

FORTUNE'S FAVORITE!

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We Beg to Announce That the Holder of the
LUCKY NUMBER,

10,632,

Is the Winner of the Grand Square Rosewood Piano, Stool, Cover and Music Album, presented gratis by us as a

NEW YEAR'S GIFT!

Holder of Ticket No. 10,632 is consequently requested to "step to the front" and take the honors. In case the ticket bearing this number is lost, and not presented within two weeks, the four following numbers, 14,411, 11,766, 9,020, 10,798, which were drawn after the first number, are next entitled to the prize in the order named. We also desire that those who hold the tickets bearing the four numbers mentioned, shall send us their names and addresses at once; as they are next entitled to the prize in the order named, if ticket No. 10,632 is not presented on or before January 15th. Hoping that this Grand New Year's Gift will fall into appreciative hands, we remain,
Very truly yours,
J. KAUFMANN & BROS.

EVERY PERSON

Holding One of Our
PIANO TICKETS,

Which does not entitle the owner to our Grand New Year's Gift, will, upon presentation of same at our store, any day during this week, be entitled to the discount of twenty per cent, which we have taken off from our regular prices. No matter how low down, the goods may have been reduced, we have still marked them down twenty per cent, lower. Hoping that every person who feels a little disappointed at the result will take advantage of the benefit we are offering. We not only keep our promises to the people, but we do more than we promise. It makes us shoulder a great loss, but we are determined that our regular customers shall get the benefit of the bargains.

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KAUFMANN'S

The Largest and Only Reliable One Price
Clothing House in Pittsburg.

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PITTSBURG, PA.

Wilson McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.
DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.


- ALSO -

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED. Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it



New Advertisements.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (not with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Borels, Constipation, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to excite the appetite. Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy, Placid, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 25 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 25 Murray St., New York. DR. TUTT'S MANICURE AND CUTICLE PREPARATION and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

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KIDNEY PILLS
IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.
It has specific action on the most important organ, enabling it to throw off toxins and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in good condition, effecting its regular discharge. If you are suffering from Malaria, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or constipation, Kidney Pills will cure you. In the Spring, to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, Price 25 Cents.

KIDNEY WORT

PE-RU-NA
HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
"For Sick Stomach, bad taste, sinking energy, indigestion, and many other ailments."
"For Want of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and many other ailments."
"For Sick Headache, pain in the back, dizziness, and low spirits, take PE-RU-NA."
"For Chronic Stomach, Nervous, Bilious, diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, take PE-RU-NA."
Ask your druggist for our pamphlet on the "Use of Lungs, S. H. Hubbard & Co., Publishers, 25 Murray St., New York City." For Constipation, Liver, Kidneys, take PE-RU-NA.

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CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Address: J. H. JOHNSON, 106 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
For Sale. A FARM containing Fifty Acres and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING and out buildings. Title good. Inquire of A. J. & T. E. GRIEST, Unionville, Centre county, Pa.

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, Penna.," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

Good seed corn will be scarce and high priced in the Spring. Save what you have carefully, and if you have at all, overplus advertise it in the DEMOCRAT.

GARDEN talk seems a little unreasonable, but most of the seedsman have their catalogues ready for mailing now, and any of them will be glad to send you one upon application. Better get a catalogue at once and make up your list.

EXAMINE the stables some of these zero mornings, and see whether you cannot find a place where a board nailed on, a window crack stuffed with straw, or a load of long manure banked up will stop a cold draft over the live stock, and an exhaustive draft upon your pocket book.

It costs a good deal of time and labor to keep the stoves supplied with good wood during the winter. A portion of this, at least, can be repaid by carefully saving all the ashes produced. The potash which they contain supplies one of the three great fertilizing needs of our farm lands.

A DAYTON correspondent of the Ohio Farmer predicts that the coming cow—that is the best cow for general purposes—will not be a thoroughbred of any name, but "will be a grade, with our natives as the foundation stock, and miles from one or more of the special breeds, as the elements of improvement," and he is probably correct.

