BELLEFONTE, PA

AGRICULTURAL.

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

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. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

WE HAVE received, for inspection and trial, one of Dildine's Adjustable State, to the effect that the "State Seives, made by the Milton Seive Board of Agriculture has prohibited Manufacturing Co., at Milton, Pa. We have not had opportunity as yet ceive the annual one hundred dollars to test the qualities of the seive, but State appropriation from offering our readers how well it meets our expectations.

A VISIT to General Beaver's place, east of the borough, a few evenings since, showed us the grasshoppers in full force. They make their work of destruction complete as they go, and they go with wonderful rapidity. The General's crop of oats was entirely destroyed by them, and his garden, potatoes and corn are being rapidly eaten up. If the work of these devouring vermin has been as destructive in all that portion of the county over which they have traveled, as it has on General Beaver's farm, they have already cost the county many thousands of dollars, and the prospects for next season are by no means encouraging.

WE HAVE just been spending an our trees. The brown spots on the about the middle of the day, y were all at home, we armed hree feet long in the

but in these days it is well worth while to destre thing of the sort that we can get at.

Some years ago Philadelphians planted large numbers of the beauti- twenty-three acres, Mr. Evenden is by the rust before they can possibly ful silver maple, which were promptly attacked and nearly ruined by the fortune; ready to retire from active measuring worm. As an antidote to business, and turn it aver to the two ing west, one has a south hill-side this the English sparrow was intro- sons whom he has ed this the English sparrow was intro-duced, and in a few years completed is not only a great pleasure, but a left. From the middle of this hollow the work of extermination assigned most useful lesson to the thoughtful to the right, I have never seen the the saved the trees. Just now former to walk over and commission wheat fail to mature, although the it, and saved the trees. Just now farmer to walk over and examine such | wheat had to material wild was sometimes very indifferent; Philadelphia is excited over a successor to the measuring worm—the the hard-working proprieter, who, since the proprieter with the hard-working proprieter, who, since the company with from the middle to the left, I never the hard-working proprieter, who, since the company with pestiferous caterpillar—which has justly proud of his achievements, is adds the exposure must be either attacked the silver maples as though attacked the silver maples as though glad to tell of his successes, and point their destruction was its special mis- the moral which they teach. After in the spring. In sections where the sion, and which the sparrows refuse the drouth of the early summer, to touch. In writing of this enemy, which left the crops of the ordinary Prof. Joseph Leidy directs the atten- farmer, and the gardens of the countion of the public to the fact that at try, village and city stunted, parched the present time they are easily ex- and curled, it was a pleasure to look terminated by destroying the cocoons upon the rich, luxurious growth which are being distributed in great which here abounded on every side. the 1st of October, will ripen sooner numbers on the trunks of the trees, Here were hedges, from the bright than the same wheat sown on a diffand tree boxes, and along the fences. English juniper, down to the beauti-We call attention to this matter for ful little Tom Thumb arbor vitae, as the purpose of cautioning our farmers | solid, fresh and trim as though rains against a neglect of this caterpillar had been frequent and abundant; der to succeed, they should be sown pest. It is not a new thing, but sim- strawberry vines just closing their ply a great increase in numbers of fruiting for the season, from which one of the many tribes which abound had been picked berries a score of in all the country, and the country is which would fill a quart, and vegetajust as liable to suffer from this increase as is the city, whenever favor- of all sorts, with a rank, green able conditions present themselves. growth, exciting at once the envy and Cocoons of all sorts should be the admiration of the less successful promptly destroyed, whenever and farmer. We asked, "How is this, wherever found. Every one of them Evenden, that you can get such contains the germ of future trouble growth as this, notwithstanding the to some tree or plant, and a little the dry season we have had, while we as an ear of Clawson of on vigilance now may save serious work farmers, many of us, will be compellhereafter. While upon this subject, ed to sell our stock because our crops Prof. Leidy presents a strong plea will not make stuff enough to keep for the preservation of the crow, them over winter?" And here came robin, blackbird and many other birds the answer, quaint and bluff, but full that are regarded as common enemies of practical agricultural wisdom: that are regarded as common enemies of practical agricultural wisdom:
to agriculture, and therefore killed at "Why! lookie, man! ye farmers don't land, claims that 450,000 grains of crops to the varied conditions of the every chance. We are glad to give know how to treat your land: ye his pedigree wheat will make a bush- soil to insure success.

