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ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo......

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der it comfortable. If this shelter has not been provided lose no time in making it. Enough food will be saved in a single winter to defray the cost of the shelter. Poultry raising, like any other branch of business, must be well managed in order to be profitable.

An Improved Field.

improvements made by draining, and

how it was done, Mr. Hubbard says; "I am led by observation to think

J, M. Hubbard, in American Agriculturist. After describing the field, and the

ed in their food supply. If cows

need water several times a day when

using such watery food as green grass, how much more must they

need it frequently when living upon dry hay, which contains 60 per cent. less water than grass. The fact is,

National Live Stock Journal,

common laborers.

From the Farm Journal.

A Faithful Servant.

plain of bad luck or light crops.

Good prices are ruling at the Chi-

\$6.55 per hundred. A flock of sheep, averaging 153 lbs. brought \$6 per hundred. And Mr. J. D. Gillett had

one of his shipments of prime beef

animals in, which brought \$6.75@

7.50 per hundred, the ruling prices at the time being about \$5.00. Good

pork, good mutton and good beef

always pays if produced and sold

It pays well to pass coal ashes

through a fine sieve—a flour sieve, for instance. This sifted ashes when

perfectly dry, as it should be kept, is

one of the best substances with which

to mix London purple, Paris green

or hellebore for the destruction of potato beetles, fruit slugs, currant and goosberry worms and the like.

washed off by rains.

plow .- Elmira Farmers' Club.

looking after careless people. A good many careless people found out

last spring that Providence did not

and they may as well understand

that they have got to take pains in

If the job is not done it is time it

A FARMER of experience in wool

growing says that there is more mon-

ey in growing wool at even twenty cents per pound than in loaning mon-

stables and pens. To insure the health and comfort of animals they

must be kept dry and warm and have

plenty of light as well as pure air

was .- Farm Journal.

ey at 10 per cent. interest.

and pure water.

under good management .- Farmer's

water, whenever desired, is more important than food. Our domestic animals suffer and depreciate less from a lack of food than from a lack of water. Such a result might easily that the condition of this field before draining illustrates fairly that of many fields now in need of like improvement. The trouble with such fields is not merely that the wet spot is itself unfitted for cultivation, but be inferred from the discomfort and that its presence obstructs the operasuffering people undergo when de-prived of water too long. tions of culture upon all other por-tions of the field, and it thus depre-ciates the value of every acre the field contains. In years gone by when the hand hoe was, after the Business Principles Needed on the Farm. plow and harrow, the principal im-plement of tillage, such an obstruc-tion was of less consequence. But As population increases, competition increases, and as farming gets older, more difficulties are to be overnow that horse-power and the implements adapted thereto have almost come. There is at present more need of business principles being used on wholly superseded handwork in field the farm than there was a generation ago. As population becomes denser, culture, we can no longer tolerate, as we once did, obstructed, irregular, or diminutive, fields. So it comes about more people have to maintain them-selves on the same area—there is a that the question of draining that crowding of the weaker to the wall. Capital and intelligence find larger
The man who feels this pressure is opportunity, and forethought be-comes an essential. The farmer who the one whom I hope to help in some comes an essential. The farmer who applies intelligence and forethought, degree by the suggestions of this article. Underdraining may be new to and meets progress in order to reap all the advantages of his position, him, and may seem to be difficult and becomes an interested capitalist in the soil. He who jogs along in the old-time rut which was formed under conditions of search process. to the case in hand, its difficulties will vanish before him. The initial conditions of scant population and virgin soil, finds himself remaining in point of such a work is the outlet, and generally the lowest point from poverty, and his children becoming which the water can escape freely is the best. The next question is one of grade, and unless the surface is very nearly level, the action of sur-It may be easier to stand behind face water will indicate this with sufthe counter and measure calico and ficient accuracy. Water will not run gossip with the ladies than to hold up hill, but it will run down, though the plow and hoe corn, but the soil is the descent be but slight. For a faithful servant and will reward every one according to his labor. guide in grading the bottom of the ditch there is nothing better than The rewards may be slow, but they running water, and if necessary I are sure; it gives a living to all would do the work in the wettest created things, and to skill, and in- season of the year in order to make dustry, and perseverance it gives use of it. When it runs with steady everything needful, perhaps moderate uniform current in the bottom of the yet sufficient. Let those who culti- ditch, the tile may be put down fearvate the soil possess the secret of success—good skill and management, cases, a main drain to carry off the and they never need grumble or comwater and branches to collect it, will

#### be found necessary. Knowledge is Power.

cago Stock Yards for Al stock. One Hints for profitably spending the Winter evenings, from "The Farm and Garden." day last week a lot of 986 hogs, averaging 340 lbs, each, were sold at

The day when "book farming," as thoughtful, intelligent work on the farm was called, could be dispised, has passed. Knowledge has been found to be a marvelous power. It gives life, activity, and skill to the management of business enterprises and leads them to success. On the farm, as elsewhere, it has, in these an absolute necessity. The farmer, not those that are being fattened. In who is to be successful under the this matter regularity, both as to present condition of American agriculture, must be intelligent, must time and quantity is essential to keep posted concerning new methods, good health, and an even growth of new systems, and new varieties. He must know what his competitors are doing and how they are doing it, and he must adopt many of the improvements which are being almost constantly devised.

