

THIS MAGNETIC BELT IS WARRANTED TO CURE STANSANTES dility of the GENERATIVE ORGANISH, lack of nerve force and vigoreses, and all those discusses of a perfect of the from whatever constitutions.



TO THE LADIES: - with Rheumation

AYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting

THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO.,



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CONSUMPTION 16 TRADE MARK. GUENTHER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.



TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE Snow Shoe 2.30 P.M., arrives in Bellefont, Leaves Bellefonte 4,45 p. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 25 p. m. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL Engle

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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|          | BILLIAGE    | at Harrisburg 3 58 a             |



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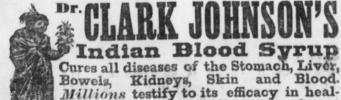
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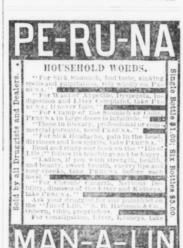
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TORPID BOWELS. and MALARIA. DISORDERED

ache, fullness after cating, aversion exection of body or mind. Ernetation of food, Irritability of temper, Lo spirits, A feeling of having neglect some duty, Diziness, Fintering at the TUTT'S PILLS

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

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BELLEFONTE, PA AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Every farmer in his annual experion discovers something of value. Write it as send it to the "Agricultural Editor of to Democrat, Bellefonte, Penn", "that of the farmers may have the benefit of it. I. communications be timely, and be sure that hey are brief and well pointed.

Cheap Protection for Animals.

and profit depend upon the care we important farming operations. nember that still air is a non-conduc- seeded down. by food within their bodies.

stock, as sheep and swine, and extra and how distributed. Close the westerly end with sod, or out extra labor or pense. stones tied to the ends, or by tying rather do it late than not at all. swine and other animals, when peace- teams had least to do. They will naturally separate them- spring. selves into groups that will herd peaceably.

ing to the length of the poles avail. may be killed by moving the soil and | ure for nervous diseases.

The Centre Democrat, able, and lay on poles and straw as exposure to their natural enemy, we the lower wall be high enough for the der the roof.

Fall Plowing.

Some of the Benefits to be Derived from It.

The benefits to be derived from plowing land late in summer or fall are probably not fully known to the Let majority of our farmers. The operation is one that is doubly looked upon as one that can be dispensed with without any serious loss, and as Cold winds and storms are frequent the work must be done at a time in October, and on to April in a large when the farmer has begun to look part of the country, and it is high forward to a season of rest, he is time now to look out for the domestic naturally inclined to seek reasons for animals, whose health, vigor, growth omitting this addition to the list of

give them. Costly barns, stalls and The benefits of summer fallowing stables are well enough, but the great land previous to sowing of grain are mass of farmers cannot afford these, generally admitted by all good farmand over a large part of our great ers, and what is called fall plowing timberless regions lumber is scarce is but a part of a like operation, with and costly, often not attainable by this difference, the weeds, stubble new settlers. But straw or hay is and grass which have accumulated abundant everywhere, and cheap, too, undisturbed, or but slightly disturband it affords one of the best protec- ed during the summer, are all turned tors. A straw shelter may have a under at one time, where they soon heap look, but that is not to be con- decay, adding fertility to the soil. dered in a majority of cases, while Wheat, rye and out stubble should he materials can be put into a shape always be turned under soon after not wholly offensive to the eye. Re harvest, unless the land has been

or of heat, (moving air particles It is quite a common practice pick up and carry heat.) Hence fur, among farmers to use the fields from him nearly \$200 last year; will perair, wool, cotton, etc., anything that which grain has been cut for pasture haps do better this year. He will is full of little interstices, or air from harvest time until winter; and spaces and holes which keep much air while we must admit that more or n them in a quiet state, is a good less food can be obtained from such non-conductor of heat. Straw, hay, fields, as a rule weeds predominate, leaves, etc., not only stop air currents and if permitted to mature, their winds), but prevent heat escaping seeds fill the soil and become pests in through them, because full of spaces future years. A glance at the grain ontaining confined air. For all ani- fields in our Western States at this nals we want to prevent the escape season is sufficient to dispel all rom their surface of the heat formed thoughts of spontaneous generation of noxious weeds, for every acre is perfecting enough seeds to infect the Nearly every one owning animals farms of a whole county, and when an get straw, and many who have we see not only one acre, but thousbarns and abundant lumber can often ands in a body, all covered with use straw advantageously for supple- weeds, we are no longer at a loss to mentary or additional stalls for some know where such pests come from,

cattle. Straw shelters can be built. If the weeds were plowed under without cost for carpenters or for before the seeds were perfected, they choice selection of the varieties that boards. The simplest form is built would make excellent manure, and on a high bank of earth or sods, the land be no worse for their pres- ity. Every thing about the farm running east and west, or better, a ence. The richer the land the more bears marks of intelligence, thrift little northwesterly, and of any de- vigorous are the weeds, and while the and economy. Besides making a livsired length. The walls, perpendicu- rich prairie lands of the West pro- ing for himself and the "old lady," lar on the inside, may be one and a duce none of our most common noxhalf to three feet, or more, thick, ac- ious weeds when first broken up, they cording to the firmness of the earth soon become the home of the rankest or sods used. Lay long poles, how- and worst species of those pests, be- There is no rush or hurry about this ever rough, from the top of this bank cause the farmer seldom attempts to to the ground on the southerly side. destroy them unless he can do it with-

