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TO THE LADIES: - With Rheumatism disease.

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

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ALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL .-Time-Table, May 14, 1883: WESTWARD. BARTWARD, Exp. Mail

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NGER MACHINE ever offered the public

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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

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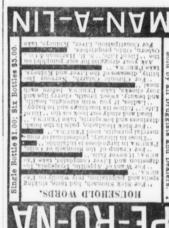
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TORPID BOWELS. DISORDERED LIV

From these sources arise three fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Lows of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Heed-ache, fullness after cating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low supirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly col-ored Urine, CONSTIPATION and de-mand the use of a remedy that acts directly of a remeay that As a Liver medic As a Liver medic annual. Their ly. TUTT'S PILLS

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN. did, food digests readily, and I now natural passages. I feel like a new "W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O. verywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.



IS A SURE CURE -LIVER

Malaria. KIDNEY-WORT

WE CUARANTER SIX BOXES



moulting. tacks of all insects that infest plants, and does no injury to the plants unless they are confined in it for too

them, though it is fatal to many.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELL GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experien

discovers something of value. Write it an send it to the "Agricultural Editor of th. Dкмоскат, Bellefonte, Penn'a," that othe, tarmers may have the benefit of it. Le

communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

Farm Notes.

A few small boxes filled with char

coal, ground bone and pounded oys-

ter shells, and placed within reach of

poultry, will be of great service dur-

Almost 100 parts of water to one prevent insect depredations on fruit, provided the last application be made month before the fruit is eaten, as the poison, being very soluble, is easily washed off by rains. This is promulgated by the professors of the Michigan Agricultural College.

The Elmira farmers' club has been discussing the barbed wire fence question, and arrived at the conclusion that the wire furnished with flat pointed pieces of metal so attached that they projected above and below the wire, was a dangerous material to employ, whereas the wire barbs, pointed sharp, were much less liable to injure stock in case of accident or entanglement.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "To kill the striped bugs which eat melon, squash or sucumber vines use sulphur. Dip the fingers in the sulphur and touch each leaf in the morning when the dew is on the plants. It is entirely harmless to the plants. Should the beetles leave the plants and go into the ground use it around the stems of the plants."

O. M. Tinkham, secretary of the Vermont dairymen's association, has devised some improvements in packing butter. Instead of lining his packing boxes with muslin he uses a certain kind of brown paper, which is odorless and tasteless, and costs very little. He also lines his cases throughout with a layer of felting half an inch thick. This, it is alleged keeps out the heat most effect-

Orchardists are more thoroughly convinced than ever that orchards should be spread broadcast with manure when the trees are set out, that benefited. Manuring heavily a cerapplies only to trees that are in bearfoot of the tree.

A sensible suggestion from G. W. pound cows as is possible, with constitutions and digestions that can bear a severe test, and we will not main in their cases, unchanged, till by plowing only five inches deep the and it necessary to continue the forcing process to get superior yields. when the case opens and the insect than when the plowing is only ten We cannot expect and do not want comes out transformed into a fly. our road horses to trot his mile in 2:15 every day, but if he has once shown that he can do it he is pretty safe to rely on for a 2:40 gait whenever we call on him."

Direction of Rows of Wheat.

An old wheat raiser, who is generally successful, said in conversation the other day that in his experience he found it best to drill his wheat east and west instead of north and the winter and early spring when we day, and freezing at nights, wheat the escape of others. drilled east and west would not heave out or winter kill, as would that drilled north and south, He asserted that the sun being in the south,

The Centre Democrat. sible, run his drill east and west.

being as nearly alike as possible, quently are barren till lime is added. sowing one and one-fourth bushels to In soils long cultivated lime is the acre on corn land that had been wanting, for the following reasons:

The Hessian Fly.

of the same family which are not only harmless but beneficial to farmers. A mistake in their identity often gives rise to false fears. In the Hessian Fly the head, feelers, and thorax are black. The body measures one-tenth of an inch in length and the wings expand onefourth inch, or more. Two broods, or generations are

a year, and the flies appear in the spring and fall, earlier in the south and later toward the north. In Pennsylvania the fall brood comes to maturity and the females deposit eggs about the last of September and the first of October. When the wheat plant has put forth its second or third blade she lays from twenty to forty eggs in the little hollow that runs lengthwise between the little ridges of the blade. These eggs are mere reddish specks, not more than one-fiftieth of an inch long. In from four to eight days they hatch out a small reddish worm, which at once crawls down the blade and disappears in the cavity between the blade and the stem, lodging at the point just below the surface of the ground, with their heads toward the root of the plant. They do not eat the stalk, nor bite it or penetrate it at all. They just lie lengthwise along it, never moving, and are nourished by the sap which they take into their stomachs through their bodies by to destroy all the seeds, but the midthe extremities of the roots may be absorption. One maggot seldom injures a plant, but when two or three tain section about the tree-and this are thus fixed around one stem it weakens it and either falls down or deep until they have been thoroughing condition-tends to aid only the dies. These maggots come to their ly drained. Alluvial soils and deep immediate part affected. It is much full size in about six weeks (middle clay loams, where the surface and better to stir up the entire orchard of November to first of December) subsoils do not materially differ, can than to cultivate a small circle at the and then measure three-twentieths of scarcely be tilled too deeply. Thin an inch in length. By this time they soils, however, should not be plowed are covered with a hard brownish below the available plant food. It Farlee in the Breeders' Gazette: "Let skin and resembles flaxseed. On takes twice as much manure to ferus try to breed as many twenty-one opening this flaxseed case the insect tilize land when it is plowed to a will be found lying loose within it in depth of ten inches, as when it is the maggot form. The maggots rethe end of April or first of May, soil will be exhausted much quicker Soon after they come out in the

