AGRICULTU.L.

NEWS, FACTO SUGGESTIONS. THE DENCE 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, Beliefonte, 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 RESPONSIBLE party who has tried it informs us that a handful of tobacco stems placed in the box in which the dog sleeps will entirely rid him of fleas, and that a leaf or two of the same weed put in a setting hen's nest keeps vermin at a respectful distance. These are two more things tobacco is good for.

In all good gardens are found lima beans, as a matter of course, but some complain that they run too much to vines. To remedy this use short poles, not more than six feet high, and when the vines have reached the top of these, cut them off, remorselessly. Don't allow one to run beyond this, and both the quality and quantity of your crop will be wonderfully improved.

will work them frequently and care- whole delicious list to celery. fully with the corn cultivator until they begin to show signs of falling over, (clipping the ends once or twice to make the side shoots stronger), and then mulch them heavily with straw thrown loosely under them, he will better accomplish the same purposes, and have the additional advantage of keeping the ground moist about the vines.

IF THE "borers" are already in the young apple trees, of course they must be taken out, but in this, as in all other troubles, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Now, between this and the last of the month, is the time to apply the preventive, and the simplest and best is to wash the trees with carbolic soap suds. Half a pint of crude carbolic acid, which will cost but ten to fifteen cents, and a gallon of soft soap, thoroughly stirred through six or eight gallons of water (the water should be warm to make it mix thoroughly) will be about or old half-worn broom to all the more than potatoes or beans. larger branches as high as can be reached, and to the stem clear to the ground, after having cleared away it in thoroughly, and particularly on the southeast side, where the bark may be injured by sun scald.

WE HAVE just been improving a spare hour this rainy morning in getting our mower in order and grinding up the knives. In the first days of the mower this was a formidable task, and we distinctly remember, when a boy at home, the trouble we had in keeping the knives sharp, on the old "Manny, with Wood's Improvement," which was the first mower we ever saw. It was clumsy enough, compared with the elegant, light, iron-framed implements of the day, but the means for keeping it sharp were even clumsier, and many is the "dinner hour" we spent with a three-cornered file or "crum creek" trying to rub an edge on the sections. But, as we said a week or two ago, the great invention required minor ones to bring it to its highest point of effectiveness, and now we have the "Farmer's Favorite Emery Grinder," made by the Wood Manufacturing Co., at Worcester, Mass., which removes all difficulty upon this score, and makes a simple thing of what has heretofore been a burden. The the growth.

emery grinder is made especially for this purpose, and wheel is of the it quality, solid emery, and with ordinary use must last many years. It is so geared as to run with great dens. It ought to be in all, and in speed by the slow motion of a treadle, and the arrangement for holding the knife is such that no effrequent questions we have as to the fort whatever is required—the end details of its management, we transsections being ground with as much fer to our columns the following excase and facility as the middle ones. plicit article from the agricultural As a time and labor saver, just in page of the World: the busiest and hardest season of the year, we heartily recommend it.

We take much comfort in ours, and would be gled to see all farmers are they receive a check, hence great would be glad to see all farmers who care is necessary in transplanting would be glad to see all larmers who own mowers or reapers have one.
Where farmers are so situated as to make it convenient, two or more might join in the purchase of one, and share the expense.

do not let this pressure tempt you to neglect the garden. In all probability it is the richest piece of ground on your farm, and work on it will tell correspondingly. Besides this it contributes directly and very largely to the comfort and pleasure of the every-day table, and should be made to do its best. A man who works hard should be fed with the best vegetables and fruit the earth affords, and these can be had nowhere else so BY THOSE who continue the old satisfactorily as in your own garden. spade-and-rake, square-patch system The feeders of the world should patof gardening you will be advised to ronize their own art, and spread a "tie up your tomato vines to stakes," good table, on the same principle and then will come a long homily that a tailor wears a good coat-it is upon the superiority of this plan, his best advertisement. Let it be over that of "training them in hoops understood that you raise and eat nailed to three stakes," and so on, the best of all the great variety of and so on. That's all very well for vegetables, and for the surplus, if you the town-lot size of garden whose have any, you will not be long in cramped beds constrain a man to finding a market. No man is better carefully consider whether ten entitled to a good liberal table than plants cannot be made to answer as the farmer, and in no other way can well as a dozen. But if the farmer who has acted upon our advice, and laid out his garden "horse-size," and has his tomato plants in a long row, who has been carefully as to be a so much toward having it as by careful attention to the garden. Let it abound in all that is good, from asparagus down through the whole deligious list to color three weeks or works or

#### Then it is His Own Fault.

The poor man's strawberry has not yet arrived. - Sunbury Democrat.

