HARDWARE

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

STOVES, RANGES HEATERS.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

New Advertisements.

FARMERS

WHO WANT

GROCERIES

AND OTHER

SUPPLIES

HARVESTING

SHOULD CALL ON

SECHLER & Co.

FOR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

SPICES.

S. C. HAMS,

NEW CHEESE,

NEW PRUNES,

TEAS,

S. C. DRIED BEEF,

DRIED PEACHES.

HOMINY and RICE,

SYRUPS and N. O. MOLASSES,

NEW MACKEREL,

STONEWARE, QUEENSWARE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

FRESH MEATS.

We are killing stall-fed steers of from 1200 to 1400lbs., and have positively the

BEST MEATS

that are offered for sale in Centre county.

GROCERS,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

-AND-

SEED STORE

STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
They mean by this all the name imports,
that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the
lowest possible price everything in the shape of an
agricultural implement that farmers use, including
SEEDS of all kinds.
At present we have

WOODWARD SEMINARY.

and Little Children.

SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS, HARRISBURG, PA.

extras.

For circulars and all desirable information address
PRINCIPAL.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA

W. R. TELLER, Proprietor.

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HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Garman's New Block, BELLEFONTE, PA. 1-1y

F. P. BLAIR, JEWELER, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELER, &c. All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street, under Brockerhoff House. 4-tf

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS ONLY. J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS.
No 6. Brockerhoff Row.
All the Standard Patent Medicines Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately prepared. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c.

LOUIS DOLL,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHORMAKER,
Brockerhoff Row, Allegheny street,
Bellefonte, Pa.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 4-tf

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING

Receive Beposits
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell
Gov. Securities,
Gold and Coupons,

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. M., arrives in Bellefonte 9,10 a. M. Bellefente 10.25 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe

A. M. aves Snew Shoe 2.00 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte Bellefonte 5.15 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe DANIEL RHOADS, General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880; [ail. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. Exp. Mail Arrive at Tyrone Leave... Leave East Tyrone Leave... Vail Bald Eagle "Fowler Hannah" Hannah Port Matilda "Martha "Julian "Julian " Snow Shoe In Milesburg Bellefonte Milesburg Curtin Mount Eagle Howard Eagleville Beech Creek Mill Hall Flemington Lock Haver

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WESTWARD. engers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia...

"Harrisburg....
"Williamsport...
"arrives at Lock Haven. DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo......
Lock Haven
Williamsport arrives at Harrisburg...
" Philadelphia RRIE MAIL leaves Removo......

" Lock Haven.
" Williamspor arrives at Harrisburg. PAST LINE leaves Williamsport
arrives at Harrisburg.....
Philadelphia....

AST LINE leaves Williamsport 700 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg 358 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg 758 a m
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven ecommodation West, and Day Express East, make econections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Agrees West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, was close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, trains north.
Erie Mail West, Niagara F.

Ask close connection at Williamsport with N. S. R. Latrains north.

Latrains north.

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

Eric Mail East and West connect at Eric with trains.

L. S. & M. S. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R., at Emporium with R. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at infliwood with A. V. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and dilliamsport on Niagara Express West, Eric Express East, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East, and Sunday Express East, and Sunday Express East, Sunday Express East, and Sunday Express East, Sunda

TRARD HOUSE,
CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS,
This house, prominent in a city famed for its com
table hotels, is kept in every respect equal to an
telias hotels in the country. Owing to the strin

BUSH HOUSE. BELLEFONTE, PA., IS OPEN.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor

PENSIONS.

LL disabled Soldiers and heirs of deceased Soldiers who died from consequence service in the Army, are entitled to PENSION'S ARREARS allowed after JULY 1, 1880. Sen-mps for full instructions in all kinds of Soldiers H. SYPHERD & CO., Pension Atty's

ENTRAL HOTEL, (Opposite the Railroad Station,)
MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.

ROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find
Hotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure a
as ALL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes.

Good Sample Room on Second Floor.