What shall the farmer study? Manifestly it should be something which has a direct bearing upon his business. More than this; it should Being lighter than plaster or flour it does not fall so quickly, but settles upon every part of the plant—the stem, the under part of the leaf as well as the upper part. It may be said also that it adheres to leaves for largely relate to that part of his work in which he is particularly in-terested. If he makes a specialty of a longer time, and is not so readily live stock he should read the best books devoted thereto. If growing I know a farmer who plows in Fall all his clay land that he wants to sow with oats or barley in the following Spring. His principal crop crops. If he follows a system of mixed husbandry, he should read the his neighbors who have land of similar best general works on agriculture best general works on agriculture and also those on the management of lar character that they plow in Spring. He gets the seed in earlier and in special crops. The farmer should better condition. His Fall-plowed also talk with his most intelligent after than to drive them before you. land is dragged thoroughly as soon neighbors about the crops in which as dry enough in Spring and the seed he is interested and and compare part, and the resulting confidence in dragged in before his neighbors can with them the methods which have been pursued and the results which have been secured; and, whatever his THERE is a benificent Providence that watches over the affairs of the world, but Providence gets tired of

### Watering Cows in Winter.

From National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago, select very good seed corn for them, How often should cows have water

which can be obtained.

in winter, and when should they have selecting it themselves, this year, as they ought to have done last year. it? Is once a day enough? are questions which are often asked. Cows, as well as other stock, should have pecially after every meal of dry fodder, particularly after filling up with dry hay. Cows which live exclusiveon dry hay should, of course, have drink more than once a day. The character of the food determines the Too much attention cannot be paid to the cleanliness and ventilation of amount and frequency of supply required. Cows living largely upon pumpkins, which are 94 per cent. water, get enough of it in their food, and do not need to drink at all. When they live upon fodder corn, which contains 88 to 90 per cent. water, they drink but seldom; but when living upon grass, which con-tains 75 per cent. water, they drink Nor a single horse, sheep, cow or hog should be kept on the farm this winter that has not a shelter to ren-der it comfortable. If this shelter when living upon grant water, they drink tains 75 per cent. water, they do not get water frequently. In the flush of feed in June, when grass is the most succulent and juicy, cows require succulent and juicy, cows require field; the leach from the manure heap runs down a roadside ditch, and, wining his nose on his coat sleeve, he wining his nose on his coat sleeve, he succulent and juicy, cows require drink several times a day, and fall off in their milk if they do not get it; and their milk will shrink more from being pinched for water than if pinching in don't pay"

# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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

#### A Few Words with Sheep Keepers.

We have no idea of laying down a set of rules for those of our farmer readers who are wise enough to keep a few sheep among their farm stock, but a few seasonable hints, suggested in part by observations of our own flock, and in part by what we have seen in the flocks of others, may not be amiss:

Count your flock every day. This, however, is no more applicable to sheep than to any other stock kept on the farm, from the chickens up to meat cattle. The habit of counting all the flocks or herds upon the farm, every time the eye rests upon them, even if it be many times a day, is a good, and oftentimes, profitable one.

Keep dry under foot. This is quite as needful and important as shelter overhead, and perhaps more so. If confined to a yard or pen, a plentiful supply of litter will accomplish this, and at the same time rapidly accumulate the best stock of manure on the farm.

Do not let the hogs run with the sheep, particularly when they are eating, and by no means in the spring. This is important and will almost certainly avoid the loss of some lambs, and perhaps of one or two of the weakest among the old

Feed a little grain every day. A mixture of corn and oats in equal parts is probably as good as any, and (4) quarts per day to twenty sheep, in addition to good hay or fodder, will keep them strong and in "good heart," though thrice this amount may be fed profitably. Of course we days of close competition, become are speaking of "store sheep," and this matter regularity, both as to good health, and an even growth of

Separate the thin and weak ones from the flock and give them special care. They will gain much more rapidly than when bumped about and crowded back by those that are well and strong.

Salt freely and regularly. It is better to keep salt (mixed with a little sulphur) in a box, under shelter from the weather, where they can get it at will, than to give it to them in their feed, or at irregular times.

Never allow them to be frightened if possible to avoid it. In moving them from place to place, as from stable to yard, or yard to field, it is part, and the resulting confidence in you upon theirs, which are necessary to enable you to do this, will greatly special line of farming, he should promote their thrift and well-being; read the best agricultural papers and the ability to have them come at call will often prove a great convenience, and save many a step.

If they can be kept in the farmyard, as is often the case, carefully avoid throwing chaff, dust or dirt of any sort upon them from the upper doors of the barn. The dirt works water whenever they desire it, no matter how often. They need it esfort and annoyance, and depreciates the value of the wool very largely.

If one should be found lame, examine the foot, pare if unsound, and clean out between the hoofs. Then apply a solution of tobacco and blue vitriol, wetting the foot thoroughly, or rub a mixture of pine tar, sulphur and carbolic acid, upon a small rope, and draw this between the hoofs, afterwards filling up the cleft with