NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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

discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAY, 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.

Our bright contemporary, the Husbandman, seems to be somewhat nettled at the proposed investigation of the agricultural department by the agricultural committee of Congress. Wherefore?

Congress does care something for the agricultural interests of the country, after all. Just before adjourning for the holidays both houses passed resolutions, providing for the appointment of a joint sub-committee of their respective committees of agriculture to investigate the workings of the agricultural department er heap, and the pig manure into an-with a view to the extension of its other heap. These heaps are more benefits throughout the country. We hazard no guess as to what this investigation may develop, but shall watch its proceedings with interest.

By a private letter received from Mr. W. I. Chamberlain, we learn that he will not accept the chair of Prof. of Agriculture, tendered him by the Michigan Agricultural College. We congratulate the readers of the leading agricultural journals of the country upon this decision of Mr. Chamberlain, and feel confident that the work which he now does for agricultural journalism, furnishes him a much larger field of usefulness than he could find in even so good a college as that of Michigan.

In the DEMOCRAT of November 6, 1879, we mentioned the premiums offered by the Thurbers of New York, for cheese and butter salted with the "Higgin's Euraka Salt," and predicted that they would be called upon to pay them all. This prophecy was based upon our personal knowledge of the good qualities of the Eureka salt, and we are glad that the result has fulfilled our prediction. The sweepstake prizes in both butter and cheese (for best made anywhere) were awarded to lots salted with the Higgin's salt. Another bit of testimony favorable to this salt is the result at the recent Massachusetts Butter Show, which, as shown in a recently published letter of Professor Alvord, is as follows: "All but two of the twelve premium lots were salted with Higgin's Eureka Salt; one pf the two with the American can find. Dairy Co.'s salt, and the other kind of salt was not stated. This may be variously explained, but the fact deserves notice."

Pruning the Orchard.

There is no better time in the whole year for pruning trees than just now, and the suggestion in the following paragraph is timely:

"In pruning trees, all stems half an inch or more in diameter, should be covered with some water proof substance like grafting-wax or shellac, of the consistency of cream. The bark and outer wood will thus be preserved and the wound will in a season or so be covered with a new bark. If this precaution be not taken, the end of the branch will decay from wind, rain, heat and

"Book-Farming."

To those who refuse to subscribe to agricultural journals, or buy agricultural books, on the ground that it "does not pay," and that they do not believe in "book-farming," we commend the following from the American Agriculturist :

"It does pay, always, to read about what others do, and say, and think, in the same line of work or business. If one does not find direct information specially applicable to his own work, yet the thoughts and methods of others incite new thoughts and plans in the reader's own mind that lead to profitable results. The reading, thinking man, makes his head help his hands. Brains tell everywhere, and in nothing more than in farming, gardening, and housekeeping. And the fewer brains one has, or thinks he has, the more anxious should he be to get all the facts and suggestions he can from other people's thinking and experience.

How to Manage the Manure Heap.

The manure pile has been truthfully called the "farmer's bank," and how to manage it most successfully is a problem well worth studying. In "Talks on Manures," published by the Orange Judd Company, Joseph Harris tells how he deals with this subject, and his plan is so simple and so easily adopted by every ple and so easily adopted by every way; and if you do succeed, even in farmer that we copy a portion of it part, you will have manure in good for our readers. There is no better time to study this whole manure subject than in the leisure of winter, and it would amply repay every thinking farmer to send for this work of Mr. Harris', and devote the spare time of the remaining winter evenings to it. There is no man in the country better able to speak with authority on this matter than Mr. Har-

"The real point of difference between my plan of managing manure, Professor's ideas of fattening cattle: and the plan adopted by the Deacon, is essentially this: I aim to keep all my manure in a compact pile, where will slowly ferment all winter. The Deacon throws his horse-manure into a heap, just outside the stabledoor, and the cow-manure into anothor less scattered, and are exposed to the rain, and snow, and frost. The horse-manure is quite likely to ferment too rapidly, and if in a large heap, and the weather is warm, it not unlikely 'fire-fangs' in the eenter of the heap. On the other hand, the cow-manure lies cold and dead, and during the winter freezes into solid

lumps.
"I wheel or cart all my manure into one central heap. The main object is to keep it as compact as possible. There are two advantages in this: 1st, the manure is less exposed to the rain, and (2d), when freezing weather sets in, only a few inches of the external portion of the heap is frozen. I have practiced this plan for several years, and can keep my heap of manure slowly fermenting the whole