42-Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates
to witnesses and jurors

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS. THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI-GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

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

Common Sense in Pig Farming.

Perhaps it would be too much to assume that all our farmer readers carefully read our account of Col. Curtis' "Pig Party" as published in our issue for November 4. If any have failed to do so, we suggest that they do it now, and then read the following paragraphs quoted from Special Report No. 22, of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture. They are extracts from the letters received from the Department's correspondents in the localities to which they are cred-

I have to report a loss of hogs by disease during the past year of \$20-000. The malady which proves so fatal to these animals is generally known as cholera. It is supposed to highly useful to constantly read the be caused in most part by a too exclusive corn diet, and the too frequent practice of feeding them in their filthy quarters. The disease is regarded as preventable but not curable. - Otoe county, Nebraska.

Our swine are of the long-nosed kind. They run in the woods eat worms, snails, and roots, drink pure alone, and it should have a place in water from mountain streams, and sleep under big cedar trees. During the six years I have resided here I have never known a hog to die of disease .- Columbia county, Oregon.

Liquid Manure.

Over the signature of "A Subscribr," a Millheim correspondent of the American Agriculturist, asks that journal to tell him "whether it would profit a farmer to apply liquid manure to land, and the quantity to the acre." Although the reply to this SECHLER & CO. question is necessarily of general application, the residence of the ques-"local" with us, and we quote it be below:

Liquid manure is the "double distilled extract of fertility"—distilled, so to speak, in the animal economy. There is not a plant on the farm which will not be grateful for it, but it must not be too strong. Whether you can apply it with profit, is another question. Probably you could with proper appliances, especially a good sprinkling cart. The quantity to be applied to the acre is hard to measure. Experience will indi-cate the strength desirable, and it will SEEDS of all knote.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made, also the Keyyla and from beam plows made at Centre Hall. No and provided the same amount of the same are the same amount of the same and the second of the same amount of the same and the second of the same amount of the same and the same and the same amount of the sa be found most beneficial upon grass and grain crops, frequently applied while they can be gone upon without detriment.

Value of Water for Cows.

From the Nebraska Rural.

proved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of
these we sell the Osborne either as separate Mowers,
Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters, or
as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is
the best machine of the kind in the warker. Cows should have access to water THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE MC-HERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all unrouses in the market. milk. They want to drink often and return to their feed. The best stable, seed sowing attempted in the market.

THE GENER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR—
The reputation of this machine is so well established
that we can say nothing about it that the people de
not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for these now in the county, please call.
HEENINER'S PATENT LEVEL THEAD HORSE
POWER, for one and two horses, with Patent Speed
Regulator, Little Giant Thresher and Cleaser.
VICTOR CLOVER HULLER. Sole agents for Cena failure of water cannot be remedied. ered once a day, as many do who consider themselves good farmers, tre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PH.ETONS.

We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING
WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons and Buggies. All are
warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere.
Catalogues furnished on application. can never be regained. The same rule will hold good in the stable; abundant feed may be suppled, if the water supply fails the profit will be nil.

ogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere, atalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster nely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the ow price of \$7.00 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on rders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special nanures for different crops sold upon orders at manu-actitiers' price. The necessity of plenty of pure water for stock is one of the first immanures for different crops sold upon orders at manu-acturers' prices,
POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, sporting and Rife powder or hand and sold at whole-sale prices; also fase.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harrested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

GOAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthractic Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State, ta properties for mechanical and agricultural pur-oses excel all others. portance to breeders and feeders. It must not only be in abundance, but it should be in such supply that stock may either take it at will, or if supplied at stated times it should be offered at least twice a day, and three times will be better. No animal can thrive properly that has access to Its properties for mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms, opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and tearn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business.

