The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI-GENCE 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.

"Hog disease" has made its appearance in Northampton county. late his "Special Report No. 12" among the owners.

THE United States Consul at Odessa reports that the wheat crop of Russia will fall far short of the usu al harvest, and that American wheat must be in great demand in all parts of Europe.

As an evidence of the increasing importance of the poultry interests, the Poultry Yard of recent date gives a list of forty-four poultry shows which are to occur in the United States and Canada, between Decemher 3 and February 10. Of these State. Can't we have a Poultry Association in Centre county.

Do not forget the quarterly meeting of the county agricultural society, which will, as usual, be held in the Court House next Monday evenimportance of the cause demands.

things, now. There can be no better preparation for next summer's growth than to have the young stock go into this end of the winter in good, thrifty condition. Winter will be hard good covering of fat will help them withstand its rigors amazingly. You er than you can a month or two after this.

WE have noticed some agricultuoats with winter wheat, giving for reasons that the growth of the oats would serve as a top-dressing for the wheat, after it had been killed by the we hardly think the "game worth the or send the subscription price to the powder." As to the leaves affording a protection from winter-killing, land Broadway, New York. adapted to wheat, and in proper condition to insure a good crop, will force the wheat itself to a sufficient growth for the purpose.

THE Philadelphia Record, of which we can say many good things, invites rounded its first half century, and correspondence upon matters pertain- has well-earned its claim to be "the ing to the public roads "with the best of agricultural weeklies." When hope of improving the roads, and the its publishers assert that "it is unwhole road system of this State." This surpassed, if not unequalled for the is one of the most important labors the amount and variety of the practical Record or any other paper can under- information it contains, and for the take; and if it succeeds in so forci. ability and extent of its corresponbly presenting to the farmers of dence-in the three chief directions Pennsylvania-for they are the ones of farm crops and processes, horticulwho pay most of the road taxes and ture and fruit-growing, live stock and suffer the greater share of the in- dairying," we have only to express our conveniences due to poor roads-the hearty concurrence. Dignified and ridiculousness of the present system courteous in its intercourse with its of roadmaking, that they will take contemporaries; always reliable in its the matter in hand, and substitute information; old enough to be firmly for it some plan which shall have entrenched in the affections of its common sense and business-like ideas friends, and young enough to be in for its foundation, and good roads the full vigor and strength of mature for its object, it will be entitled to manhood, the paper could have no the everlasting gratitude of all coming generations.

Call it a Truck Patch.

From the Farm Journal. Away with the old vegetable garden!

Away with the old vegetable garden!

Enlarge its boundaries—make it three times as large—call it a truck patch and turn in the horse, plow and cultivator. It is about time that sensible farmers should abandon the spade and hand hoe as the chief implements in growing vegetables for market, or even for the home trade.

upon the Journal's advice next spring.

Among Our Contemporaries.

ure that for some time back nearly Commissioner Le Duc should circu- tention and space to such matter as many others. pertains to agriculture and is of special interest to the tillers of the soil. We have once or twice referred to this matter in these columns, as an evidence of the rapidity with ly share of the income of the farm which "farming" is growing in the and contribute largely to the wholeappreciation of all classes of people; and we venture to predict that the habits of care and industry which time is not far distant when no peri- may make all the difference, in his odical publication, dependent upon the general public for its patronage, which ignores the "industry which is the foundation of all other industries" will stand a chance for existence. Even now, Seribner's Monthly, of the Poultry Yard: "Let one of no animal-as the Shakers found by which is recognized as one of the no less than eight are in our own leading literary magazines of the world, and which always aims to be make it a feature of your farming. a pig does. The slops of dish-water, "ahead," has taken the cue, and has so much of distinctively agricultural at a fair price, allowing him to pay matter in its November issue as to for them in eggs, which you buy at warrant the publishers in advertising the regular price, or which are sold it as an "agricultural number." Of and placed to his account. Get him of the farm find a market in the pig. ing. A paper on the grasshopper the general character of Scribner's as to keep his own account; let him pay question is to be read, and other a literary publication it is not our for the feed purchased also by sale matters of general interest to the province here to speak, excepting of eggs and chickens. The boy will farming community will be discussed. to say that it confessedly stands on be happier for the experiment, and It is your meeting, farmers; turn out the top rung of the ladder, and that It is your meeting, farmers; turn out the top rung of the ladder, and that gain habits of industry that will be and make it a good one—such as the whatever it undertakes to do is well valuable to him all his life." done. The agricultural features of the November issue are no exception Do not neglect to push stock of all to this rule, as witness the following kinds; but particularly the young list of half a dozen papers of the highest interest to farmers, and others interested in rural life: "The Agricultural Distress in Great Britain," by P. T. Quinn; "Farming in Kansas," by Henry King; "Success with enough on them at any rate, and a Small Fruits," by E. P. Roe; "Rare Lawn-Trees," by Samuel Parsons, Jr.; "The Mississippi Jetties," and their can put it on now a great deal cheap effect on the prices of agricultural products, and "How Animals get Home," by Ernest Ingersoll. There are hundreds of farmers in Centre ral journals advocating the sowing of county who have sons and daughters growing up in the comparative isolation of farm life, and who ought to take Scribner's for them as a connecting link with the "culture and progress" winter, and that in the meantime it of the world, while at the same time would check winter-killing by hold- its agricultural matter would prove of ing the snow from blowing away, and the greatest interest to the farmers by preventing the sun from thawing themselves. Price, \$4.00 a year; 35 the frozen ground. So far as the top. cents a number. Subscriptions dressing is concerned, there may be should begin with the November some plausibility in the theory, but

