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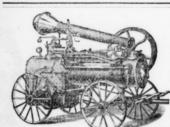
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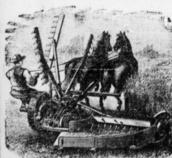
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Julian
Julian
Julian
Julian
Unionville
Snow Shoe In
Milesburg
Bellefonte
Milesburg
Curtin
Mount Eagle
Howard
Eagleville
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" arrives at Harrisburg.... Philadelphia... DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo.

"Lock Haven..."

"Williamsport..."

"arrive at Harrisburg..."

"Philadelphia... ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo 9 Lock Havetn 9 Lock Havetn 9 Milliamsport 11 Milliamsport 12 Milliamsport 13 Milliamsport 14 Milliamsport 14 Milliamsport 15 Milliams

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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.

the land for crops better than ever before. It will pay you to do so. must; but harrow the plowed ground until it is smooth, and mellow.

This has been a favorable season for a "catch" of clover, and we have made upon the stubble in August or early in September, will generally repair the damage, either with or without harrowing in, although harrowing is the most reliable practice. The cost of the seed is but a trifle, clover, and changing the proper ro-

of dried sweat.

WE invite the attention of our it in the column:er column entitled "spare the birds." Kind of fodder. As the season advances our farms GREEN FODDER. will be overrun with a horde of self- Oats. styled "sportsmen," armed to the Peas in Blossom teeth for a war upon everything that flies, from a humming bird to a crow, Mixed Grass. leaving our crops at the mercy of the insect enemies which bid fair to deinsect enemies which bid fair to degreat loss. Without special permission from the owner every one of these alleged sportsmen are a tress- Best clover hay. passer, and subject to heavy penal- Rye ties under the law. The farmers have their remedy in their own hours have their remedy in their own hands, Oat ... and we advise them to make free use

Spare the Birds.

The birds are the friends the farm- Sugar beets. ers have, and why the gun is ever Potat kept ready, loaded and handy to Buckwheat. shoot down every bird that appears is a mystery. We have laws for the Rye. preservation of "game" (birds), the object being to protect the birds as much as possible during the breeding season, in order that we may shoot them afterward. Hawks and owls, not being "game" birds, do not come in for their share of protection, by high birds.

Cotton seed.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Whey

Corn starch waste

Buttermilk. and consequently in winter the birds that escape the marksman are destroyed by them.

But the principal warfare is carried on against the quail, the bird that above all others is most useful to the farmer, if he will only allow insignificant numbers that in spring time they are not sufficiently numerous to be of service. A pair of quails will sometimes hatch as many

are relished by quails, the wild pea being their favorite luxury, and when those objects of fear. in the fields of growing grain they

The Centre Democrat. stand but little chance if the quaits were allowed to bunt for him. And were allowed to hunt for him. the common bectles of all kinds, borer moths and moths that deposit their eggs in the ground, would be kept within circumscribed bounds, for they could not exist near the limit of territory allowed to the quails.

The protection to hawks and owls, they not being game birds, is so complete that the wren is almost exterminated by them in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and it was once very common. The wren is an insectivorous bird, and so is the woodpecker, whose notes on the trunks of the trees we used to hear so often, but which has been so completely The best advice we can give our "protected" that the sportsmen have made them almost extinct. Nearly all the game birds are insectivorous.

If we wish to be rid of insects we before. It will pay you to do so. must not keep up this incessant war.

Try it. Use less manure if you fare on their natural enemies—the birds. It will not do to protect the birds in spring and shoot them in autumn. The only argument sports men have is that the birds would be-come too numerous. We will accept that when we see them so numerous but few complaints of failures. There that there are not enough insects to are some, however, and in such cases feed them; but as long as we annualwe suggest that a second sowing ly witness the immense destruction of crops by insects we will insist on more birds, less "protection for sports," and fewer sportsmen.

Value of Different Foods.

n the Rural New Yorker.

Market prices are based on real compared with the loss of a crop of values in a great measure. If a ton of straw sells for five dollars and a ton of hay for ten, it is because the tation of crops established upon hay is twice as good for feeding as every well regulated farm. hay is twice as good for feeding as the straw. But if a dollar's worth of corn meal be added to a ton of straw Our faithful, patient horses reland the two are fed in place of a ton quire extra care at this season to pre- of hay, and the hay is sold, there is vent galls. When an animal sweats a clear profit of four dollars. This profusely, the skin easily scalds if irof selecting and using foods for catritated by the collar or other parts the. A great number of experiments of a harness. Dr. A. H. Baker, vet-erinary surgeon, is authority for the statement that injuries of this kind may be relieved and prevented by may be relieved and prevented by frequent bathing with either warm or pass the results of all these years of cold water, to cleanse the parts, and labor. In the following table are afterward with a strong solution of ent substances named as compared common salt. Another important with good hay at one dollar per 100 preventive measure is the taking of pounds. That is, hay is worth one special care to clean the collar, be- dollar per 100 pounds, or one cent a fore harnessing, of all accumulations pound, or twenty dollars a ton, to feed, when each of the other sub-

stances is worth the sum set against farmer readers to an article in anoth-SUBSTANCES. Rye fodder..... Peas cut in bloom.