"But in order to ensure this result, it is necessary to begin making the heap before the winter sets in. The plan is this:

"Having selected the spot in the pard most convenient for making the heap, collect all the manure that can be found in the sheep-yards, sheds, cow and horse-stables, pig.pens, and hen-house, together with leaves, weeds and refuse from the garden, and wheel or cart it to the intended heap. If you set a farm-man to do the work, tell him you want to make a hot-bed about five feet high, six feet wide, and six feet long. I do have come to winter-quarters in poor not think I have ever seen a farm where enough material could not be when it can be had is six or eight found, say in November, to make quarts of skimmed milk with two such a heap. And this is all that is quarts of oats and one pound of linneeded. If the manure is rich, if it seed oil-meal per day, with good hay. is obtained from animals eating clov- This ration for four to six weeks will er-hay, bran, grain, or other food start any calf in December that is But if the manure is poor, consisting often happen that the farmer has largely of straw, it will be very desirable to make it richer by mixing with it bone-dust, blood, heu-droppings, woollen rags, chamber-lye, and animal matter of any kind that you

nure, the more readily will it ferment. A good plan is to take the per day, in two feeds. This, with horse or sheep manure, a few weeks good clover hay or rowen, will soon previous, and use it for bedding the change the thrift of the calf. Perpigs. It will absorb the liquid of haps the farmer will say he cannot the pigs, and make rich manure, afford it; well, then he cannot afford which will soon ferment when placed to keep calves at all. This feed for

dry, it is a good plan, when you are killing hogs, to throw on to the manure all the warm water, hair, blood, pounds; whereas, if only fed hay, intestines, etc. You may think I am making too much of such a simple matter, but I have had letters from farmers who have tried this plan of managing manure, and they say that they can not keep it from freezing.

One reason for this is that they do

This extra weight and condition will not start the heap early enough, and do not take pains to get the manure winter sets in. Much depends on this. In starting a fire, you take pains to get a little fine, dry wood, that will burn readily, and when the fire is fairly going but the starting a fire, you take pains to get a little fine, dry wood, that will burn readily, and when the fire is fairly going but the starting and the starting that the calves come to winter feeding in good, thrifty condition they will winter finely upon two quarts of oats and one pound of oil fire is fairly going but the starting a fire, you take the starting a fire t into an active fermentation before fire is fairly going, put on larger cause of its sanitary value in keep-sticks, and presently you have such ing the stomach and bowels in a a fire that you can burn wood, coal, stubble, sods, or anything you wish. easy to obtain it feed three quarts of And so it is with a manure-heap. Get the fire, or fermentation, or, more strictly speaking, putrefaction fairly started, and there will be little trouble, if the heap is large enough, and fresh material is added from time to time, of continuing the fer-

mentation all winter. "Another point to be observed, and especially in cold weather, is to keep the sides of the heap straight and the top level. You must expose the manure in the heap as little as possible to frost and cold winds. The rule should be to spread every wheel-barrowful of manure as soon as it is put on the heap. If left unspread always be fed with a small portion of

may be supposed from my description of the plan. The truth is, I I have not given excessive ration find, in point of fact, that it is not that would injure young heifers inan easy matter to manage manure in this way; and I fear not one far-mer in ten will succeed the first winter he undertakes it, unless he gives it his personal attention. It is well worth trying, however, because if your heap shall freeze up, it will be at any rate in no worse condition than if managed in the ordinary condition for immediate use in the

Feeding Calves.

Professor F. W. Stewart is giving the readers of the Rural New Yorker the benefit of his views and experiences in stock raising in a series of able papers. From the current number we make an extract of unusual value, devoted to the feeding of calves, and next week shall give the