ALEXANDER & CO.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 6, 1880. water but once a day. Every good feeder knows this, and hence in all large feeding establishments the greatest care is taken to keep the sup-ply ample and constant. Many farmers neglect this, and always to their cost. If water cannot be had near in an other way, wells should be dug, and the water raised by wind or other Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies power, as the case may be. Having plenty of water, see that the stock get it regularly as they feed. It will pay. Remember that animals should be treated well in order to thrive term will begin SEPTEMBER 10, 1679. study—Classic and Scientific, with Music Course of study—Classic and and Art. Board and tuition from \$250 to \$350 a year and no be treated well in order to thrive properly. We are familiar with the troubles incident to the neglect of regularity in food and drink with the human body, and the consequences are analogous for our cattle.

Apples boiled with meal are good

Agricultural Books and Periodicals.

We have received from Commissioner Agriculture Le Duc a copy of the Department's Special Report No. 22, having for its subject the contagious diseases of domesticated animals. The Department's investigations in this direction are being conducted with a good degree of energy and intelligence, and cannot fail to be of benefit to the agricultural community. One of the interesting features of the present report is a map, prepared by Dr. Charles Lyman, showing the parts of the country in which contagious pleuro-pneumonia

The Farm Journal, 144 N. 7th street, Philadelphia, says:

It is our constant endeavor to treat all subjects in season; to be concise and to the point; to be practical rather than theoretical; to exclude long-wind-ed discussions and fine-spen theories of fancy farmers; in short, to give our readers Cream, not skim milk. It offers no premiums, gives no chromos, puffs no swindles, inserts no humbug advertisements, and does not devote one-half of its space to telling how good the other half is. It is published monthly and is furnished to subscribers at 50 cents a year, postage prepaid. Terms, cash in advance. At the expiration of the year the paper is stopped, unless renewed.

That is an excellent programme, and we can give the Journal no higher praise than to say that it "fills the bill."

Every family, without exception, in city, village and country, will find it valuable for in-door as well as out-door original engravings in every volume are both pleasing and instructive. In this every household, no matter how many other journals are taken. Its Illustrated Department for Youth and Children contains much information as well as amusement. Its humbug exposures are invaluable to all classes. The cost is very low, only \$1.50 from now to the end of 1881, or four copies for \$5. Single numbers, 15 cents. One speci-

Care of Live Stock.

The farmer who neglects his cattle at this season of the year, when pastures are damaged by frosts, thereby tioner in our own county makes it incurs loss which can not be easily repaired until the fresh pastures of another spring are available. The time to begin feeding is when the cattle need more than they can gather from the fields, and that time always comes with the cold chilly time weather of autumn, with its drizzling storms and frosted pastures. Under such conditions cattle lose vitality. While they might pick enough maintain thrift, if the weather were mild and pleasant, they need more, because they must fortify against the severity of the season. Farmers are often deceived by the appearance of their fields. They think there is a good bite of grass, from its fresh appearance, but they forget that the appearance; but they forget that the good bite is not a bite of good grass—that appearances in this case are deceitful. They forget that their at all times, especially cows that give animals need more feed, and of better quality, than when the weather does not make exactions upon their flesh. and one in which stock do the best, A good way to secure a wholesome is one where water is always running condition and maintain thrift in the in through troughs before the cattle. Thus managed cows may be kept up to a full flow of milk, either winter the case of milch cows to put them in a soluor summer, and for this reason: if up at night regularly, and feed liber- tion of alum and verdigris. the pasture fails from drought, it may ally, so that on the following morning use of a small quantity of alum, an be supplemented with other feed, but they may go forth to the pastures ounce to every five gallons of water, with paunches already filled. So in winter cows that are only wat-ered once a day, as many do who pick their living in the fall, in order have been thoroughly freshened by to save the scanty supply of fodder the cows shrink in their milk, and it in the barn, for the demands upon it changing it every day, until the cu by this course are inevitably increased. The true rule is to keep the cattle thrifty at whatever cost.

Removing Small Stones.

From the Germantown Telegraph

We have now before us a short and sharp paragraph on the necessity and security of removing from the highways the loose small stones which are so frequently allowed by road repairers to remain scattered about on the roadbed. The article referred to says: "A single loose stone, which might be thrown out in two seconds is sometimes struck by wagon wheels 50 times a day or more than 10,000 times a year. Ten thousand blows of a sledge hammer as hard on one wagon would probably demolish it entirely, and the stone does no less harm because it divides its blows among a hundred vehicles. There is, therefore, probably no investment that would pay a higher rate of profit than a few dollars' worth of work in clearing public highways of loose and fixed stones."