If that be true, it is "the poor man's" own fault, for there is no luxury that grows which can be more easily made his own, by every man who owns or rents five rods of sand. ground, than the strawberry. The first dozen plants can be had at the proper season, for the asking, of any neighbor who happens to be the possessor of a bed, and with these to start with any one may in two years time enjoy the luxury as well as the richest in the land. They will propagate themselves, if only let alone, and with no more skill, experience or care than is called for by a potato patch, will bear abundantly, no matter how "poor" their owner may be Sidney Smith was right when he said: "Doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did :" and we say that while doubtless God right. Apply with whitewash brush, the rich, doubtless He never did, any might have made it exclusively for

We are strong in our belief that the grass or weeds. Rub and scrub the soiling system for keeping cattle, and particularly milk cows, is the proper one, and that it will ultimately prevail in all thickly settled communities, where farming land is high priced. Its partial adoption is already practiced by many farmers who raise small lots of corn for fodder to help out the pasture in the dry times of August and September. For the benefit of such, and we believe the number is rapidly increasing, we quote these valuable sugges-

tions from the Rural New Yorker: A trial of several varieties of sweet A trial of several varieties of sweet corn for fodder for milk cows, the past season, has resulted very successfully. Many good farmers have for years past considered sweet corn fodder to be worth more than that from field corn. The large quantity of sugar contained in sweet corn makes it a highly nutritious food, sugar being as much a nutriment as starch—indeed, it is strongly believed by some physiologists that the starch of food is changed in great part to sugar during digestion and before to sugar during digestion and before assimilation. But it will be found in practice that the most valuable fodder is that which is grown so widely apart that the juices of the stalks are matur ed and the ears are considerably developed before the crop is cut. Small early varieties, planted in May and afterwards, may be gathered in July and August; and the medium late varieties, such as the Triumph, will come in in August and September; while the late Evergreen will last until frost stops

#### Celery Culture.

This most luxurious of all the garden vegetables is rapidly growing in favor among the people, and we now frequently observe it in farmers' garorder to encourage all to cultivate it, and at the same time answer the very

Celery plants, for best results, must rich and thoroughly pulverized. The land best suited to this plant is a deep, FARM work is pressing now, but o not let this pressure tempt you to eglect the garden. In all probabil-nured. Land manured the fall previous makes an excellent hed for celery. ous makes an excellent bed for celery. Fresh manure is injurious, as it induces a rank growth which injures the quali-ty of the stalks, rendering them pithy and flabby in character, a sorry contrast to the crispness of well-grown stems.

If the land is in order where it i gned to finally grow the celery there no objection to transplanting directly from the seed bed to the field providing arrangements can be made for watering and shading the plants at first. As a rule farmers delay the final transplant-ing until July when land previously oc-cupied has been cleared off. If the weather is dry at this season, as it is li-able to be, the plants will require re-peated waterings until they are well established, for celery cannot withstand a drought. Frequent hoeings and weed-ings are also necessary until the final banking up.

The old practice of banking up celery plants as they grow is being gradually abandoned. Many cultivators attribute the rust on celery to the particles of earth which fall in among the stems during the process of hilling when there is dew or rain on the plants. Celery, therefore, in not a few instances. s allowed to grow and spread in all di-rections until such time as banking up s required for bleaching the stalks and cooler, three weeks or more are requir-

Celery is stored for winter markets in Celery is stored for winter markets in pits, trenches, &c., made for the purpose. The plants are set in these as closely as they will stand. Provision is made to keep water from standing in them and the tops are covered to protect the celery from freezing. For family use a small supply of celery already bleached may be stored in the cellar, covered with light garden soil or ready bleached may be stored in the cellar, covered with light garden soil or sand. In bleaching celery be careful not to let it freeze, not to heat it by too close packing and heavy covering, and avoid standing water in the trench.

#### Mulching Newly-Transplanted Trees.

From B. C. Carter, Ohio.

I have found mulching to be of decided benefit to trees of all kinds re-cently transplanted. The mulch, which centi transplanted. The mulch, which should be applied before the ground has had time to become dry, may be of coarse manure, fine shavings, sawdust, spent tan or grass. Grass answers the purpose admirably if it is renewed two or three times during the season. If don't mulch trees after the first severe don't mulch trees after the first season unless there is something wrong with them. As a rule they don't need it.