spring they begin to lay their eggs become stationary, take the flaxseed wind. This accounts, in a measure, sport-loving hunters. have thawing weather during the for the ravages of some fields and

Lime as a Fertilizer.

Wherever agriculture has been advanced to the state of an art, univerand the wheat stalks being between sal experience testifies that the presthe ridges made by the drill hoes, ence of lime in a soil is useful. All confirmed heaves; climate, food and the sides of the ridges would thaw plants contain more or less lime. care will do much for its alleviation.

out, while the north sides, being Although plants take from 93 to 99 shaded, would not thaw out so much, per cent. of their growth from the and the wheat roots would not be so air, yet the air affords them no lime. liable to be killed. 1f drilled north This, in order to avail the growing and south the sun would shine alike crop, must be mingled with the soil. on both sides of the ridge, thawing The plant can receive it from no it out and causing it to spew up, other source. As soils are formed throwing the wheat up and letting from rocks, and as most rocks conthe roots be exposed to the freezing tain more or less lime, it follows at night, hence he had always, if pos- that nearly all soils in their virgin state contain more or less lime enough Again, he said that in the early in most cases to bring good crops spring and summer, when the wheat without the addition of more. The began growing, it received more ben- pioneer farmer, for a few years, selefit from the sun's rays drilled in dom has occasion to apply lime. this way than if drilled north and Sandy soils, in which there is little south, consequently the yield on or no lime, require it from the first. fields drilled east and west were bet. Clay soils sometimes contain no lime, ter than if drilled in any other direc- and in this case the addition of lime tion. His argument impressed me is of great service. Felspar soils, ing this season, when the fowls are so that I concluded to try the expe- and those derived from the disinteriment of sowing two plats adjoining gration of serpentine racks, usually Tobacco smoke prevents the at. each other, the quality of the land are destitute of lime, and conse-

long a time. While it often keeps plowed well and kept reasonably A portion of the lime once in the off insects it does not always destroy clean of weeds when the corn was soil has been carried off in the crops ; growing, and thoroughly harrowed another portion has sunk too deeply before drilling. I had never before in the soil to be reached by the roots of Paris green may safely be used to taken any notice of which way I of plants; it is the nature of lime, having a metallic basis, and being divided by the process of slacking into exceedingly minute particles, to It is possible that many farmers sink between the coaser particles of do not recognize, for a certainty, the earth to a depth at which it becomes Hessian Fly. On the wing it can unavailable. If, therefore, you long not be distinguished from other flies cultivate a field without liming it, you may well suspect that you have carried off half the lime originally in the soil, and the other half has sunk beyond the reach of plant rootsthough it is quite possible that you might avail yourself of this latter half by plowing four or five inches deeper than before, thus turning the sunken lime up again to the surface.

The objects to be sought by the brought to maturity in the course of application of lime are three-fold: First, to feed growing plants with so much lime as the constitution of each requires; second, to change the condition of plant foods already in the soil, so that from being unavailable they may become available to plants, and third, to so modify the soil, physically and chemically, as to render it easier to cultivate and more productive.

Destroy Noxious Weeds.

Such weeds as chickweed and pursane, which very quickly go to seed, should be carefully removed from the land, in order to destroy the seeds they contain; the safest way is to dump them in some out-of-the-way corner where they can do no harm, or to compost them carefully with hot horse dung, which will effectually destroy the seeds, if the compost is turned carefully so as to bring all parts into the heat of the central portion of the heap. The outside of the heap does not become hot enough

WET lands should not be plowed plowed five inches lon the other hand, inches.

A FARMER observed a flock of on the blades of wheat as before, on quails running along between the higher places, of course, and con- rows of corn, which was just sprouttinue to lay for three weeks. The ing; conceiving the idea that they maggot's hatched eggs run down the were pulling up his corn, one of the stem of the wheat nearly to the root, birds was killed and its craw examined. Instead of corn, it was found form the last of June and first of to contain one cutworm, 21 striped July, and when the grain is harvest- bugs and over 100 chinch bugs. A ed are left in the stubble to be trans- valuable bird to the farmer is the formed into flies in the fall. They quail, and one that should be prousually migrate in immense swarms tected, instead of being hunted and south. His argument was that in and seem to follow warm currents of shot for the mere amusement of

> An Illinois farmer bought a Jersey cow for \$200. He has sold two of her calves for \$1,000 each and the cow herself for \$10,000.

THERE is no cure for a horse with