> That "old reliable," the Country pleasure to say a good word for it. Established in 1861, it has almost better name than Country Gentleman. Published by Luther Tucker & Son, at Albany, New York.

publishers, Scribner & Co. 743

Since July last we have missed from our table our valued contempofrom our table our valued contemporary, the Scientific Farmer, and felt its absence as a real loss. We are pleasantly surprised this week to find time that sensible farmers should abandon the spade and hand hoe as the chief implements in growing vegetables for market, or even for the home trade.

That's sound through and through, and we are glad to see our teachings so heartily endorsed by our spicy, vigorous little contemporary. The

only way we can make it "seasonable,' sor, and "What's in a name?" at any however, is to advise our readers that rate. Its contents are of the best; the minor matters, and these remarks are made with the hope that all interested will give them attention. now is the time to get ready for this. fresh, a little out of the much-worn Select the ground, put on all the "agricultural" rut, and written in manure you can get, plow and sub- unexceptionable English. In changsoil it, and let the winter mellow it, ing name, the paper also changed and then you will be prepared to act "local habitation," and Land and Home is now published from 37 Park Row, New York, and gives internal evidence of having enlisted brains in

Let the Boys Care for the Poultry.

In this way it may serve the double purpose of furnishing a goodsome training of the boy in those mature years, between a man among men, and a loafer. The N. Y. Herald has this paragraph on the subject, and the comments added below, are from the pen of a correspondent the children assume the care of the

Now, that's what I call sound preachng. There are more than a few men who
to ruin, financially and morally, beause they are not trained to "manage
hings" when they are young. I began
here years ago with my boy the very plan
escribed above, and it has worked first away in the morning, wont pay. I have known a parent to give a child a little white chicken, and then when it was grown kill it for family consumption, and give the child a wing for his share; or, worse yet, sell the carcass to the market n, and give the juvenile owner not one at of the proceeds.

man, and give the juvenile owner not one cent of the proceeds.

Such training is training in injustice, selfishness and theft, and worse than no training at all. If you pretend to give your boy a flock of fowls, stick to the text have quoted above, and do not allow a und of chicken or as much as one egg to used in the family or otherwise disposed

without paying cash for it. Teach your boys how to handle money will be worth ten times, yea, one hun-ed times, as much to them as the money Teach them the worth of a dollar by showing them how much hard work (or care or patience, which are harder than work) it takes to earn a dollar, and then they will know the worth of a dollar. they grow old enough show them how to buy their clothes; and as their finances augment have them select and pay for every suit they wear, and then compliment every suit they wear, and then compliment them before your intimate friends on hav-ing earned the clothes they stand in by their own systematic efforts. Thus you will build up habits of self-reliance and self-respect. But before they are old enough to buy their own clothes carefully watch their habits of spending money, and when they make a good investment commend and encourage them for it, with-out being too sayers when they make a had That "old reliable," the Country
Gentleman, presents its prospectus
for 1880 this week, and it gives us dening is good, in its way; but does not avail in winter, and even in summer it don't demand that constant "morning, noon and night and between whiles" care and vigilance that poultry does. There is nothing quite so good for the industrial training of the young folks as fowl keep-

We find the following in the Scienmuch force to the farm, as to the "workshop, counting-room, kitchen or laboratory." A rigid stoppage of all the "wastes" of the farm would go far toward making "farming pay :"

There must be, of necessity, a percentage of loss in all the material transactions of every-day life, whether these be carried on in the workshop, the counting-room, the kitchen or the laboratory; but this inevitable waste can be so far reduced-by good management that it amounts to but little in the course of a year. Observation has convinced us that that the loss in large workshops must be considerable, for in a of loss in all the material tra workshops must be considerable, for in a great majority of cases we have seen materials lying about under foot—bolts, nuts, washers, kicked around in the mud out in the yard, new work exposed to injury from the elements, tools misplaced, essential articles, or tools necessary to the perfection of certain parts of the work, at great distances from each other, and an infinite number of abuses which, although small of themselves, when summed up make a

Bring on the Quail.

From the Philadelphia Record,

It is said that 52,000 live qualls are being import d from England to be set at liberty in Pennsylvania. There is hardly any use for this, if every pot-hunter is permitted to slaughter the young birds that can hardly fly a rod. can hardly fly a rod.