WON'T it pay to give the farm wagon an overhaul during the rough weather. Give it a thorough cleaning up, have all needed repairs made, and then give it a good coat or two of crude coal oil. Our valued contemporary, the American Agriculturist, suggests, that "inseed oil in the same connection, to be followed by a coat of paint. This would be better than the coal oil, we have no doubt, but much more expensive.

TAKE care of the breeding sows. They are about the most valuable of our farm stock just now. Let their feed be generous, and not exclusively of corn. Clover hay run through the cutting box, and then scalded, with a liberal mixing of equal quantities, by measure, of corn, oats and wheat bran makes about as good a ration as can be given them at this time of the year, and will keep them in the best of health, and bring good, strong, vigorous pigs.

ONE pint per day of good, country-milled bran and oats in equal quantities, by measure, does not seem very liberal feeding for a sheep. Yet if this is fed regularly, in addition to what good straw, hay and corn fodder they will eat, sheep will thrive handsomely upon it. We know a small flock of grade Cotswold ewes all expected to produce half-blood Southdown lambs in February, which are being fed precisely in this way, and one could not wish to see sheep do any better.

Food Values and Feeding.

Timothy Wilson, in Tribune.
One of the most interesting studies for the farmer is the comparative value of the different kinds of food. This requires not only a knowledge of the constituent elements of the food itself but also a knowledge of the anatomy of the animal for which the food is intended. Cattle are furnished with a complicated digestive apparatus by means of which substances containing little nutriment are treated in such a way as to extract from them their nutritive material. Thus straw, hay and fodder are proper foods for them; also for sheep, whose digestive apparatus is similar. The digestive apparatus of the horse is so much simpler that these sub-

stances alone cannot furnish sufficient nutriment except in the case of early cut and properly cured hay, or green corn fodder of the same kind. As in the case of green grass, this kind of hay and fodder are digested so rapidly that an idle horse can be kept in good condition upon them alone; but the best of hay or fodder will not keep a horse in flesh even with moderate work.

It is well known that the stomach of no animal will perform its functions to the best advantage unless it is distended, or in other words expanded to at least a moderate extent. Therefore concentrated foods, as the different grains, do not furnish bulk enough and are poorly digested unless expanded by means of a coarser food. Hence a large grain feed mixed with coarse wheat straw may be a better feed than a small grain feed with hay or fodder. Science would say when the horse is idle give small feeds of grain and coarse straw, as his whole time and energy can be given to digestion; and as his exercise increases, increase the digestibility of his food by giving more grain and expand the grain with easily digested hay. Experience also agrees in this case with science. On the best of hay and corn fodder, with proper shelter, cattle will thrive, since their digestive apparatus enables them not only to consume large quantities, but is of that peculiar kind that extracts more nutriment from a given quantity than other animals. Yet with all their ability to digest coarse foods, let every farmer be warned that they cannot thrive on straw alone. Cattle will live through the winter on straw alone, but it is at the expense of fat previously laid on. The grasses from which hay is made have very small seeds, and the grass is cut (or should be) before the seed has matured, and thus the food elements are contained in the stalk and blades. But in the case of the different grains the large coarse straw has been stripped of nearly all the nutriment to produce the grain, and when the grain has been thoroughly matured and ripened very little digestible material remains. Whenever experiments in feeding either oat or wheat straw indicate extraordinary success, it will be found that the straw contains elements that should have gone to form the grain, but by being cut too soon, or from rust, the food element remained in the straw. Taking the price of different foods, it is of great importance to determine what is the most economical. This winter I can sell my hay for \$15 per ton, while corn is worth 60 cents per bushel. Therefore I consider it cheaper to feed cattle and horses wheat straw with plenty of corn to keep them in good condition, than to feed a small quantity of corn with a large quantity of hay.

