AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS. THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS 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. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

LANCASTER county papers complain of the ravages of the Hessian fly, and say that even such fields as were sown late, with the evident intention of avoiding its ravages, indicate plainly the presence of the enemy, gaged;" and now we want to generand in such countless numbers as to threaten the destruction of the entire

THE experience of the past dry season, added to that of former years, convinces us that it is useless to undertake to grow first-class celery on the ordinary dry garden soil, without facilities for easy and plentiful irrigation. It is a seaside plant, and demands, and must have, for its best development, a plentiful supply

STRAWBERRIES require protection during the winter, but not nearly so much as is sometimes given. A heavy matting of straw is apt to smother them. In our own experience we have found nothing better than pine boughs. A slight covering of them gives all the protection needed, and they are free from the serious objection of weed or grain seeds which often give trouble when straw is used. Cornstalks scattered loosely over the beds answer a good purpose, and obviate the weed nuisance.

THE quantity of corn that can be husked, in a day depends upon the yield of the crop. With twenty bushels per acre, and many barren stalks to go over, a man may husk forty bushels in a day, or even more. With a yield of sixty or eighty bushels, a man can husk one acre in a day. An ear can be husked in four seconds. This is equal to nine hundred ears an hour, with good corn; equal to sixty or more bushels in ten hours. In the West, where large ears and good crops are grown, one hundred bushels a day can sometimes be husked. This exemplifies the saving made in working quickly and stead. of obtaining the desired knowledge. ily, and also one of the ways in Of these none is more patent than which it pays to grow good crops.

Ar the late meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, at Mercer, G. W. Hood, Esq., a lawyer-farmer of Indiana county, read a paper on "The Laws of Trespass as they relate to Agriculture." He defined quite a number of laws which every farmer should know for himself, as it would, no doubt, prevent many litigations which are invariably much more expensive and unpleasant than a little study of common laws would be. The discussion upon this subject culminated in an apparently unanimous agreement that a small manual containing the matter referred to should be published and circulated, so as to be in reach of every farmer. We trust that the suggestion may be carried out.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the premium list of the International Dairy Fair, to be held at the American Institute, in New York, com- in the United States, for five dollars. mencing December 8, and continuing Of course, these books are small, and two weeks. The exhibition will em- in cheap form-paper covers and so brace all dairy products, cattle and machinery, and plans, models and designs for dairy buildings. The those who stand in the first ranks, as cellar, brick or portable, is considered premiums offered are liberal, and seem Thackeray, Macaulay, Browning, to have been arranged and classified with great care. Pennsylvania is Sheridan, Lamb, Trollope, George recognized as one of the Dairy States, and stands second on the list. We are not sure, however, whether this is not merely a geographical arrangement, made without reference to the importance of her dairy products.

Outside and a nost of others like ing go with the house, but if merely resting on brackets they may be taken away by the former owner without legal liability. The pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to the building Among the special premiums we of our position that "good books are notice a list of nine, aggregating easily and cheaply obtained." Now \$400, offered by Messrs. H. K. and the first of the "long evenings" are T. B. Thurber & Co., for butter and already here, and there are at least cheese salted with Higgins' Eureka one hundred and twenty-five of them Salt, for which they are the American ahead of you, before the "long days them also, as likewise a bell attached agents. We prophesy that Messrs. and weary work" of the farm will to his barn to call his men to dinner. Thurber & Co. will be called upon to again deprive you of them, and here If he indulges in ornamental staues, pay all the premiums they offer, for is your golden opportunity. Let vases, etc., resting on the ground by the Higgins' salt is certainly the best little circles of five, ten, fifteen or his estate, without reservation, these horses after death weighing many we have ever used.