The proper winter-feeding of calves is first in order. As we have just seen in reference to growing beef, the rapid growth of the young animal is of the greatest importance. Farmers, then, cannot afford to winter their calves in an indifferent manner, keeping them, as is too frequently the case, in a state of suspended growth till grass comes again, relying upon that to give them thrift. It costs two-thirds as much to keep calves in winter without any increase in weight, as it does to make a fine growth. The gain in full feeding all comes from one-third of the foodtwo-thirds being expended to keep the calf alive without loss. Is it not, therefore, very bad economy to throw away two-thirds of the food required to make a good growth, in order to save the last third? All growth comes from the last third of the food in a full ration. When farmers felly understand this, they will cease to throw away food in starving young cattle. Some farmers are careless even in keeping the calf the first summer, allowing it to gather all its food in a poor pasture after the short season of milk feeding. The calf thus takes on a stunted condition before winter comes. In such case the greatest skill is required to change this condition into one of thrift, and if it be not done, it would be much more profitable to skin the calf in the fall than to keep it in that stand-still condition, for its food lished, an Experiment Station, to through the winter will cost more than the calf is worth in the spring. Having treated in a previous article upon the importance of warm, wellventilated stables, it will be understood that calves are to have comfortable quarters. And, if the calves rich in nitrogen, it will soon ferment. not past recovery. But it will not milk at this season of the year, so we must give a ration that is not difficult to obtain. Most farmers have corn meal and oats, and linseed oil meal is obtainable in almost any part of the country. Give each poor calf "The richer you can make the ma- two pounds of corn meal, two pounds 150 days will cost about seven dol-"If the manure in the heap is too lars, as an average-in the West being poor on the start, they will not gain anything in weight. Will not these 300 pounds' gain in weight more than double the value of the calf in spring.

healthy condition. But if it is not oats per day to each calf with good hay, and you bring it through finely. If you have not oats, but corn and good clover hay, feed three pints of corn meal or shelled corn on a thin layer of hay in the manger; or, better, if you have wheat bran and corn meal, feed two quarts of bran and one quart of corn meal mixed in two feeds. If you live near grape-sugar works your calves may be fed still cheaper on four quarts of sugar meal and one pound of oil meal with hay, or the sugar meal with one quart of on top of the heap, it will freeze; and if afterwards covered with other manure it will require considerable manure it will require considerable will be found the most profit. For heat to melt it, and thus reduce the temperature of the whole heap.

"It is far less work to manage a heap of manure in this way than they both require nitrogenous rations to a week before cooking.

tended for breeding.

LANCASTER and Berks counties will get about four million dollars for their tobacco crop this year .- Ex-

That's all right, provided they don't run the business to the extreme of impoverishing their land so that it else, as many Connecticut farmers have done.

What the Different Breeds are Good For. Dr. Heatle, at the International Dairy Fair;

It is a positively settled fact, that each of the thoroughbred breeds of cows are better in the lines of their special fitness to yield large and valuable products than common or much mixed cows can be for any purpose. Therefore, in intelligent breeding, it is always wise to breed for a special purpose. Thus, if we desire a large quantity of milk for retail delivery, we must improve our common cow for that purpose by mingling with the better blood; for this object, the Holstein or Dutch cow is the best.

So, also, if we desire butter, we must go to the Jersey for the best blood to mix with our common breed to secure this desirable product of

the best quality.

To secure the greatest quantity and quality of cheese, we must in like manner go to the Ayrshire blood to secure this object.

If we wish beautiful oxen for light work, or small fine bones, the blood of the Devons will fill these require ments. But if we wish large steers for mountains of beef of first class quality, we must seek the blood of the magnificent Short Horns, or that of the equally good Herefords.
This knowledge is most useful and

profitable to the farmer, dairyman and herdsmen. For each in his vocation can so practice upon it as that it shall yield to him the largest profit.

The Experiment Station in Every State

From the Bural New Yorker. That iteration and reiteration have much virtue in securing at length the object sought, has been repeatedly proven both before and since the date of the parable of the unjust judge. Hence we once more insist upon the necessity of having in the State, and in every State in which such institutions have not already been estabwhich each farmer may send samples of fertilizers to be tested.

Periods of Milking.

From the American Agriculturist.

A cow that is milked three times a day will give more milk and yield more cream than one that is milked at inter vals of twelve hours. When the udder is filled a process of absorption goes on and part of the milk secreted is thus lost. It will pay to take the milk from copious milkers at intervals of eight hours as nearly as possible. A cow that is milked at five in the morning, one in the afternoon, and nine at night, will yield from ten to twenty per cent. more milk and more cream than if milked twice a day.

Feeding Milch Cows.

The Onondaga Milk Association, of New York, conclude that "corn and oats, ground and mixed in equal quantities, make the most valuable meal, and a given quantity of such meal is worth more than any other."

FRENCH poultry fanciers who make a specialty of raising fowls for the market, specialty of raising lowis for the market, are now feeding their poultry with barley and steamed carrots. Its rapid fattening qualities are something wonderful, and it is said that the root also
imparts a peculiar flavor to the flesh
that suits the taste of the French epicure The large yellow carrots are considered best for this purpose.