AGITATE the manure question; throw everything in the barnyard, keep your stock in your yards, do not have them running in every field on the farm and on the public highway. Then you will begin to see what the manure will do for your run-down

A Lot of Good Things.

STOLEN, BEGGED OR BORROWED FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Where small fruit is to be set out in an illiterate farmer's boy is too next spring plow the ground now and good to be forgotten. A small farmanure it.

Now remove all dead wood from the length of new shoots.

Always give the soil the first meal. If it is well fed with manure it will

feed all else, plants, animals and men. When any tool, harness, wagon, or

anything else breaks, do not wait till you need it for use before repairing it, but get it mended at once. One well fed calf is worth two or

three that have been recklessly handled, and it is decidedly less trouble, and a source of more pleasure as well

The grape ought to be as widely disseminated as the apple, and there is no good reason why it should not A four-months' supply of grapes will promote health in the family, save doctors' bills, and prove an important part of the food supply. Plant a vine now.

The orchard needs to be fed as well as any other field when a yearly crop is removed. Circumstances will determine the kind of manure to use. American Agriculturist. It abounds in plain, practical, reliable information, most order; ground bone, ashes, or green crops turned under are all of great work and comfort, and its 800 to 1,000 value, and one or more should be changed without having recourse to used. Fall is the best time to manure the orchard.

Small Compost Heaps.

'compost" and how to prepare it. Many farmers manufacture hundreds premises forest leaves, cornstalks, including the roots, weeds, vines, offal from fence corners, muck from ponds and ditches, occasional sprinklings of lime through the mass, layers men, 6 cents. Take our advice and of barnyard manure, and thus build subscribe now for volume 40 (1881). Up oblong squares and let it remain ont broken. Now, if we dissect the Orange Judd Company, publishers, 245 over winter. When April arrives the Broadway, New York. gravel stones, the proprietor of the farm. But we Grist Mills. want to see these compost heaps in the garden, and there is no reason why they should not be there as well as upon the farm. There is rubbish enough in the garden, with the assistance of leaves, some mould from the woods, if attainable; if not, from portions of the premises it can be spared; scrapings from the turnpike; manure from the stable, and every attainable substance that will decay through the winter. A little slacked lime will be a good assistance. A half dozen to a dozen loads of excellent manure will be manufactured by the time it is wanted in the spring, without incurring scarcely any ex-

"Store" Pickles.

An exchange says: We have many letters asking how to put up pickles so that they will look like those sold in the stores. These pickles look beautifully, but we cannot advise our readers to try to imitate them in all respects. The fine appearance of these pickles is due to two things, the The It is to harden the pickles, is not objectionsoaking in blood-warm water, and cumbers are fresh enough, they are put in alum water and kept at blood heat for a day or until sufficiently hard. If they are not green enough be sure not to use verdigris. The vinegar used is "White Wine Vinegar," but it is really made from whis-key and water. Its only merit is, that it is colorless, it is a pure acid without the fine fragrance and flavor that belong to cider, or even real wine vinegar. For home use, cider vinegar is vastly preferable; but the pickle makers, for the sake of looks, use the other.

Dr. Sturtevant says, in the N. Y. Tribune, that Waushakum corn, in three years' breeding, has increased in weight from 56 pounds to 64 pounds per bushel for the selected ears; from an open ear to a close, compact, cylindrical ear; from a crop that varied greatly in size, shape and quilty of car to at present and quality of ear, to at present a crop of excellent uniformity and very few unmerchantable ears. Per con-tra, a single ear selected for poor quality yielded 181 ears, of which but two were of fair quality, the remain-der, or 99 per cent., being soft, short, gnarled, etc. Where no culture gave two bushels of ears as good as seed, and culture gave 16 bushels as seed, and the best culture gave 26 bushels of ears as good as seed.