In our issue of the 23d ult., we their sisters, be formed in every published an article from the columns community, let each contribute his or of the Rural New Yorker, under the her share of five or ten dollars, and title of the "Relative Intelligence of send for twenty-five or fifty of these Farmers," in which the writer suclittle books, and spend one, two or cessfully undertook to defend farmers even three evenings of each week in from the unjust imputation of ignoreading and studying them. You can rance and lack of intelligence which have weekly (or more frequent) meetis sometimes cast upon them by those ings at the houses of different members of the circle, and take turns in who claim for themselves high position among what they are pleased to reading aloud, which would be the best way; or, if this be inconvenient, call the "cultured classes." In the the books may be divided by lot among brief editorial paragraph in which the members, and read at home, and the attention of our readers was diexchanged. In this case it would be rected to the article, while we strongwell to specify the time allowed for ly seconded the position of the Rural, reading each book, and to pass them in we said, "farmers should read more, a certain rotation, each member writing study more, think more, and in every his or her name, and the date of receivpossible way add to their knowledge ing and parting with each book upon it. of the business in which they are en-We know of no more pleasant or profitable method of spending a portion of the winter evenings, and we commend it to all our readers, but more especially to the younger portion of them, with all earnestness, in the hope that some alize this proposition and make some practical suggestions as to how the advice contained in it-and which among them, may be directed to, or stimulated in, the attainment of such a degree of "knowledge" as always has, does now, and always will, make its we are sure is "good," may be best acted upon. "Knowledge is power," and this must be understood in an possessor a "power among men." unlimited and uncircumscribed sense. It is true that other things being equal, the man who achieves the most marked success in any one of life's varied callings is he who has the most intimate, thorough and com-

plete knowledge and understanding

of all that pertains to that calling,

but it is equally true that of any giv-

in, any one business or profession,

the one who adds to his technical or

professional knowledge the largest

culture, will be the acknowledged

leader, and have the most "power"

as a man and citizen. Neighboring

farmers may be equally well versed

in all knowledge that pertains to

their noble calling, and equally suc-

among them who will be the most in-

fluential and prominent, who, in oth-

er words, will have the most "power,"

as a man and citizen in the commu-

nity in which he lives, will be the one

who adds to his professional knowl-

edge the greatest amount of general

information, and the highest degree

of mental culture. This being true,-

and we are only re-annunciating truths

as old as time, and as oft-repeated as

the years-the practical suggestions

we wish to make for the benefit of

the younger members of our agricul-

tural community relate to methods

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on-but when we state that the list

of authors embraces the names of

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Goldsmith and a host of others like

What a Deed of a Farm Includes.

The following is from an address of Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, delivered before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture:

Of course everyone knows it conreys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also en number of men having an equal included the fencing stuff, posts, rails, understanding of, and equal success etc., which had once been used in the fence but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material just bought and never attached to degree of general information and the soil would not pass. So piles of hoop polls, stored away, if once used on the land have been considered a part of it; but loose boards or scaffold poles laid closely across the beams of the barn and never fastened to it would not be and the seller of the farm might take them away. Standing trees of course, also pass cessful in the practical application of as part of the land; so do trees that knowledge, and yet the one blown or cut down and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal prop-

If there be any manure in the barnyard or in a compost heap on the field, ready for immediate use, the uyer ordinarily takes that also as belonging to the farm, though it might not be so if the owner had previousy sold it to some other party and had collected it together heap by itself. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is not intended to convey those, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law. Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manare may be removed before that time.

the proper use of proper books, and our thoughts have been turned in As to the buildings on the farm, this direction by noticing an adverthough generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary they should be. A deed of land ordi-narily carries all the buildings on it \$5.00" in a stray number of Harper's Magazine which happened to find its belonging to the grantor, whether way to our table. "Of making books mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber of there is no end" is an assertion which any old building which has been has much greater force now than taken down or blown down and been

when it was first penned; and of all sorts, good, bad and indifference of all who are easily within the reach of all who are the farm built by some third person, with the farmer's leave, the deed would not convey these, since such details of which we refer all who are interested to the advertising pages of November Harper's), is a list of more convey. The real owners thereof might move them off, although the than one hundred and twenty-five purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such a case would be against the party selling the premises. As part of the buildings conveyed, of course the window blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off and carried to the painter's shop to be

It would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house, but not yet attached or fitted to it. Lightning rods also a part of the house, but an ordinary stove with a loose pipe running into Eliot, Wilkie Collins, Meredith, attached to the chimney as not to be removed without marring the plasterto advantage by simply soaking in fresh water until it sours. are a part of it in law, and so are the water-pipes connected therewith bringing water from a distant spring. If the farmer has iron kettles set in brick work near his barn for cooking food for his stock, or other similar uses, the deed of his farm twenty, of the young farmers and things go with the land.