an earth bank, leaving the easterly | Fall plowing, if done after the end open for an entrance. Then lay weeds have perfected their seeds, will straw thickly upon the long sianting not destroy these pests, but merely poles, keeping the straws running up cover up the seeds to be brought to besides holding the plow or driving and down in the top layer, as much the surface again at the next plowing. a team. The farmer should underas they can be straightened out, so as Late fall plowing will probably bene. stand the nature of the soil he cultito carry rains off to the ground. Lay fit the land by improving its condi- vates, know all the breeds of cattle, a few poles over the straw to prevent tion through disintegration, which be familiar with all the peculiarities winds blowing it off, or run over it a follows exposure to rains and winter of horses, have a knowledge of the ew lengths of strong twine, or tarred frosts, and while we believe that early rope strands, held firmly either by fall plowing is the best, we would

straight down the slope. This will and there will be something gained in north, northwest and northwestern but the hardest work, which is the storms, few cold winds or storms breaking up after a year of compactcome from the south. For sheep, ing, has been done at a time when his

able, the eastern or southeast side If meadows, pastures or new land bank, leaving only a sort of doorway, broken up, it should be done as early against it during severe storms. Such | the seeds, brush or sod turned under a shelter, large enough for quite a may have the benefit of a few warm flock of sheep, or drove of hogs, or a days and abovers to hasten decomposmall herd of cattle, can be put up sition of vegetable matter before in a day's work, and be done at odd frosts come to check further decay. hours. It may be extended to any Both heat and moisture are necessary size by simply lengthening the main to the rapid decomposition of vegeearth-bank. For large numbers of table matter in the soil, and if buried cattle, it is best to make several sep- just before the cold weather sets in or arate shelters, and let the animals the ground freezes, it will remain at be in smaller numbers together. most unchanged until the following

Fall plowing is often recommended for the purpose of destroying the An improvement on the above, is grubs and pupa of various kinds of to build two side walls, one three to insects known to hibernate, or live in six feet higher than the other, accord- the ground, and while some no doubt

before stated. Keep slope enough to do not, upon the whole, think any have the straw carry off rains. Let considerable number can be destroyed in this way. They certainly cansmaller animals to go close to it un- not be killed by exposure to cold, and they are generally enveloped in a covering impervious to water; and while a few may be crushed by the plow, and others caught by birds, the larger part will escape uninjured.

Fall plowing should always be done as cross-plowing, if the conformation of the land will permit it, in order to thoroughly break up the soil, and at the same time allow of laying down the lands in their original form as the time of plowing in the ensuing spring or summer. It is a bad plan to plow land always in one direction, or even twice in succession if it can be avoided, although we have known farmers who paid little attention to such matters, and seemed to think that if the soil was partly or wholly inverted that was sufficient.

## The Model Farm

The Keota (Iowa) Eagle has at last found a western man who is satisfied with a fifty-acre farm. His name is Artemus Fisher, and he lives one mile and a half south of Keota. The Eagle tells the story of his management and of his success as follows:

He keeps one team of horses, three first class milch cows, and a nice little drove of the best hogs. He milks his cows for the creamery, and they made sell \$500 worth of hogs this year and have thirty stockers to keep over. He has \$200 worth of flaxseed to sell; has an abundance of hay and grain to keep his stock in first-class condition during the winter. He keeps everything in apple-pie order about his farm; his cows revel in the clover up to their eyes; he attends to feeding, watering and milking as regularly as the clock strikes, hence he gets the best results with the least possible feed. He keeps his stock under cover and never allows any animal to shiver in the fence corners. He has a barn that is a model of convenience and economy. It is snow proof and as warm as the old kitchen. He has a first-class selection of fruit-not a large orchard, but a thrive and bear the best in this localhe will sell at least \$800 worth of stuff off his fifty acres this year, and not be exceeding former years either. model farm. Everything goes off quietly and regularly. The expenses are very small and the gains sure.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF FARMING,-Something else is required of farmers points of hogs, and be an expert in the selection of sheep. How many farmers thus understand their trade them to little stakes driven into the It often happens that we have a no one can answer. The hatter must earth and in the earth wall. Run the dry fall and a wet late spring, and in serve as an apprentice, not only to strings diagonally across, like net. such cases the farmer will find that learn the art of making hats, but the work, if the straw is so straight that the fall-plowed land will be much the quality of the material used in their the cords will not hold it if they run driest and easiest worked in spring, manufacture, and the shoemaker, in addition to a knowledge of how to make a warm protection against the improved condition of the soil, put the parts together, should be a judge of leather. And so we may pass over all the occupations, showing that practice and study are essential to perfection in any pursuit. But the farmer, as a general thing, frowns may be partly closed by an earth. that has never been plowed are to be down the literature pertaining to his calling. He bases his faith on his and this may be closed by boards set in the fall as possible, in order that experience, and yet experience has not shown him how to distinguish the Ayrshire cow from the Jersey, nor informed him in what peculiarity the one is preferred to the other. Until the farmer is familiar with all that pertains to his business he has yet to learn his trade, and until this is done be must both work and study. -Farmer's Magazine.

> Ir is folly to turn under weeds that have gone to seed, for the seeds of most weeds, no matter how deeply buried, will retain their vitality and make rapid growth so soon as they are brought near the surface.

> Celery is highly recommended as a