THE farmer cultivates his farm in summer, and it yields a bountiful crop of grain. In winter he should improve his leisure time in cultivating his mind, so that it may yield a a bountiful crop of thoughts. Neither the farm nor mind will be pro ductive without cultivation. Rank weeds will grow up and smother all that is valuable.

WHEAT will shrink two quarts to the bushel in six months, a fact that has a bearing upon what is the best time to market. Forty cents a bushel for new corn is equal to fifty cents the following March.

FARM stock must always be re garded as the best capital a farmer can have, for it furnishes the manure by which rich harvests are secured; and through these good husbandry creates the capital which is needed upon the farm.

ONE-HALF ounce of salt to the pound of butter is the rule for salting adopted by the makers of the celerbated "trade-mark" lump butter, which sells for a fancy price in Bos-

It is not good luck that makes good crops, but it is good work. Brains and hands must combine to do the work.

An establishment near Paris works 30 incubators, and up to September of this year has "turned out" 42,000

In winter kill poultry three days

Among Our Contemporaries.

The Country Gentleman has for twentysix years published an Annual Register of Rural Affairs under the continuous editorial charge of its associate editor, John J. Thomas. To a certain extent this Annual is a reprint of some of the best things which have appeared in the Country Gentleman, revised for the purpose, but a very large proportion of the matter it contains is prepared for it by will not produce tobacco or anything specialists in the matters of which they treat. It is an exceedingly valuable little work, and should be in the hands of every professional farmer. No. 26, of every professional farmer. No. 26, containing 244 pages of excellent letter-press, and no less than 130 engravings, is on our table by the courtesy of the publishers. It is sent free to every subscriber to the Country Gentleman. These Annuals are gathered into Triennial Volumes, under the title of Rural Affairs, without either calender or advertising pages, and the eight volumes vertising pages, and the eight volumes now issued form one of the most complete and valuable agricultural libraries. Once a mo Their value as books of reference better it, Papa?''

entitles them to be called an "Agricultural Encyclopedia," than some works we have seen which bear that high sounding title.

The Nursery is the name of a little monthly magazine published by John L. Strong, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, for very young readers. It is by no means an agricultural journal, and yet it should be found on the table of every farmhouse in the land in which young childen find their homes. The "little ones" are by far the most important crop raised upon the farm, and neglect of their cultivation permits the growth of their cultivation permits the growth of the most weeds. The Nursery will prove a great help in the good work of cultivating these "tender plants." It is nicely adapted to their knowledge, wants and ideas. Every one of them should have an opportunity to read it; and a year's subscription only costs one bushel of wheat. Our "Little Butter cup" values it more highly than any other Christmas present she received, and says "It will make Christmas come once a month for a whole year, won't

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

STOVES, RANGES HEATERS.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE ALLEGHENY STREET, . . . HUMES' BLOCK, . . .

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT -- Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven, Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Crits, Beliefonte.

Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel France, John Diven. Prothonotary—J. Calvin Harper Register of Wills and City of O. C.—E. W. Burchfield. Recorder of Deeds, &c.,—William A. Tobias. District Attorney—David A. Fortner.

Sheriff—John Spanoles.
Treasurer—Herry Yaraher.
County Surveyor—Joseph Dryling.
Corner—Constance. Camericae.
County Commissioners—Adder Grego, Geo. Swab, Jacob Duncte.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Herry Back.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Boyer.

CHEY to COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—HINNEY BACK.
Altorney to County Commissioners—C. M. BOWER.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartein Galerath.
County Auditors—Janses T. Stewart, George R. WilLIAMS, THOMAS B. JANISON,
JUTY Commissioners—HENRY KELLER, Jr., NATHAN J.
MITCHELL.
MITCHELL.
Schools—Prof. HENRY MYER.
Notaries Public—Evan M. BLANCHARD, W. W. POTTER,
R. C. CHEERENAN, Bellefoute.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, &c.
PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and foot of
Sunday at 10:30 a. M. and

GRUMBES, &c.