Bring on the quail, and "warn off" We have noticed with great pleas- its interests. Dr. E. L. Sturtevant the "pot-hunters." If they refuse to will continue as editorial writer on stay off for the warning take their all the prominent publications of the new paper, and will be assisted names, and proceed against them by the day, including even the technical by a corps which includes such emi- the open highway of the law. Birds scientific journals, and the great liter- nent names as Lawes. Beal, Stock- are too decidedly the "farmer's ary magazines, have taken pains to bridge, Riley, Harris, Lyman, Weld, friends," in the unintermitting war he devote more and more of their at-Henderson, Quinn, Hexamer and is compelled to wage against his insect enemies, to permit of their being "slaughtered" by "pot-hunters" or anybody else. Follow the good example set by our farming brethren in Connecticut as follows:

Many Northville (Conn.) farmers have combined to prevent the shooting of quail and partridge on their premises, believing that the wholesale slaughter of these birds

How to Feed Pigs Profitably.

Alexander Hyde in the Country Gent My object is not so much to defend pork as an article of diet, as to make some timely suggestions about its economical manufacture. There is trying to go without it-that will eat up the refuse of a farm establishment poultry yard, if you have not time to and convert it into valuable food, as Encourage him by selling him fowls the fragments of the table, the skimmed milk, whey and other refuse of the dairy, the unmerchantable apples and other fruits, the stale meats and vegetables, and even the dead animals pen, so that he who undertakes to run will find himself minus one great source of income. There is nothing that pushes a pig along faster than By being skimmed, skimmed milk. milk loses very little of its virtue as food for young animals. The fat which is taken off is not essential to the development of bones and mus-An experienced breeder once said

that skimmed milk is worth two cents per quart to feed to calves and pigs. This was in the days when pork commanded a higher price than at present, but it is one of the best uses of skimmed milk at the prices which milk and pork now bring. If a farmer has an orchard which can be used as a pig pasture, the grass, grubs and windfalls which the pigs will pick up aided by a little skimmed milk, will keep them growing and thriving till it is time to shut them up and put the fat on their healthy and well-developed carcasses. The cost of raising pigs in this manner is trifling in com parison with feeding them with meal in a pen. Meal is poor feed young stock of any kind. It makes them look plump and sleek, but its tendency is to develop fat rather than bones and muscles. In the latter part of their orchard life a little meal may be added to their milk; but if anything is required during the summer, in addition to their grass and milk, it is bran rather than meal. The pig is more of a graminivorous animal than is commonly supposed, and with a good range of pasture and plenty of water he will live; but the object is not simply life but rapid growth, and milk, grass and apples will stimulate this, and, if these are not sufficient, wheat or rye bran will supply the deficiency. The pig is supply the deficiency. The pig is also carnivorous, and his desire for flesh is partly gratified by the worms and grubs which he finds in the ground, and in the windfall apples. e indirect benefit which he renders to an orchard is no slight recommendation of this mode of rearing pigs. Sound, fair fruit may be expected in an orchard used as a pig pasture.
While the pig is getting his growth

he should be allowed the little pieces of bones which are left from the table tific American, and it applies with as The best developed litter of pigs I ever saw were fed by a boarding house keeper almost exclusively from the refuse of his table. It was a conglomerate of everything, milk, bones, meat and vegetables of all sorts, and the pigs showed that they were equal to their opportunity, and that they were omnivorous, could eat everything and thrive on their mixed. rich rations. If growing pigs show any signs of being stunted, it is well to give them a slaughter-house ration occasionally-some blood, bones or other offal, which can always be obtained for a trifle.

Pork producers should ever remember that while pork is pre-eminently the diet for cold weather, it is most economically manufactured in summer and early autumn. Cornfed to hogs in October and November will produce ten to twenty per cent. more pork than in December and January, as in these latter months much carbon is consumed in keeping up animal heat. The two great ends of food are, building up

fortable in cold weather. It is a great saving of food. "o compel When shut up for fattening, they should be provided with a warm bedroom and a clean straw bed. They should also have a water-closet, and they will invariably use it. common notion that a hog is a dirty animal is a mistake. In warm weather he wallows in the mire to keep himself cool, but he loves ness, and, if permitted, will keep himself neat. No animal pays better for tidy, comfortable quarters than does the hog. While growing, some exercise does him good; but when being fattened, he should have and his dining-room and bed-room

throw in a few ears of corn to their in its manufacture.

indeed all animals, warm and com- pigs every time they go by their pens. This disturbs their nap, keeps them uneasy, and wastes much vital hogs to lie out-door and wallow in force. When a hog is once accus mud is as wasteful as it is cruel. o'clock, his dinner at twelve, and his supper at six, he will snooze and snore all the intermediate time, and awake up at the usual hour of meals refreshed with a good appetite, but if fed haphazard, he is kept constantly on the qui vive.

Corn is emphatically the fattening food of hogs, but if a few apples or roots are occasionally thrown to them, they serve as a variety, and conduce to health and appetite. change of diet from the orchard to the pen should be gradual. much meal, all of a sudden, may prodo but to eat and sleep, duce disease. A few apples, and an occasional ration of boiled pumkins should be so convenient that little ef- or beets will counteract the feverish fort need be made to go from one to tendency which a surfeit of meal is the other.

The prospect is The times of feeding should also that pork will appreciate in value be regular. Some careless feeders this year, and pay for increased pains

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