BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI-

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and bend it to the "Agricultural Editor of the Democrat, Bellefonte, Penn'u," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

ONE of the after benefits derived from the use of the South Bend Chilled Plow is that the grass is so effectually covered by the jointer attachment that the labor of cultivating the corn crop is materially reduced. This is a consideration by of affairs to the use of the Farmers' no means to be despised.

KENTUCKY farmers "pushed things" during harvest by running their reapers all night, with the aid of relays of men and lanterns attached to the teams. "Binding blades by moonlight and picking peaches by torchlight are old stories, but this thing of keeping time to the music of the whippoorwill with a machine is a novelty."

On another page of this issue will be found one of "Will Carleton's" Farm Ballads, devoted to the "lightning rodder." It is the oftenrepeated caution to farmers not to sign agreements or contracts, or papers of any sort for "traveling agents," or other itinerant strangers, put in readable and amusing jingle, and its "moral" should be well con-

THE relative merits of deep and shallow plowing have been discussed by thinking farmers from time immemorial and probably will be discussed for all time to come without a definite settlement of the question. A correspondent of the Practical Farmer, in a recent number, writes as sensibly on the subject as any one we have ever noticed. We quote extracts from this letter in another column.

This Governor has appointed T.

In Governor has appointed T.

the cattle of the State. Mr. Edge rection are well guarded.

THE tobacco crop seems to be the rage just now. We notice a large increase in the acreage in our own county, and learn from various sowers that the same state of affairs ex- that such prominent Pennsylvania ists in other localities. Even the farmers as Victor E. Piollet, of Connecticut tobacco fields, reported Bradford county, and William. M. long ago as having reached their Holstien, of Montgomery, promptly limits, are increasing in size. A cor- appear in defense of the State Colrespondent from the Connecticut val- lege, or against the scandalous and ley says: "Our farmers are setting untruthful "report" of the investigatout more tobacco this season than ing committee appointed by the last prices.

CALIFORNIA papers are telling a story of a ranchman near Redwood City, in that State, who found a stalk of corn in his oats field, which was bearing oats just as easily and naturally as did the oat-stalks with which it was surrounded. This will do for a variation of the old nonsense about wheat turning to chess. The papers which tell the story are particular to state that "the plant was pulled before the ripening of the oats," and therefore all hope of propagating the novelty may as well be abandoned.

Now is the farmer's "busy season." Work presses hard, and duties crowd thick and fast. Every hour is full of requirements and every minute is appropriated by some demand, even before it reaches us. With all this drain upon our strength, no other duty is so important as that of taking care of ourselves. We repeat last week's advice, "don't overwork." Sleep well and as long as you can; eat well, of the best that can be procured; be moderate; keep papers published in their interests, your mind calm, and your head cool, and the work will go smoother, faster, and in all respects better, and you will come out of the "busy season" without being utterly exhausted.

THE Tri-State Pic-nic of the Grangers for the year is to be held at William's Grove, in Cumberland county, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of August, and those to whose care the arrangements have been committed are laboring hard to make it a great success. Among the new departures are a three day's continuance, instead of one, as heretofore, and an exhibition of agricultural products, implements, &c. R. H. Thomas, editor of the Farmer's Friend, seems to be the moving spirit of the affair.

Our old mower, which has seen eight years of severe service, runs this season lighter and easier and does better work than ever before. We attribute this very desirable state Favorite Emery Grinder, made by the Wood Manufacturing Co., of It leaves the knives with a perfect chine to the minimum; and the laupon to keep them sharp.

AN INDIANA correspondent of the Practical Farmer writes of two flocks of sheep purchased last fall-one of forty common ewes, and the other of thirty-eight grade Cotswolds and carrying enough cattle to consume the Leicesters. The former lot yielded him a profit in six months' time of fifty per cent., and the latter of seventy-seven and one-half per cent. This is an exceptionally good showing, but is valuable as evidence of what returns may be had by an intelligent handling of sheep when unmolested by dogs. Once effectually

THE Governor has appointed T. every other county we have ever J. Edge, Secretary of the State Board seen, treat it as though it was worthof Agriculture, as his deputy, with less. The hogs are, as a rule, sufferfull powers to carry out the provisions ed to roam the public road, a nui- tinguished contemporary, but in place of the law for the prevention of the sance to the community, and prolific of the flint or dent varieties of corn laid down to grass. spread of pleuro-pneumonia among source of waste to their owner, we advise the larger and later varie-And even when they come home ties of sweet corn, such as Stowell's has the benefit of an advisory board, for their feed, the chances are about Evergreen. It can be planted some. From the Scientific Farmer composed of well-qualified men, and even that they will be fed either in what closer, will produce quite as cattle owners may rest in the assur- the road, "near the barn," or enclos- many tons per acre, and because of ance that their interests in this di- ed in some spot which cannot be cul- its saccharine qualities will make a tivated, or where the manure will be much better article of fodder, whethwashed into "the run" by the first er fed in its green state for soiling or shower. Stop this leak, and it will cured for winter use. help to "make farming pay."

> WE NOTICE with great pleasure of the degree of success to which the College has attained, and both have had ample opportunity for knowing whereof they speak; and when they agree in saying that "the real purpose contemplated in the bequest of some million acres of the public domain by the general government, to form an institution for the benefit of agriculture, is being carried out to the letter and in the spirit instigated by the endowment," their statement will be accepted by the intelligent farmers of the State as a complete vindication of the College, and a sufficient refutation of the outrageous 'report" made by St. Clair's committee in its attempt to bespatter one of St. Clair's political enemies.

Pretty Big.

