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FARMERS WHO WANT

GROCERIES AND OTHER

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SECHLER & Co.

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES,

NEW CHEESE, S. C. HAMS,

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

SEED 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 such things as

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y.

THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE in the Norris's Grain 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 cleans and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is lost.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

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The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IN THE INTELLIGENCE 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'a., that other farmers may have the benefit of it.

WE devote a considerable portion of our space in this department of our paper this week to a detailed account, copied from the American Dairyman, of the season's test—just closed—of Mr. Darling's wonderful cow, Eurotas, now the greatest butter producer in the world.

Do not expect the cows, on frosted grass, and exposed to the cold and storms incident to the season, to give profitable returns.

Turning them out. At our last thrashing, we put away a large bin full of nice clean wheat chaff, and now our cows get a full feed of this every morning, made into a "cut mess," with about four quarts of "chop." Our "chop" is made at home, on one of J. A. Field, Son & Co's Big Giant mills, by grinding together equal quantities of corn (cob and all) and oats, and then mixing with the meal thus made an equal quantity, by measure, of bran.

Four quarts of this, thoroughly wetted and mixed with as much clean wheat chaff as a cow will eat clean, is not very expensive, nor is it very "high feeding," but it pays day by day in the increased quantity and quality of milk and butter, and the improved condition of the cow, stored away as so much capital upon which she can draw during the severity of the coming winter, is so much clean gain.

Saving is Making.

Some one, calling himself "Farm Hand," recently wrote to the Practical Farmer complaining of his hard lot in life. In reply WALDO, who, by the way, is one of the most practical farmers within our knowledge, gives some excellent advice quite suitable for all young readers on the farm.

We copy a portion of it below, and regret that we have not room for the entire letter:

Now a word as to the young man's expenses. I said he is spending too much. Not that \$100 a year is a large sum, but it is certainly more than is necessary, and as the money he is making now is like "precious seed," he cannot be too careful of it.

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owner than order and system about the chicken premises, while in the end it greatly pays to keep things in repair and in their places. The younger members of the family should be encouraged to do this, getting a fair share in the profits of the enterprise, while by regular care the winter through the yield of eggs will be every thing about the hen house is left filthy and at sixes and sevens.

A Wonderful Jersey Cow.

The season's test of the remarkable butter cow Eurotas, No. 2,454, which has been in progress for nearly a year at the farm of her owner, Mr. A. B. Darling, near Ramsey, N. J., terminated with her milk of October 15, at which time she became practically dry, and on November 4 she dropped a calf. It has been foreseen for some time by fanciers of the Jersey, and of butter stock in general, that her test for the year was likely to surpass any previous one, the highest instance heretofore known being that of the cow Jersey Bell, of Scituate, No. 7,828, owned by Mr. C. O. Ellms, of Scituate, Mass., that made 705 pounds of butter in a year.

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The accompanying table, compiled from the records kept at Darlington Farm, shows the footings for each month, and a total result for Eurotas of 778 pounds 1 ounce of butter for the year. No account was kept of the milk and butter made during the first 10 days of her milking period, and, as her last calf was dropped a few days within a year from the date of the commencement of the test, she would be entitled to the additional time had the trial commenced five days earlier.

The weights of milk and butter were taken at each milking and churning, the butter being weighed before adding the salt, but not until the butter-milk was thoroughly rinsed and worked out. The texture and flavor of the butter is very fine, its color good in summer, but lighter than that of many Jersey cows during the winter months. Enormous as this yield seems when compared with that of an ordinary cow, those who have her in charge express the belief that during the previous year she far exceeded it. This view is sustained by the occasional tests for short periods that were made at intervals throughout the season, which prompted her owner to have her separately tested for a year.

Her last calf is a heifer, being the only one she has, the former ones being bulls. It is by Duke of Scituate (No. 3,623), a son of Jersey Belle, a son of Scituate, above mentioned. This bull and a son of Eurotas, called Duke of Darlington (No. 2,460), are kept as stock sources at Darlington Farm. A notable feature of the following statement is the richness of the milk in cream, the ratio being but 9 67-100 pounds (less than five quarts) of milk to the pound of butter. The cow is of striking appearance, the development of udder, milk veins, and all the essential apparatus for the assimilation of food and its conversion into milk being so unusual as to draw the attention of the most ordinary observer.

EUROTAS, 2,454.

Dropped calf October 31, 1879, and calved again November 4, 1880. The intervening test for butter commenced with November 10, 1879, and ended with October 15, 1880 (period, 11 months 6 days), at which time she became dry:

Table with 4 columns: Month, No. of Days, Weight of Milk, Weight of Butter. Shows monthly production from November 1879 to October 1880.

