THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI-

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, for some weeks, missed from our table that most excellent agricultural weekly, the Husbandman, and feel the loss decidedly. We have been striving to emulate the many virtues of the Husbandman, and its absence deprives us of an excellent example.

WE are indebted to Representative J. P. Gephart for a copy of "Agriculture of Pennsylvania," for which he will accept thanks. It is a large work of more than six hundred pages, containing reports of the State Board of Agriculture, State Agricultural Society, State Dairyman's Association, State Fruit Growers' Association and the State College. It covers a large amount of reading matter of agriculture of the State.

must, but a few plants at any rate. well-nigh universal. We have already given away plants to start five new A correspondent of the Connecticut inches in circumference from plants set the first week of last September.

WE fully appreciate the compliment paid us when so excellent an agricultural journal as the Connecticut Farmer transfers to its columns paragraphs which we have, with some painstaking, prepared specially for this page. The Farmer's selections are always good-in the case under consideration conspicuously so-and, courtesy constrains us to say, its editorials are better. We are glad to be found in so good company. But when the Farmer places its extracts from the Democrat's editorials in the centre of one of its handsomely printed pages, surrounding it on all sides by at least a dozen most excellent quotations from other journals, each of which is carefully credited to the paper or author from which it is taken, while in that from the DEMO-CRAT this formality is entirely ignored, we think the prominence given us is rather more than the merits of the extract warrant. We are very modest, Brother Sedgwick-don't make us so painfully prominent.

from a gentleman of rare intelligence experience in farming and country life. We specially commend it to our readers for these reasons. The right do, is to "protect the birds," and this is forcing the laws. Remember, no man has a right to enter your premises with a gun without your permission, and birds will soon accumulate on farms from which guns and gunners are excluded.

In this connection it gives us pleasure to notice that the county agricultural society has taken up this matter, and at its next quarterly meeting, which will be held on the evening of the first Monday of the November term of Court, will have a paper on the subject, after which it will be discussed in all its bearings by those present. In the meantime let farmers who have been honored with a visit from the pests this year learn all they can of their habits and characteristics, and come to the meeting prepared to impart their information.

THAT pigs will fatten much faster on a small amount of food in warm weather than in cold is proven by tle experience of every farmer who makes pork, and "takes observations."

By this time the stubbles have been picked pretty clean, and the pigs are in good condition to make the most of liberal feeding from this on. Many thrifty and provident farmers so arrange as to keep over a portion of old corn for use at this season, well knowing that one bushel of old corn fed during the next six weeks will make more pork than two bushels next following. While many fail for various reasons to do this, most manage, in some way or another, to commence giving the pigs a little better "good, thriving condition" by the time the corn gets fit to feed. In our own case, knowing last spring that we should be short of corn, we sowed a couple of acres of oats and peas-two bushels of each per acre -and on the 13th inst. harvested and thrashed the mixed crop. This we are grinding, and giving our prospective porkers all they will eat of it, after having been allowed to "sour" or ferment. Our early potatoes were closely "sorted" when dug and none but the marketable ones put away for keeping. Each day a for its immediate conversion into fat portion of the small and unmarket. and muscle. able ones, with that part of the "windfalls" from the orchard which dry and clean, and provided with a great value to those interested in the are unfit for other use, are crushednot pressed-in the hand cider mill. The kitchen slops are mixed with SET a strawberry bed now-a large this, and the whole thickened with one if you can, a small one if you the ground peas and oats, and left to ferment. Two barrels are used, the Tais delicious and healthful fruit is pigs being fed out of one while the rapidly becoming popular, and when other is being prepared. So far this them from the heat, and a place to once farmers learn the ease with which method is proving quite satisfactory, root in the soil. it is grown its cultivation will be the pigs eating with avidity and gaining rapidly. In another column beds this summer. There is no better paragraphs on the subject of pork-time to plant than now—this week. paragraphs on the subject of pork-making gathered from practical and observed that the souring be not per cent. faster than those having dry making, gathered from practical and experienced farmers, which will prove Farmer tells of picking berries nine suggestive to many, even of those most experienced in pig raising and The Fair.

We send out with this issue of the Democrat, a supplement containing the list of premiums, giving all needed information concerning the coming fair of our County Agricultural Society. We sincerely hope that the farmers of the county, will turn out in force, and make of this fair what it inside will cleanse and sweeten. should be, a great success. Let every farmer in the county, if possible, come, and bring with him something to add to the general interest. The American Agriculturist, in speaking of the matter, says: "The isolation of the family is the great misfortune of our farm life. The house is placed as near as may be in the center of our large farms, and neighbor- pensable. ly intercourse is difficult. Hence it is all the more necessary for the farmer and his family to make the best of the opportunity for social enjoyment afforded by the local fair. If the fair did only this, it would be worthy of encouragement; but it THE article of "Ex-Farmer" on the grasshopper question, to be found in does much besides. These good people will go the Fair, see much, grasshopper question, to be found in meet many old friends, learn much, another column of to-day's issue, is and, let us hope, bring away pleas- pigs. ant recollections-and some premand habits of observation, and a long iums. But what they will take is far better than any premiums they ley meal, given as freely as it could will bring away-for they take their best-they show that they have a thing for all farmers, everywhere, to pride in the farmers' life, and they show the best products of that lifeeasily done if we will unite in en not in the crops, the steers, the colt and chickens, the bread or quilt, but in the very best of all products of the farm, the men and women, and the boys and girls, who will soon be men and women. These are the best

Tall Farming.

of no other country can show."