Turnips Brewer's grains.... Wheat Gran.
Rye bran.
Whole cotton seed cake.
Buckwheat bran.
Rice meal.

Don't Whip a Frightened Horse.

It seems to be a characteristic failas twenty young ones at a brood. As they are not flyers they seek their living on the ground. It is hardly credible to know the great amount of food that is required for a brood of young growing quails. They are hungry all the time, as young birds in go f most conchmen to lay the lash upon a horse that exhibits fear at an object in the street or beside the road. Mr. Bergh, President of our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, say in the organ of that society, what every reasoning height ought to know, and that is to Chloride of Lime. ing of most coachmen to lay the lash hungry all the time, as young birds being ought to know, and that is to generally are, and the most indus-trious work is required to sustain frightened at any object by the roadthem. They feed on insects of all kinds, rejecting none, and no doubt if tamed and treated kindly, so that they might be tempted into the pota- about to pass it, you strike him with to field, would eat the beetles, for they have no time to loose in seeking the tan-bark that is hurting him in food for their large broods. But as his way of reasoning, and the next time he will be more frightened. the penalty of our extravagant sport. Give him time to smell all of these The seeds of weeds of all kinds objects, and use the bridle to assist

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Beatty's P. O., Westmored and county, Pa.
food downward, preferring the grubs and worms. The cut worm, that has already been an expense of millions to the farmers of this country, would frost-upheaval.

Thick and Thin Seeding.

From the Bural New Yorker

Considering the question of thin vs. thick seeding of grain, there is this to be said: Every garden, whether vegetable or flower, shows that those plants which have plenty of room are larger and more vigorous than those which are crowded. Even though the soil is no richer or even poorer, every part of the plant receives its due share of sun and air.
The richer the soil, then, the more room within certain limits a given plant requires. To sow three bushels of wheat per acre upon strong land well prepared, would be to crowd the plants and thus to deprive them of the air, light and moisture necessary to their full development. Half, perhaps one-third, of amount of seed would, under such conditions, furnish the plants with the needs of a healthy existence. We should then have larger stems, larger heads, heavier grain and an increased power of resisting diseases and the attacks of insect pests. exact amount of seed which should be sown per acre, however, must so vary according to soil, preparation, climate and the characteristics of the varieties sown that, guided only in the avoidance of extremes by what we know of the laws of plant life, no rules can be laid down. a matter for each farmer who should know all about those conditions, to determine for himself.

Cultivation Pays.

"We have had a dry season—May decidedly so. We planted a field May 7 and 8; rolled and harrowed it as soon as planted. On Monday, a week after planting, I said, 'William, what had we better do with our corn?' Said William: 'I wouldn't do nothin' with it till it rains.' run through it that week with the bull-tongues as deeply as we could sock them down. On Sunday I said; 'William, we will start in the corn again in the morning.' The African's eyes rounded in dilation. 'Why, you kill you co'n, shu, you plough it so much this dry spell.' We have ploughed it over once weekly, and so far as I can see it has grown quite as rapidly as in the seasonable and exceptional favorable weather of last year; it has retained throughout that peculiar black green, indicative of most rapid growth, going to prove that growing corn, if sufficiently cultivated from the start, will not suffer from the time it comes up in drought until tasselling time. Of course Value out rain, no matter how much \$0 20 ploughed."

Good and Cheap Pork.

Col. Curtis in the N. Y. Tribe

I have found that it costs as much or more to winter a young pig as it does an old hog, and have abandoned the practice of wintering anything the practice of breeding sow may but breeders. A breeding sow may be allowed to have a litter of pigs in the spring which can be sold, and the old one will get in fine condition, almost, if not fit, for butchering, on clover, cornstalks and roots. we count the income derived from the pigs as an extra gain. There is always a demand in the spring for young pigs at from \$2 to 4 each for fattening, and a higher price for breeding stock, which makes the profits on a breeding sow equal to that of a cow with a great deal less labor and less cost of keeping. By a little pains taking and effort a farmer can make market for his pork at a price more remunerative than what is usually paid for it in the carcass. Townpeople will buy and eat more pork if they know that it has been grown and fattened on wholsome food.

Training the Colt.

Bad horses are more frequently made than born. It is very much in the bringing up—in the way a colt is cared for, and the manner in which it is broken. Firmness, with kindness, goes very far in making a valuable horse. The colt should early learn that it is never to be deceived; that it is to be encouraged and rewarded when obedient, and punished by the withholding of caresses when disobedient. The same natural qualities that make a horse vicious will, with proper treatment, make one of those intelligent and spirited horses

A French journal states that chloride of lime scattered about where rats and mice frequent will cause them to desert the spot. A solution of it brushed over plants will effect-ually protect them from insects. If scattered over ground infested with grubs, it will free it entirely. Bunch-es of cotton or tow smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and tied about in different parts of a tree, will guard it against the attack of insects, slugs, grubs, etc., and drive away any already in pos-

Facts and experiment go to prove that a cow high in flesh, will yield more butter in proportion to the yield of milk than one in low flesh.