The cow was of course liberally kept, yet the secret of the great yield is clearly in the blood, for no ordinary cow, however fed, can be made to accomplish anything like the same results. In winter she had all the hay she wanted, and in addition a pail of gruel of bran and oatmeal, thin enough to drink, three times a day. The amount of feed contained in this slop is said to have been slight, and was given rather to induce her to drink freely than to nourish, as grain was found to increase her rapidly in flesh. When grass came, however, to stimulate the lactal organs, the grain ceased to tend to fat to the same extent, and she was fed three quarts of corn meal daily in two feeds. In hot weather she was stabled from the middle sun and fed green corn fodder while up, with the choicest of the pasture while turned out. Though hers is said to be the most remarkable test, other cows closely allied to her in blood have made surprising yields of butter.

In Canada apples are rarely stored for keeping in house cellars. A special cellar is made, deep, with thick stone walls laid in mortar. These walls rise above the surface only about ten inches, to allow of small windows for ventilation and light. There is a double floor above filled in with moss or sawdust. This floor is covered by a roof-like attic and the apples are there kept until the approach of severe frosts, when they are sorted, barreled and lowered into the

cellar through a trap-door which is then closed and packed in the same way as the floor. At times during the winter when the weather is not freezing the cellar is opened and the fruit removed for sale. When properly made and managed there is little or no loss in the way of storing winter apples.

Profits of Underdraining.

We find in the Practical Farmer a portion of a paper upon the subject of Drainage, recently read by Mr. J. M. Harrison, from which we clip some of the most pointed paragraphs:

Drainage deepens the soil.

We can work drained lands sooner after rains.

Drainage improves the texture of the soil because it renders it mellow and friable.

Drainage will prevent our best grasses from running out. It will prevent clover or wheat from freezing out.

It requires all the lengths of seasons we can get to produce some of our crops. We can always plow and plant earlier in the spring on drained land.

Drainage prevents the damage from standing water, which kills out the best grasses and brings in the worst, and often drowns out an entire crop of grain.

Spring water absorbs carbonic acid, and carbon is the great element in plant life. Hence, water oozing out of the ground robs the plant of nearly all its food.

Manure applied to wet land is nearly all lost by being carried off with the surface water. On drained land it filters into the soil and remains there until used up as plant food.

A corn crop is often lost by the ground being too wet to work it at the proper time. Wheat crops have also been lost by the ground being so wet in harvest that a reaper could not be used. After drainage there was no trouble in this respect.

It will prevent hilly land from washing because the water will pass off through the drains and the droppings of stock will remain and make a good sod. It will prevent spouty land from slipping because the surplus water is carried away and the soil remains firm.

An inch of soil on an acre weighs a hundred tons. An undrained field, where roots can not go down more than four inches, will have four hundred tons of available soil. Drain it three feet deep and you have three thousand tons of soil on an acre. Think of the difference!

If the soil is full of water the roots of plants will all be found within a few inches of the surface. But if we drain, the action of the air and frost will deepen the soil and the roots of wheat and corn will penetrate to a depth of five or six feet in land drained to that depth.

John Johnson, of Geneva, N. Y., began draining with tile in 1835 and ended in 1854. He put over fifty miles of tile in about 320 acres of land. He says that it will pay to borrow money at ten per cent. to drain and that he usually realized all the expenses from the first crop.

Drainage makes soil damper in dry weather because it makes it soft and more capable of retaining moisture. It warms the soil because it gets the cold water out of it in the spring, and the warm rains soak down through it, carrying the heat from the surface downward. If the water was to lie there and evaporate it would cool the soil, because evaporation is a cooling process.

About Green Manuring.

I was pleased to see the article of W. H. White, page 675, on green manuring, as it agrees exactly with my experience. There can, I think, be no mistake in the decided advantage derived from the practice. It is giving to the ground what was there before, with the added material furnished by the atmosphere, and that liberated by chemical action through the decomposition of the plant, the plant being in its best condition for this purpose, tender and readily decomposed, which is important in saving time, especially when the land is intended for wheat, as where stubble is turned down with a green crop, this grain requiring ripened manure united with the soil. Practically, when plowed under, it serves almost the purpose of decomposed manure, so soon is it decayed, and so rapid is its action on the soil. It should never be turned down deep, only sufficiently to get well covered. This keeps the strength near the surface, where the heat and light rains favor decomposition. It now only needs the use of the cultivator mixing the decayed vegetable material and surface soil, to get a superior seed bed, the whole of the operation (growing the vegetable material and rotting and mixing it with

the soil ready for sowing) taking no longer than the time required for rotting ordinary barn manure. What an advantage is here presented for enriching land after the grain crop is removed, the seed (of some fast-growing plant) and harrowing being the only expense!

Fattening Poultry.