A woman manages personally a credit for her energy.-Exchange.

Yes, we should think so. Any woman who can so "manage a farm" as to clear \$1.25 per acre from it in a year, certainly "deserves credit for her energy." If Mrs. Thomas will His powers of digestion and assimitake our farm and "manage" it so as

Set out some strawberry plants.

Making Pork.

FACTS AND OPINIONS FROM THE EX-PERIENCES OF EXPERIENCED MEN. Potatoes are the best roots for

Feeding for pork may best be begun at once.

If pigs are closely confined in pens, give them as much charcoal twice a week as they will eat. This corrects of new corn fed during the six weeks any tendency to disorders of the

Pigs to be fattened should be put up now. They will make more growth in a month now than in two fare about this time to get them into months by and by. Give them plenty of pure water and dry, clean pens.

> Those who turn off their pigs quickly, will probably make the most money. At any rate, they will make their pork cheaper. It is the quick-ly fattened animal that pays.

> The profit is in selling pork early, thus saving a month of the most expensive feeding, when half the food es to keeping up warmth in the body instead of into fat.

> The animal machine is an expensive one to keep in motion, and it should be the object of the farmer to put his food in the most available condition

> Swine ought to be kept perfectly retire at pleasure. This will greatly hasten the fattening and economize

> He that would have healthy pigs should give them a variety of clean, wholesome food, pure water, good natural or artificial shade to protect

Not less than one-third, and per- P. haps more, of the whole grain fed to we give a seasonable collection of swine, is saved by grinding and cookcarried so far as to injure the food by

> Pigs should always have access to fresh water. No matter how "sloppy" sheep in pen 2 gained 4 lbs. per week. He probably got more than his just is furnished, they should be furnished with pure water. We are satisfied that pigs often suffer for want

> Cleanliness in the pens will prevent disease, and keep vermin away. To keep places of this kind clean is much less trouble and labor than to increase, is nearly identical in both make them clean when they have pens $-8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. been neglected. Plenty of whitewash

When pigs are put up to fatten and fed on dry corn, it is the practice to give them but little water; but they equire some. It would not be pos sible for a pig "to live for weeks" without water or other drink when feeding on dry corn, although when fed on new "soft" corn, a very small quantity of water will be sufficient, and possibly, if the corn is very soft and unripe, water might not be indis-

Flesh and fat are now made at half he cost of feeding in November. Much food may now be gathered up, which costs little, and would other-wise be wasted. Boil the screenings from the threshing machine small potatoes for the hogs, and feed

In experimenting with a pig, Mr. Lawes found that 500 pounds of bareaten, increased his weight from 100 to 200 pounds in seventeen Had a longer time been taken in the consumption of the food, it is conclusive that a good portion of it would have been expended in the maintenance of the animal's existence, and not nearly the amount of fat been produced.

We cannot too often call attention to the great mistake which many farmers make in not feeding any grain products of the American farms, and to their pigs during the summer and they are such products as the farms autumn, while at pasture. It is not uncommon to furnish the pigs nothing but grass and the slops from the house until the time the corn crop is ready to husk. They are then shut up in a pen, and thrown whole corn on the ear. The pigs have been accustomed to a bulky food, from which farm of twenty acres on the Dela-ware river, and makes a profit of \$2,500 a year from it. Her name is Mrs. A. C. Thomas, and she deserves when, suddenly, they are shut up, and when, suddenly, they are shut up, and allowed nothing but food containing, in a given bulk, three or four times as much nutriment. What wonder if a portion of it is voided in an undigested state? If the pig fills his stomach, what else can he do with it? lation are not three times as great toto accomplish this result, we will had nothing but grass, or other sucday as they were yesterday, when he

tion and assimilation, and as he approaches maturity, he will be able to corners.

digest and assimilate more concentrated food. The aim must be to furnish him all he can possibly eat, digest, and assimilate. It is here that cooking comes to our aid. enables us to "crowd" the fattening pigs forward rapidly to maturity. is a costly process, feeding wholly on grain, and we must short-en the time as much as possible. The pigs should be kept growing rapidly during the summer, increasing the supply of grain as the pigs get older, and when shut up to fatten, four or five weeks feeding on rich, cooked food, should fill them up with

To cook grain for pigs merely for the sake of "making it go further," will seldom pay on ordinary farms. This is particularly the case where grain is comparatively cheap, and fuel dear. It is profitable only when adopted for the purpose of enabling the pigs to eat and digest a greater quantity of food, and bring them rapidly forward for market.

