table, May 14, 1883 : Mail. WESTWARD. EARTWARD . EXP. Mail Arrive at Tyrone Leave ... East Tyrone Leav Vail Bald Eagle Fowler liannah Port Matilda Martha Julian Unionville Snow Shoe In Mileoburg ilesburg ellefonte ilesburg Curtin Mount Eagle Howard Eagleville Reech Croek Mill Hall Elementon Lock Haven DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

WESTWARD ERIE MAIL leaves 1

Harrisburg.... Williamsport. Lock Paver ATTIVES AT ETTE.

" arrives at Renovo...... ngers by this train arrive in Belli fonte at FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia ... "Harriburg...." with Williamsport... arrives at Lock Haven...

EASTWARD. PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haves Williams

" arrives at Harrisbur " Philadeip DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo

arrives at Harrisburg.. Philadelphia ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo.

arrives at Ha

FAST LINE leaves W

Mail West, N

th. West, Niagara Express West, and Day make close connection at Lock Have connect at Eris with tr

at Corry with C. C. & A h B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Gest Last and Day Express East. Sleeping carson al WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Superintendent.





New Advertisement.

me; direct d I h SYMPTOMS OF

TORPID LIVER. in in the Head, with a d a to exertion ... ty of temper, Low spirits, Less ry, with a feeling of having ne-ry, Weariness, Dizziness, Data before the f the heart, Dots before Skin, Headache, Restl , highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED. SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

althy Digestio Blocd, Strong Net a5 Murray







# The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Is Draining Profitable?

What shall be said of a farmer who can maintain an average wheat yeild of thirty-five bushels to the acre through a period of thirty years? This fact by itself has no particular significance, because attending circumstances and conditions might easily make the attainment a costly one-a waste and extravagance to be avoided in ordinary farming. But when this great yield is continued year after year, in bad seasons as well as good, there is somewhere in the farmer who gets it, a lesson ricts of New York indicates a short prop-not more than one half the average yield-yet here is this one waving grain in the latter half of is not much to fear, unless occuring June give full promise. He can bid quite early; latter on they will be defiance to influences that in adjac- a benefit. Of this we had a striking limit of profit and leave disappoint. of the past spring, resulting, unexment to vex and discourage laborious pectedly to many, in an unusually effort. Within the past week we good crop of wheat, moist weather, Rose Hill Farm in full head, stand. soil, being favorable to this grain. ing almost as high as the fences,

present luxuriance. He must not be upon the soil are in a measure lost, content with a superficial view, for sometimes to an extent quite suffi- This is the economic objection to dence that leads to practice. His ly wet soil of the low land. new possession was cold, compact

clay, an unviting field for labor. But

So much for drainage. On the debit side a few thousand dollars cost of construction, the investment fairly entitled to interest each year. On the credit side the difference between five bushels or ten bushels of wheat in a good year and thirty-five or forty bushels in a good or bad year, without much regard to character of the season. Any body may strike the balance and answer the question-Is draining profitable? Dry Land Best for Wheat.

It is surprising, in view of the ground that the wheat is in so excellent condition. It is uniformly good, not been sufficient frost to hurt it. while the light, dissolved snow seemed to favor it, and more, perhaps, than all, the under-dryness of the ground-equivalent to underdraining -helped it, and must explain the uniformly good set and healthy color, on low lands as well as high. This condition of the ground favors the root, as seldom before, and thus sustains the plant the better above wheat crop next year, therefore, is matter of health. worthy of consideration. The latest excellent. It will take an unusual intelligence from the best wheat dis- amount of rain to afford the ground its normal quality of water, which is not likely to occur during the winter, the root of the grain thus continuing good farmer whose sixty acres of secure. As to the spring rains there ent fields reduce crops below the example in the long continued rains have seen the sixty acres of wheat on with no old standing water in the

The experience of some years here thick and luxuriant growth nearing has greatly encouraged wheat growthe harvest with full promise in a ing, which can now, with our imeason that has brought disaster to proved soil-improved by dairying many of her fields in plain view from and the raising of clover-be as suc the mansion where Robert J. Swan cessfully prosecuted as in almost any overlooks a grand triumph and di. section of the country, and entirely rects operations with skill that in so with more attention to underdrainevery branch of his work tends to ing and putting out the crop, as we have examples to show. The past

What is the secret of steady suc- year's crop averaged over twenty cess? What causes lie behind the bushels of the plumpest grain per row, or under a thick covering of harvest always full? These ques- acre, and the best managed fields soil, to make compost for meadows. tions may not be answered in such a reached forty bushels and over. Now, practical men and scientists way as to satisfy all farmers who These last were invariably on land agree in commending nature's own fail now and then to gather crops up having good drainage, without which, way of making land rich solely by to their expectations, but the careful wheat here, with such open winters surface dressings. bserver will find something in these as the last, is sure to suffer severely, ixty acres of wheat to explain the and thus the enrichment and labor

the prime cause lies deeper. Mr. cient to pay for underdraining. The naked Summer fallows which have Swan took possession of the 350 wonder is that farmers do not take been mostly superseded by fallow acres comprised in Rose Hill Farm, advantage of this, especially in face crops. With some crop growing on more than thirty years ago, after he of the destructive effects yearly of the land its roots take up nitrogen had served a boyhood apprenticeship the spring frosts upon wheat and that would otherwise leach away, and on an adjoining farm with John clover on our underdrained clay land. the crop is therefore in large part Johnston, whose doctrine was, that But so long as crops yield moderate. clear gain. thorough drainage of heavy soils is ly, this negligence will be continued the prerequisite of successful farm- with many, who are not aware that ing. To this article of faith the pu- our apparently dry upland soil lacks pil had subscribed with that full cre- drainage as well as the more evident-

## Green Corn for Pigs.

A New Jersey musk melon farmer expends \$300 an acre for manure.