eirculation and endorsement to the Professor's just views upon this sub-put on dung like ye were giving med-ber of grains in the spikelet, have enemies of all the pestiferous insect compared to the good they do. The birds is one of the farmers' strong more dung than is made on the five points in his warfare against destruc-

WE NOTICE a paragraph on its travels through the papers of the county agricultural societies that reitself have anything to say or do with Burlington, Vt. the matter. We have a note from T. hour in singing the caterpillars off do not pertain to it, and the promul. with double walls, with air space be-

> DURING a recent visit to Williamsa large pole, with a bit port we improved an opportunity which offered to drive out to the ful of rags, the coal place of Mr. Thomas Evenden, the order to keep her milk sweet and rag satu. ful market gardener in the city. Mr. and in many families no other refrig- from the name the Scientific America through Evenden started a number of years erator will be needed." akes ago as a renter of eight acres of ground, and with no capital excepting his pluck, energy and knowledge ad made his eight acres purchase en acres of good land adjoining. a result of the labor and manure skillfully applied to these to-day in possession of a comfortable ripen. As a case in point, I have a

Professor's just views upon this subject. These birds are the natural icine to a sick child, instead of like shaped ear with four to five grains to ye were feeding a man to mak' 'im the spikelet, will yield more than a tribes, and the corn, cherries and strong for labor. Why! lookie, man! much longer pointed ear with three berries which they consume for the besides all the manure I make here grains to the spikelet. A spikelet sake of a little variety in their daily with my stock and my weeds, and contains from five to six florets, of bill of fare are infinitesimal when the offal from my vegetables, I buy in the city, year in an' year out, contain at most more than five grains preservation and protection of the for my little twenty-three acres, biggest and best farms in Lycoming and Centre counties; an' lookie! ye the wheat there averages four and see what it does for me. It tak's a five grains to the spikelet, ours only power o' money for the manure, an' labor to put it on, but lookie! it comes back, twice over, from the truck." It is the manure and labor that tell-not the land.

THE "heated term" of June and an inspection of it leads us to believe premiums for horse racing." That July gave opportunity for a thorough have all the blades turned to golden that it will prove a great acquisition any newspaper of standing should be test of the keeping qualities of the yellow from the ground up, still the to the farmer as an aid in getting rid misled into repeating such a statement | Ferguson Milk Bureau, of which we loss of the blades does not appear to of foul seeds from among his clover is beyond our comprehension. Not made note in the early part of the affect the size and plumpness of the and timothy seed. It is what its only is the entire story untrue, but it season, and we are glad to say that it of the fungus penetrate the stem name implies, anjustable, and the size is without any foundation in truth, has amply fulfilled all the promises and intercept the flow of the sap to sent us would seive anything from and never can, by any possibility, be made for it. Milk and butter keep the ear that the grain loses its color the finest timothy seed to wheat. true. The State makes no appropri- fully as well in it as in the best of and shrivels. The only certain way When we have tried it we will tell ation to county societies. There is a spring houses, and the convenience avoided is to sow a variety State law under which county agri-cultural societies, having complied ing the numberless and tiresome steps of which would be ready to cut by with certain conditions, are entitled up and down the hill to the milk the 20th of June would generally be to receive one hundred dollars per house, is fully appreciated by the let of July would always be more or annum through the county commis- ladies of the household. We value it less injured. It is probable that ashes, sioners, from the county treasury. highly, and commend it to all our or a mixture of ashes and salt, if ap This, however, is exclusively under readers. Full description and par- plied in quantities sufficiently large the control of the commissioners, and neither the State Board nor the State addessing A. B. Cogswell, Secretary, in fields, where brush heaps or a pile

> Since writing the above we find in J. Edge, Esq., Secretary of the State the Burlington Free Press a very ly Board, saying that the Board has interesting account of this invention what is commonly called "the black never even considered the subject, and and the enterprise of its manufact. rust," the only thing to be done is to that such a proposition would meet ure, from which we take the followwith no favor, and would not receive ing description of a new form of Mr. a single vote. So far as our observa- Ferguson's invention: "This is a this subject by the consideration of tion has extended, the State Board is combination of milk closet and redoing good and much needed work, frigerator, made in two or three sizes of some experiments with the newer and attending strictly to its legitimate for the use of families keeping from business. It has neither time nor one to three cows. It is of smaller inclination to meddle in matters that dimensions than the bureau; is made housekeeper has been wanting in

## Hints to Wheat Growers.

Selected from Cor. of the Rural New Yorker to sow wheat on a hill-side with a of every intelligent farmer. elves, and afterward added to northern exposure. Even if the plants should chance to pass the winter safely—which is seldom the case -they will never mature. They will, in nine cases out of ten, be destroyed hollow field which runs from east to west. Following the hollow and gobetter to sow rve in the fall or oats land is only gently rolling, these remarks admit of considerable modification.