And it is still an open question whether we cannot adopt some cheapmethod of increasing the digestibility of grain than grinding or cooking it. Where grain can be ground cheaply on the farm, we would grind or crush it for all kinds of stock. But when it has to be sent some distance to a mill, it is worth while to

see if we cannot prepare it at home. In Mr. Lawes' experiments on sheep, eight Hampshire Down sheep were put in two pens, four in each pen, and allowed one pound of barley for each sheep, per day, the barley being coarsely ground. Pen 2 was allowed the same quantity of barley, also coarsely ground, but before being fed, it was soaked in cold water for 24 or 36 hours. The experiment lasted ten weeks. The following are the results :

	FOOD CONNENED BY		Increase of each sheep	
	Barley	Mangela	per week.	
en 1-Barley. meal, fed dry en 2-Barley.	7 the.	9654 Ibe.	2 Hm. 15 oz.	
meal, f. d sonked	7 "	11714 "	2 " 812 "	

Soaking the barley enabled the barley. Had the sheep been allowed more of the soaked barley, the result would probably have been still more in favor of the practice. One of the three were obliged to make up the deficiency in eating more mangles. And so the total gain, in proportion to total food consumed, is not as great as it otherwise would have been. The amount, of actual dry matter in the food, required to produce I lb. of

With pigs, when they are allowed all the grain they will eat, we have no doubt that soaking the grain would show still better results.

Protect the Birds.

To the Editors of the Democrat:

To the Editors of the Democrat:

"Gen. Beaver and other Nittany valley farmers," the papers say, "have suffered severely by the depredations of grasshoppers," and scientists are palming learned dissertations upon the pupile to prove that this simple "grasshopper" of our daddies is positively deserving of some unpronouncable Latin name. But however an intimate relative he may have been of Julius Casar and other Latin people who had the good sense to study and use their own language in preference to breaking their jaws over vain attempts to use the idium of remote heathens of other ages, the insect seems to heathens of other ages, the insect seems to have continued his ravages with as little concern as though he had no Latin ances-Strange

tors. Strange!

It would, perhaps, be more to the public interest just now to inquire why grasshoppers, with or without Latin names, have become so plentiful. People who for years have observed Nittany valley farmers sowing corn soaked in a solution of strichnine, destroying the nests of crows and blackbirds, encouraging idlers in strolling about birds, encouraging idlers in strolling about with double-barrelled guns shooting every thing that wears feathers, &c., will be a no loss for an answer. A practical remedy in the case, and an efficient one, is to pro-tect the birds—and of these, crows, black-birds, robins and the several varieties of woodpecker are most efficient in the de woodpecker are most encient in the de-struction of grasshoppers, cut worms and other large insects. The small birds attend to the smaller insects. Any farmer may convince himself by his own observation that none of these birds infest fields in that none of these birds infest fields in which insects are not abundant, and that they rarely if ever disturb a stock of sound corn or other grain. Crows and blackbirds are especially vigilant and voracious in the destruction of grasshoppers and cutworms. Destroy these birds and we are left entirely without protection against the ravages of the insects named, and they will increase with incalculable rapidity. The farmer's interest in the case is therefore farmer's interest in the case is therefore farmer's interest in the case is therefore obvious—simply protect the birds, and be rejoiced when your freshly cultured fields are covered with them. Ex-Farmer.

\$3,000,000 Worth of Dog per Year.

The department of agriculture reports that the direct losses to sheep owners by the ravages of the dogs reach \$1,000,000 annually in wool and mutton. The direct loss in preventing sheep husbandry in many districts, especially the South, and consequent waste of a large percentage of the grass crop, may be probably placed at double this annually.

Dispense With Fences.

We would dispense with every rod cheerfully pay her a salary \$40,000 culent food, when shut up to fatten! of fence on the farm possible, but per annum, and content ourselves with the little remainder of \$10,000. The corn fed to a pig while at which the little remainder of \$10,000. es get the better of you in the

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BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

es Show Shoe 7.30 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte Snow Phoe 2.42 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte

Bellefonte 4.55 r. M., arrives at Snow Shoe DANIEL RHOADS, BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL-

ROAD.—Time-Table, Dec Exp. Mail. WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Exp. Mail Arrive at Tyrone Leave... Leave East Tyrone Leave... Vail Bald Eagle "... Hannah "... rt Matilda

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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1	" Harrisburg	4	25 N	
1	" Williamsport	8		
	" Lock Haven	9	40 1	
	" Repoya	10	55 a	
	" arrives at Erie	7	35 p	
-]	NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	7	20 s	
	" Harrisburg	10	50 a	
	" Williamsport.		20 p	
	arrives at Renovo		40 p	
	Passengers by this train arrave in Helle-			
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on L. S. A. M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.
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