LIMA beans should have their tops pinched back as soon as they reach the top of the pole.

In its direct money value, and in its collateral and indirect benefits, grass is worth more to the world than all the cereal crops combined.

BEANS should never be cultivated while the leaves are wet, and not at all after blossoming, as the dirt causes rust of the leaf and will injure the crop.

ONE-half of the corn required to fatten hogs in the Fall if fed to them though not over-forward. There has during the Summer will give a better result, and, of course, greatly increased profit.

> A LONG nooning should be given both men and horses during the very hottest weather. The time so lost can be made up by working a little later at night.

WE fully believe in the use of grass for pigs; and, if obliged to keep pigs constantly in pen, would the management and the practice of ground. The prospect for a good carry the grass to them purely as a

> MIDSUMMER may not be the best time to do large pruning, but a little care now in rubbing of sprouts with the thumb and finger may save much work hereafter with the saw and pruning knife.

> A LUXURIANT growth of weeds around the farm buildings, along the roadsides or anywhere upon the farm is sure to impeach the character of the owner of the farm as an intelligent and successful tiller of the soil.

> T. S. GOLD, of West Cornwall. Conn., says that the worm which produces gapes in chickens is propagated in the ground. He has grounds so infected that it is impossible to raise one out of a dozen chicks when allowed to range on it, while adjoining fields are entirely free from the malady.

> FIFTY years ago it was accounted very wasteful to put manure anywhere but in the bottom of the fur-

> THERE is constant loss of nitrogen from soil entirely bare of vegetation.

EARLY plowing of wheat land admits of a better application of manure. Manure is most needed in autumn, and to be at once available to the roots of the young plant, it must be fine and near the surface not on top of the ground, but thor-In the summer and early fall feed- oughly incorporated with the upper with the soil.



AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS. THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IN THE INTELL GENCE 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 DEMOGRAT, Bellefonte, Pensin," that other farmers may have the be-git of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

he must attempt farming and draining simultaneously, and await the amelioration that in course of time he believed would be seen above miles of buried tiles. The first year he sowed forty acres to wheat, after each fitting as could be given without draining. The crop was two hundred bushels-five bushels to the acre. Meantime he had cut drains in other fields, but only far enough to count as the beginning of an elaborate system designed to bring the whole farm to use with capabilities greatly increased. The second year he had six acres of wheat, and harvested one hundred and twenty-six former yield, the improvement due to drainage but partially effective in the first year. From that time operations were continued as rapidly as the conditions of general farming would permit, until at last there were buried in the soil seventy-flve reached several thousand dollars. Many years have passed since the work was completed, and wheat has grown again and again in its proper course on nearly every field, but there has not been a single failure. The general average has run between thirty-five and forty bushels to the acre, and so far as this farm is confree. Ad cerned there are no bad seasons.

ing of pigs, we have found sweet layer of soil. If the ground is plowcorn one of the best and most con. ed early, the manure can be applied venient kinds of fodder. Pork is to the surface, and the work of premade to the best advantage by put- paring the seed-bed will find it mixed ting the pigs, as soon as they are weaned from the sow and have learn- IT is very important that stubble ed to cat milk and meal, into the pen, land intended for seeding with wheat and keeping them there under full should be plowed as early as possible. feed until they are ready for slaugh. Only thus can the soil be made comter in November or December. With pact enough to insure a good seed a good breed of swine there is no bed. Besides, on the newly plowed difficulty in making March pigs land the rains that come soak into weigh from two hundred and fifty to the soil, while on stubble they run three hundred lbs., at eight or nine off and leave the seed bed dry and months old. With plenty of Indian hard when the time for seeding arbushels; more than four times the meal and skimmed milk they will rives. An early plowed stubble has grow rapidly until the corn is large nearly as many advantages for killenough for cutting. About the first ing weeds as most Summer fallows. of August, this should be given as an additional ration. The pigs will eat the green stalks and leaves with the from unwholesome water. During greatest relish after the cars have this month they require much water, been plucked. It is an excellent ap- and it is more essential that it be miles of the drains and the cost had petizer, helps the digestion of more pure than during any other time of solid food, and prompts the thrift of the year. The sun is hot, the air the animals. Field corn may not be dry, the earth parched ; the hog has quite so nutritious, but no better use a compact body, formed largely of can be made of that, after the cars are in milk, than to cut and feed it to of flesh and fat, and with its nostrils fattening swine. It costs much less near the ground. It inhales dust, to make pork in summer than in cold winter weather.

of 300,000 cattle in pasture.

In August, hogs suffer the most fat, small lungs imbedded in masses which in part consists of decaying vegetables. Everything conspires to produce a feverish state of the body, MONTANA undulates with the tread and a great thirst, to be allayed only by large quantities of cold water.