Work and Feed.

From Chamber's Journal.

An instance of an inventive genius mer hired a youth to assist him in the work of his farm as an indoor servant. The first piece of work he currant bushes and clip off one-third was set to do was to thrash out some corn. As the farmer was passing the barn in which the youth was at work, It pays to feed cows giving milk he heard the flail lazily keeping time liberally. Butter is high, and now is to a tune the lad was singing. Stop-the time to feed profitably. words were, "Bread and cheese, tak' thy ease." Going into the house the farmer said to his wife: "This is a queer sort of a lad we have gotten; he seems to think that the speed at which he ought to work should be measured by the kind of food he gets." And then relating what he had heard, he suggesed, "Suppose we give him something different at dinner to-morrow, and see how that acts?" This being agreed to, he had apple-pie added to his bread and cheese. This brought down his flail somewhat more rapidly, for it was going to the speed wherewith the lad sang "Apple-pie, accordingly." "Bob's doing a bit better to-day, lass," said the farmer to his wife; "let us mend his dinner again to morrow, and see what that will bring forth." So, when the next dinner time came around, he had a good plate of beef and pudding set before him, which went down quite grandly and brought the flail into splendid action to the words "Beef and puddin' I'll gi'e thee a drubbin," and to a jolly good tune. "I see plainly," said the farmer, "If I wish to get good work out of Bob we must feed him well;" so Bob had his bill of fare

How Fowls Grind Their Food.

On this subject S. Edward Todd All farmers know the value of discourses as follows: Fowls have no teeth to grind or masticate their food with, and the best they are able to do of loads of the best manure in this with it is to pick it and swallow it way. They gather together on the whole. Kernels of grain are swallowed by them, and as they are surrounded by a tough pellicle or skin, which the juice of the stomachs will not readily dissolve or digest, they could obtain no nourishment at all from grain, if this tough pellicle was and comminution, and presents a which are usually the hardest kind of mound of fertilizing matter better flint, granite or sandstone. Surely than a small gold mine would be to here is a pocket edition of Farm is a pocket edition of Farm

"Fowls swallow their food, broken or not, and it enters the crop or first stomach, and remains in it until it has become softened, more or less, when a small quantity at a time, just as grain runs into a grist mill, is forced into the gizzard among the gravel stones. This gizzard is a strong muscular stomach, and plays night and day, when there is grist to grind, similar to bellows, contracting and expanding; thus forcing the gravel stones into the grain and breaking it to fragments, and triturating the whole mass, after which it is in a suitable condition to be quickly digested."

Time for Another Humbug.

It is about time for getting up an excitement on another humbug, to put money into the pockets of somebody-a new forage plant, for instance, might be tried again, although this lead has been pretty well worked, in the Prickley Comfrey and Pearl Millet business. The sorghum lead may not be entirely exhausted. Some wonderful sorghum might do for a year or two. The farmers will have some money this fall, and it may do them harm. It is best to get this root of all evil away from the honest sons of toil, for they are no more fit to be trusted with it than children with edged tools.

Correct. From the Farm Journal

Farmers who take their own wheat to mill to be ground for home consumption make a grand mistake when they have only a small grist ground at a time. Flour improves with age : that is one thing. A better grade of flour can be made where a large lot is ground at once; that is another. Time is saved in going to mill; that is one more. One is surer to get his own wheat back in flour and the whole of it; that is the final clincher. Any farmer that has tried it knows we are right; and any miller will say the same thing.

An Illinois correspondent, writing on the selection of seed corn, remarks that the dent in the kernel means softness and sweetness, and that southwards, where the dent varieties do best, the flinty tendency should be eliminated by selecting the rougher ears with dull creamy shades of color. Glossy varnish on bark and buds is a provision common in Northern species of shrubs and trees, while species native in warm regions, and not requiring such protection against win-try desiccation, have an open leathery looking surface, not smooth or bright colored. He states that the flint varieties of corn grown in the North and East will not attain their greatest perfection in the South or West, and vice versa.