We have constantly before us a striking evidence of the wisdom of the course Mr. Carter advises, in two the plants I care for. long rows of sugar maples planted this spring. Directly after planting we mulched them lightly with the From D. N. Kern. winter's accumulation of coal ashes, and afterward heavily with half rotted straw. Of the entire number-

#### Pruning Currants.

Last year, about June, I pinched back to two leaves or so, all the young growth on my red current trees. A friend, witnessing the performance, exclaimed, "Now you will not have a currant; the sun will scorch the fruit quite up. Nature has provided the leaves," he followed his plan of leaving all the growth on, and of course I could not change mine. The result was that his ripe fruit was invisible-did not, I believe, furnish two tarts; his bushes were twice as many as mine, and the show of young fruit proportionate. My very large crop ripened splendidly, very long clusters, and each current very large. I have pinched back the gooseberry trees, as the fruit is well set, and it is quite extraordinary how rapidly it wells since. The year before last I let nature have its way, and only had a few miserable gooseberries and currants, although the show of blossom was enormous.

#### Business Habits in Farming.

London Agricultural Gazette.

Those farmers succeed best who, following pretty closely the methods of their district, bring to bear upon them judicious liberality of outlay, punctuality in business, and ability in marketing.

#### How the Parson Broke the Sabbath.

From the New York Independent. On the grave of Parson Williams
The grass is brown and bleached: It is more than fifty winters Since he lived and laughed and preached

But his memory in New England No winter snows can kill; Of his goodness and his drollness Countless legions linger still.

And among those treasured legends
I hold the one as a boon—
On a Sunday afternoon.
How he got in Deacon Crosby's hay

He was midway in a sermon, Most orthodox, on grace,
When a sound of distant thunder
Broke the quiet of the place.

Now the meadow of the Crosbys Lay full within his sight, glanced from out the window Which stood open on his right.

And the green and fragrant haycocks By acres there did stand! Not a meadow like the descon's Far or near in all the land.

Quick and loud the claps of thunder Went rolling through the skies, And the parson saw his deacon Looking out with anxious eyes.

Now, my brethren," called the parson, And called with might and main, We must get in Brother Crosby's hay; 'Tis our duty now most plain!"

And he shut the great red Bible, And tossed his sermon down; Not a man could turn more swiftly Than the parson in that town.

And he ran now to the meadow, With all his strength and speed; And the congregation followed, All bewildered, in his lead.

With a will they worked and shouted, And cleared the fields apace; nd the parson lead the singing, While the sweat rolled down his face.

And it thundered flercer, louder, And dark grew east and west; But the hay was under cover, And the parson had worked best.

And again in pew and pulpit
Their places took, composed;
And the parson preached his sermon
To "fifteenth," where it closed.

#### There is Something in This.

An exchange tells of a farmer who plants, two or three weeks after the crop is put in, a new hill of corn every fifteenth row each way. gives the following explanation as a reason for this: If the weather be-comes dry after the filling time, the silk and tassels both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become season tle, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassels do not recover. Then for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted is then ready to supply silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common in all corn crops, are caused by the want of pollen, and he has known ears to double their size in this

#### When to Apply Liquid Manure.

"There is a time for everything." The time to put on liquid manure is while it rains, and while the plants are full of fresh eagerness for it. The rain does the diluting without any trouble or cost, and diffuses it, too, so well as to give every rootlet a share. Then the rain washes from the leaves any drops of it that could injure them. It is the most economical thing I have done in all this year of grace. It is the quickest, easiest and surest way of securing a development of all the capacities of

#### Harrowing Grain Once More.

In the spring of 1876 I had a four-acre field of rye that looked very poor. I thought I would not get more than ten bushels from the four fifty-eight-all but two are growing acres. On the 24th of April I harthriftily, and even these are still alive and may pull through yet. got fifty bushels of splendid rye, and the clover seed caught well also.

THE Syracuse papers act wisely in giving considerable space to the always interesting discussions of the intelligent gentlemen who constitute the Onondaga County Farmers' Club. At a recent meeting it was agreed that stables generally have too little ventilation; Mr. Geddes declares that under no circumstances should there be a manure vat beneath the floor of a cow stable; feed boxes, it was said, ought always to be kept clean and manure heaps sprinkled with plaster. President Corey expressed the belief that the roots of an acre of clover would reach round the world, and mentioned one that went down 8 feet 3 inches. Arrangements were made for thorough experiments this year with salt as a fertilizer.

PROFESSOR G. E. MORROW Writes to the Western Rural that of sixteen young men who were in one of the agricultural classes last term at the Illinois Industrial University ten have gone home to work on the farm during the Summer. A wholesome combination of "science with prac-

LAZINESS is not the particular sin of the farmer's life, but too little re-flection over the work which he is to perform is his crying evil.

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