Two weeks is sufficient time in which to fatten fowls for the market. But this demands conformity to certain conditions. The fowls should not have full liberty. At this time it is not economy to give them opportunity for exercise. It is desirable that all the food taken should be used to make fat, not for strength or muscles. From eight to twelve may be shut in a small room together, where they cannot see other fowls and where there will be nothing to disturb them. If the rooms should be partially darkened, all the better. Let the birds have complete repose; let their powers work toward digestion. The quickly fattened fowl is tenderest and most juicy. If no suitable room is available, a large coop may be constructed with feeding troughs outside. It is important that the feed should be clean, sweet and abundant. For this reason it should not be placed where they will run over it. The object is to have birds cram themselves, sit down quietly and digest, then cram again, and so on to the end of the chapter. Now, if they are confined in a coop having a tight bottom the place will soon be come intolerably filthy. There should be openings or wide spaces of the floor that it may be cleared often, then covered with saw-dust or some other suitable litter. Kept in this condition the fowls will take four square meals in a day. If there should be a quarrelsome one in the lot, it should be parted from the rest. Such a fowl will prevent the others from eating to the full, and disturb the quiet which is necessary to the rapid digestion of the food. Fighting tends to leanness. Even scolding will use up food, and prevent an oily, rotund condition. There is no better food for fattening purposes, the world over, than sweet, finely-ground corn meal wet up with skimmed milk. The mixture need not be so dry as when meal is mixed with water. There is no danger that fowls will get water-logged on milk. Some poultrymen feed buckwheat meal, thinking that it renders the poultry better in flavor. There is no objection to mixing one-third buckwheat meal with the corn meal as a change. The mixture should be seasoned with a spoonful of salt each day. Fowls that have dough for their rations will not require much water, yet fresh, pure water should be supplied, that they may drink when they thirst.

Fattening an Old Cow on Milk.

To a correspondent who wants to know how he shall fatten an old cow that is hard to dry up, the National Live Stock Journal replies:

The only profitable way to fatten such a cow is to feed her as if you were in earnest in fattening her, and take all the milk she is willing to give you. If you propose to dry her off before commencing the fattening process, we should advise you to take the shorter and more profitable course, and that is to take her hide off—for her hide is worth more than she will be worth after she is fattened, provided you first deduct the cost of fattening her. In other words, an old cow will eat, while fattening more than she will be worth. But an old cow, that has been a good milker and is hard to dry up, will give milk enough whilst she is fattening to pay the whole cost of her food, and thus she will fatten herself free of expense.

In this case, the feeder will be pleased to see the faithful old cow eat, and will be in no great hurry to get her ready for the butcher. It takes time to feed up an old animal, and will take a little longer to fatten her when giving milk, but time is now of no particular consequence, for she pays for all she eats.

We have tried this experiment many times upon cows that had been so good that we were loth to part with them at 12 years old—an age which few cows are profitable to pass—and we never failed to make them good beef in four to eight months, and those that were fed eight months were quite as profitable as those fed four. Their milk always a little more than paid for their food, and sometimes a good deal more. We have fattened cows at 16 to 19 years old, and made them weigh 100 to 250 pounds more than ordinary weight at seven years old.

Stirring the Soil.

It is more than 200 years ago since there lived Jethro Tull, the famous agriculturist, who was such an enthusiast for stirring the soil that he formed the opinion that crops could be produced without the aid of manure. It is a matter of considerable importance, remarks the Gardeners' Chronicle, that the atmosphere should enrich and sweeten the soil, and unless its surface is in a fit condition to allow the air to permeate it, its valuable properties are lost. Travelers inform us that the Greeks in their vineyards throw up the earth between the vines in ridges, the object being to enrich and sweeten the soil by exposure, adding and mixing manure with the ridge of earth before returning it to the roots, which it would appear they are in the habit of pruning annually.

WOODWARD SEMINARY.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Children.

SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS, HARRISBURG, PA.

Regular term will begin SEPTEMBER 10, 1879. Course of study—Classic and Scientific, with Music and Art.

Board and tuition from \$250 to \$350 a year and no extra. For circulars and all desirable information address 21-6m PRINCIPAL.

A Seasonable Hint.

We would suggest that now is a good time to patch up the hen house. Mend the broken hinges, roosts and nests, for there are probably plenty of them needing a slight repair.

Clean out the old straw from the nests and burn it. Gather together all the chicken coops and nail on strips wherever they are missing. Nothing gives greater delight to the

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

W. R. TELLER, Proprietor.

Good Sample Room on Second Floor. Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

GIRARD HOUSE, CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

This house, prominent in a city famed for its comfortable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any first-class hotels in the country.

Wm. A. Baldwin, Gen'l Superintendent.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

IS OPEN.

D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

PENSIONS.

Disabled Soldiers and heirs of Ancestors who died from consequences of the Army, are entitled to PENSIONS.

NO APPLICANTS allowed after JULY 1, 1880. Send stamps for full instructions in all kinds of Soldiers' cases.

J. H. SPYERD & CO., Pension Attys.

CENTRAL HOTEL, (Opposite the Railroad Station.)

MILESBERG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find this hotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure a good night's rest. TRAINS stop about 25 minutes.