Clippings and Comments.
It is just as easy to salt the food of stock when mixing it as to give it alone. As it is a common practice to feed the cattle first and salt them afterward, as it is styled, by giving them a lump of rock salt to lick or a handful to eat, at irregular intervals, the stock often suffers from the system.—Phila Record.
A much better way than either is to have a trough in some convenient and protected place in the barnyard, where the cattle can have free access to it daily, and keep it constantly supplied with a mixture of four quarts of salt, two quarts fresh wood ashes, and a large handful of flower of sulphur. The cattle will consume no more of it than their systems demand, and, (if the trough be always kept replenished) will have a supply at hand when needed, without suffering from "irregular intervals." In addition this plan involves the least possible amount of trouble and attention. We have practiced it for years, and can give it the approval of experience. In our own case the trough is about ten inches wide, and six feet long, and is nailed at a convenient height against the side of the barn, under the "overshot," where it is protected from the weather.
In fumigating poultry houses with sulphur much difficulty is experienced in getting the sulphur to burn. The trouble is the sulphur melts and smothers the flame. By melting sulphur and passing strips of wick through it burning will afterward be an easy matter.—Exchange.

Dry Cows.

Monthly Jersey Bulletin.
It is a common practice among some dairymen to give their cows, while dry, but scanty living. When a cow ceases to give milk, or is dried up, any food is considered good enough for her. I think that this is a great mistake, and the result is a diminished product of milk, both in quantity and quality, when she does come in. There is a large draft on the system to sustain the calf while the cow is carrying it, and to keep the cow in good condition, good food is as important as when she is giving milk. It is the opinion that \$1 worth of food when the cow is dry is worth \$1.50 after she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as an animal in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in she will not digest enough food to support the system and, at the same time, to make a large quantity of milk.

of heavy wire with a loop in the end for ease in handling) red hot in the kitchen stove, and drop it in an old iron pan already in position in the poultry house, and throw over it a handful or two of the sulphur. We find this quite effective. It may be repeated as often as necessary.

We owe all that we enjoy of beauty, elegance and comfort on the farm to our old Mother Eve's love of the method; had she not taken that apple man would never have tilled the soil. We should be thankful that so much of love, beauty and good to mankind has come from what was supposed to be only a curse. Eve brought her two elder sons up to be grangers, one tilled the soil and the other raised stock. Ruth, too, was a granger; she gleaned in the field of Boaz. And we might name a score of others.—Mrs. Pusey, in Farmers' Advance.

It occurs to us that Mrs. Pusey has not been very happy in her choice of patterns and examples from among the ancient Grangers. Mother Eve was the first of all created beings to disobey the Divine command, and the most illustrious example of the dire results which follow. The two Granger sons whom she brought up, got into a disgraceful quarrel over the merits of their sheep and crops, which they carried to such an extent that the next time they went out to the field to work, the one who "tilled the soil" killed the other who "raised stock." Ruth may have been a model daughter-in-law, but we doubt the wisdom of holding her up as in all things an example of propriety to the young Grangeresses of the present day.

How to Feed Pigs.

A Canadian correspondent of the Berkshire Bulletin writes: "We often hear complaints of very opposite character from those who start to rear Berkshire swine. One is that they get too fat, and are tender and often die; and also that they are no better than any other hog, for they don't look any better on the same kind of feed, and are not a bit fatter. Two instances showing these extremes have come under my observation. One young man fed his young pigs from about a month old on nearly pure pea meal and milk. They got fat and then ceased to grow, and then went lame on all fours, fairly foundered, and forever spoiled. The other party turned a pair of fine thirty young pigs in among some thirty wretched scrubs of mongrels, and he, too, fed them peas, but in such a small quantity that they were reduced to skeletons, for they would not fight for their share with their coarser and more vicious brethren, and then this man said they were no better than the common kinds. By following a few simple hygienic rules the Berkshire can be raised easily, and in as healthy a condition as any other pig. Never feed the young pigs on strong, concentrated food, such as ground corn, peas, or other grain alone. Give milk (if obtainable) or water, with equal proportions of bran, shorts and boiled potatoes, or other roots or vegetables; if the bran and shorts can be scalded, so much the better. If you must feed peas or corn meal, mix it sparingly with the vegetable diet until the pig is 4 months old, at least, when the grain may be increased. But all through the pig's life give him plenty of good roots boiled or raw. In short, feed the pig generally but not to excess, with a good, pure, mixed diet, and there will be neither sickness nor want of fertility. As the winter is the time that many hogs are ruined by injudicious feeding these hints may be of service to beginners."