PRESENTERIAN, Situated on Spring and foot of Howard streets. Services, Sanday at 10:30 a. M. and 14 p. M. Prayer meeting. Wednesday at 14 p. M. Sunday-school, 234 p. M. in the Wigwam, north-sect corner 2 Spring and Lamb. Psetor, Rev. William Leurie; residence, Spring attreet, south of Methodist church. MEHIODIST EPISOPIAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday, at 10:30 a. M. and 714 p. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday at 10:30 a. M. and 714 p. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday at 744 p. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 22:30 p. M., basement of church. Pastor R. Sunday-school, Sunday 22:30 p. M., basement of church. Pastor R. M. A. D. Yocum; residence, Curtin street, west of Spring-M. D. Yocum; residence, St. JoHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC. Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Fenn. Services Sunday 8 and 10:30 a. M. and 714 p. M.; all other days, 1:30 a. M. Pastor, Lea. J. Olfrien: residence, south side of Rishop between Allegheny and Fenn. Services Sunday 10:30 a. M. M. Pastor, Lea. J. Olfrient residence of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 a. M. M. M. Schop Services, Sunday 10:30 a. M. and 714 p. M. Schop Services, Sunday 10:30 a. M. and 714 p. S. Sunday-school Sunday 11. Ecture room of church. Prayer-meeting. Wednesday 7:4 p. M. Pastor, Rev. Sambett. CKRMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner of Spring 10:30 a. M. Prayer-meeting. Wednesday 7:4 p. M. Pastor, Rev. Sambett. CKRMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner.

extitle church.

GERMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner
Linn and Spring streets. Services Sunday at 10:30
M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7½ P. M.

unday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church. BAPTIST, Situated northeast corner of High and renn streets, Servicer, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 71/5 P. M. unday-school, Sunday 9 A. M. in church. Pasto, iter. W. A. iggert; residence, west side of Allegheny outh of Episcopal church.

AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south end of ligh street. Services, Sunday 10:30 a. M. and 7½ P. M. rayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in burch at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. Jones; residence, homas street.

FRIENDS, Situated end of Logan street, near dellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M., Vednesday 11 A. M.

Veduceday 11 A. M.
Y. M. C. A., Prayer-meetings are held every Sunday
t 4 and every Friday at 7½ F. M. in the room of the
issociation above the Post Office. A Union meeting is
ield in the room the first Sunday in each month at 4 F.
L. Room open every night from 7 to 9 F. M., and the
iational Christian Temperance Union at 7:30 F. M., on
hureday.

Thursday.

The LADIES' TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING neets in the Logan Hose House, Thursday, at 3 F. M. CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Regular neeting each Monday at 7 F. M. in their rooms in neeting each Monday at 7 P. M. in their bush's Arcade, High street.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

LB sufferers from this disease A LD sufferers from this disease
A that are anxious to be cured should try Dr.
KISSNER'S CELEBIATED CONSUMPTIVE Pow.
DERS. These Fowders are the only preparation known
that will cure Conscurence of all diseases of the
THBOAT AND LUNDS—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 Tailal 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 Powsess 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 & ROBRINS

ASH & ROBBINS, 300 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FITS, EPILEPSY, FALLING SICKNESS

DERMANENTLY CURED-No

DERMANENTLY CURED—No Humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mall, rost path, a park that box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMARKETAT cured by the use of these Powders, we will gurantee a permanent of the country of the control of the convince of their curettee powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curettee 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. O. D. D. Address.

ASH & ROBBINS,.

44-1y 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

.57 A. M. Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 P. M., arrives in Bellefont

Bald Eagle Valley Rail.

ROAD.—Time-Table, December 31, 1877: Exp. Mail. WESTWARD.

Port Matilda Martha

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Harrisburg.... Williamsport. Lock Haven. NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadel Passengers by this train arrive in Bell-" . arrives at Harrisburg...
" Philadelphia DAY EXPRESS loaves Renovo.

Lock Haven.

"Williamsport

arrives at Harrisburg.

"Philadelphia

Brite Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Bavel Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L&R. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Eric Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Eric Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N.C. R. W. trains north.

Eric Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Kupress East, make close connection at Lock Haven With B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Eric Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Kupress East, make close connection at Lock Haven With B. R. V. R. R., and S. R. R., and Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., and Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Eric Express West, Philadelphia Express East, and Sunday Express East and Day Express West, Philadelphia Express East Sepping cars on all might trains.

Gen'l Superintendent.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT

BOOK and JOB OFFICE BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

BELLEFONTE, PA., IS NOW OFFERING

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING FIRST-CLASS

Plain or Fancy Printing.

We have unus.

LAW BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
STATEMENTS,

BILL HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
INVITATION CARDS,
CARTES DE VISITE,
CARDS ON ENVELOPES, AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS.

Printing done in the best style, on short notice and at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail will receive prompt