The time of sowing does not make any great difference in the time of ripening, as this latter is almost with a roller as with anything, and wholly controlled by the situation. erent situation the 1st of September. Some varieties, as, for instance, the Boughton, do most of their tillering in the fall, and consequently, in orvery early; others, as the Fultz, tiller mostly in the spring, and may be sown later. It may be set down as a rule, with few exceptions, that the large-grained wheats ripen late, the

small-grained, early. \* \* \* \*
The length of the ear does not have as much to do with the number of grains contained in it as many suppose, since the intervals between the spikelets in the large-grained kinds, is much greater than in the small-grained. An ear of Boughton would probably have as many grains greater length. There would be, however, this difference in favor of the large-grained - admitting number of grains in both kinds to be the same, on an average-that it would take about 700,000 small grains

which one always-sometimes more -is barren. No spikelets, then, can -oftener only three. It will be is that in California they obtain so much greater yields than we do, as two or three. Our wheat generally stands as thick on the ground as theirs.

The great enemy of the wheat plant in this country is the rust, or mildew, as it is called in England. There is no year in which it is not more or less prevalent. While it is kernels. It is only by which the effects of rust may be would have a tendency to prevent the stumps had been burnt, in which the straw was perfectly clean and bright, while all around it was perfect black. When a field is struc cut it immediately. A single night

At an early date we will continue ones by the author of the above.

### Among Our Contemporaries.

The Scientific American for August ? gation of such a report as this, calcu- tween; has an ice-chamber at the top; contains very fine illustrations and ends of the limbs which indicate their lated as it is to injure the Board, must either two or three shelves for milk careful descriptions of a new potato presence are seen quite plainly now, have its origin in pure maliciousness. pans below; a receptacle below for digging machine, recently invented in butter jars; and places for other Germany, and a new portable mill and Plain or Fancy Printing. things needing to be kept cool, thrasher and straw elevator, both of This is just the thing which many a which are late English inventions. Besides this it devotes nearly two of its large pages to a report of the French Commission, appointed to investigate CATALOGUES, matches, and oldest and perhaps the most success- butter and cream in the best order, the Phylloxera or grape louse. Judging would not be thought peculiarly adapt ed to the reading of the farmer, but the increased space and attention it gives to agricultural matters at once manifests In a broken, hilly country, it is its interest in this leading industry, and his business. Before many years throwing away time, labor and money, makes it well worth a place on the table

> The enterprise of the Rural Now Yorker seems unbounded. Its next specialty will be a "Fair Edition," which will be issued the latter part of this month, and of which fifty thousand CENTRE DEMOCRAT OFFICE, extra copies will be printed. The publishers promise in advance that this might street, "shall be the most costly number of the Rural ever published," and invite all to send for copies for free distribution.

There are some soils upon which a roller is not needed, but on most fields it would do the farmer good If used at the right time i will break up the clods and enable the harrow to make the surface soil very fine. Sometimes the soil is so soft that it is very desirable to roll it before the sowing is done. Some of with a roller as with anything, and the land will be left in much better order if it is used than it will be if a brush harrow is employed.

On stony fields a roller saves a great deal of time and labor by crowding the small stones into the earth, where they will be out of the way of the scythe. Grass land is often benefitted in the spring by the use of the roller, which dirt around the roots of the plants. Winter grain is frequently saved from the destructive influence of the frost by rolling in the spring. The roots which had been partially thrown out are pressed back into the land. There are so many purposes to which it can be profitably applied that a farmer who never had one would be surprised to find how often it proves

Give your hens as much sour thick milk as they will eat. It will be improved by stirring a few handsful of wheat bran into it before it is poured into the feeding troughs. It is good food for poultry, old or young.

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