Seasonable Hints.

GATHERED FROM ALL AVAILABLE SOURCES.

Cold and wet do much harm to young stock and stop the growth, which is rarely commenced again until the warm weather of the next

If strawberry beds are to be protected this winter the material used should not cover the soil with seeds. Probably straw, or even the leaves or small stalks of corn, are as good as anything that can be used.

A celler that is cool, dry and dark, and yet well ventilated, is the best place for preserving potatoes in large quantities. When smaller quantities re to be preserved, there is nothing like dry sand. The same may be said of fruits and roots of all sorts.

Fowls should be well sheltered and fed when moulting or shedding their feathers; and the male birds should be separated from the hens, especially when there is quite a number of young crowers around, as there generally is about this time of the year.

The season is too far advanced for turning horses out at night. A cold rain coming on suddenly may do much harm. If horses are caught in the rain and thoroughly drenched, it will be well to rub them dry as soon as they reach home.

xcess of surface water, but water furrows should be so arranged that as much of the rainfall as possible may be retained on the land. If water channels are made down a slope solu ble fertilizers and manure will be washed away. Make furrows diagonally across the slope, with very little fall, and make them broad and shalow, instead of deep and narrow.

Autumn is the best time to cleanse fruit trees, and, indeed, all plants, from scales and other insects. Now the fruit trees can be handled with less liability of breaking buds and spurs than in the spring, after the buds have begun to swell, and the work will be as effective now as then. Use strong soapsuds of whale oil Apply it with a stiff brush; and do not confine the washing to the trunk, but go over all the small branches and everywhere on the tree where scales are found.

Value of Poultry as Manure Makers.

ondence of the American Farmer. I knew another person,-a worthy man, though humble in some respects, yet, one whom I loved to call neighbor and friend; he owned about 20 acres of land and a small dwelling, where his little household was frugally reared. One hundred bushels of corn was usually raised on six or eight acres of this land. He had a large flock of domestic fowls, and countless comforts came to that humble but happy home, by the sale and family use of eggs and spring chickens. But there was no special provision for the shelter of the fowl and for saving their droppings. A small quantity of these droppings was collected every year and applied to the onion bed and patch of early garden truck, and onions and garden greens they had. One autumn he bought lumber at the cost of twelve dollars, and in three days made a neat and convenient poultry-house and yard. All the droppings in the house and where collected in quantity about the premises were carefully saved and applied to the hills of corn on five acres of land, and the result was a crop of two hundred bushels. As a part of our system of mixed husbandry, poultry has not had that share of at-

Hay as Food for Hogs.

From the Nebraska Farmer. But few men are aware of the fact that hay is very beneficial to hogs, but it is true nevertheless. Hogs need rough food as well as horses, cattle, or the human race. To prepare it you should have a cutting box (or hay cutter), and the greener the hay the better. Cut the hay as short as oats, or shorter, and mix with bran, shorts, or middlings, and feed as other food. Hogs soon learn go with the house, if a farmer has any on his house. A furnace in the other slop food, is highly relished by other slop food, is highly relished by them. In winter use for the hogs the same hay as you feed to your horses, and you will find that while it the chimney is not, while a range set saves bran, shorts, or other food, it in brick work is. Mantel pieces so puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them. The use of hay can be commenced as early as the grass will do to cut, and, when run through the cutting box, can be used

Bran as a Food for Horses.

from the Live Stock Journal. Bran is a valuable food in a stable for reducing the inflammatory effect of oats and beans. Made into mashes, it has a cooling and laxative effect; but used in excess, especially in a dry state, it is apt to form stony secretions in the bowels of the horse. Stones produced from the excessive use of bran have been taken out of Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

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