Throughout England and Wales the average product per acre of the best farm and is \$960 annually.—Exchange.

We find the above item floating among our agricultural exchanges, and have seen it in at least one which justly lays claim to respectability. It is a fair sample of the carelessness which makes farmers distrustful of and brings "book-farming" into dis-

More Roots, more stock; more stock, more manure; more manure, more wheat.

Peas and Beans.

As illustrating the value of peas and beans as stock feed, we quote the following estimate of the increase of weight produced by a certain quantity of different sorts of food, from Prof. Tanner, in the West

of Eng	land Journ	ral.			
25 lbs.	milk furnis	h	 1	15.	meat.
100 "	turnips fur	nish	 66	66	44
50 "	potatoes		"	11	6.6
50 11	carrots		 64	66	1.6
9 4	ontmeal		 44	11	4.4
7.1"	barleymeal	furnish	 	**	44
7.411	bread	11		11	66
7.44	flour	11	 "	66	11
3.511	peas	11	 66	44	4.6
3.8"	beans	**		"	"

Rewards for Their Labor.

From the Connecticut Farmer.

Our farmers do not try to tell how many acres they can get under the plow, but rather take good care of smaller fields and have excellent crops to reward them for

This furnishes the text for a good and long agricultural sermon, but Worcester, Mass., and of which we want of space and time prevent us made mention a week or two ago. from writing it now. Besides, the same sort have been produced edge, and a perfect bevel, reducing through the agricultural press, time the power required to drive the ma- and again, and perhaps this succinct statement of the truth will prove as bor of grinding them is so lengthen- effective as a long lecture would. Let ed that the men are easily prevailed us study it well, and if possible, bring it into practice.

Corn as a Soiling Crop.

From the Live Stock Journal.

We believe in making a full use of grass produces in an average season. If this be done, however, and the season should prove a dry one, there will be need for additional food. All things considered we believe green corn furnishes such food to the best advantage. It is not the highest type of cattle food, but the quantity produced is so very large, that this fully makes up for what-

ever lack there may be in quality.

In our observation and experience, planting either flint or the smaller dent

corn may be planted at intervals com

In the main we agree with our dis-

Manuring for Corn.

Dr. Sturtevant, of the Scientific Farmer, is devoting a very large proportion of his time and talents to the study of the corn crop, and gives the public the benefit of his conclusions through the columns of the Farmer. We find the following in the June

With reference to manuring, be it for several years past." Look out legislature. Both of the gentlemen remembered that the corn plants feed mainly in the surface layers, where there is warmth and moisture. Therefore it is wise to keep the manure near the surface. We always practise spreading manure or fertilizer on the surface and brushing in with a light harrow or a brush. Implements of the Thomas Smoothing Harrow pattern are just the thing. We can hardly imagine circumstances under good farming when the manure should be ploughed under deeply, although in other climates such deeply, although in other climates such the manure should be ploughed under deeply, although in other climates such may exist. It is usually profitable to use a little superphosphate, applied in the hill or at the first hoeing as is thought best, no matter what the other manuring, as we have seen that superphosphate has a physiological influence on the plant, tending to the development of fibrous, feeding, coronal roots, and the phosphate thus serves a double purpose,—a plantfood and a provider. and the phosphate thus serves a double purpose,—a plant-food and a provider of food; for giving additional roots to the plant serves to enable the plant to appropriate more food than it otherwise would. Beware of over-manuring the corn plant. The quantity to be used must be determined in part by ideas of economy, in part by the aftertreatment of the crop. Too great a dose of manure, without culitivation, will give many unmerchantable ears; the same manure, with frequent deep root-pruning, will give a large crop of the same manure, with frequent deep root-pruning, will give a large crop of merchantable ears. Neither poverty nor riches,—the just mean; sufficient, but not wasteful extravagance; enough and not too little, for the needs of the plant; neither improvidence nor waste, but provident forethought and judicious application.

Keep Them Eating.

The great point in raising chickens is to keep them eating all the time, or, at any rate, to keep their digestive organs continually well supplied. "Short commons" are not economical in chicken-raising.

Deep or Shallow Plowing.

To start with, I will lay down this proposition, that there can be no defirule laid down as to the depth land should be plowed to make the best returns in crops. This proposition I believe no one can controvert after the question has been thoroughly discussed and all the light brought to bear on it that can be. The depth of plowing must be governed by the depth of the soil that is plowed, except on land where the soil is deeper than it is practicable or desirable to plow. Some soils are two feet or more deep, and as rich at the bottom as on top. Such soils if plowed to the bottom would last much longer and stand the drouth and wet better. and produce better crops. This all will agree to. Again, some lands have thin soil, say five inches in depth and a clay hardpan subsoil that contains no more fertility than the same amount of pounded brick, and to plow this kind of land ten inches deep would almost produce a failure in the crop and impoverish the soil just fifty per cent., and good judgment would teach no man to plow such land but five inches deep, except under such conditions as will presently speak of. The old adage, "plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you'll have corn to sell, eat and keep," won't apply to all kinds of land. Now if a man has land with a soil but five inches deep and has the manure to make it rich if plowed ten inches deep, then put the plow down ten inches. Under these con-ditions it would show good judgment to plow ten inches deep, for nobody will deny that a deep soil is better than a shallow one, although it is not always desirable or practicable to plow deep for all kinds of crops under all circumstances. *

Now, I am not an advocate of shallow plowing, by any means. Neither am I an advocate of deep plowing without the conditions will admit of it. But I believe in using judgment and varying the depth of plowing according to the varying depths of the soil. Yet if the depth of the soil will admit, I would make it a rule to plow deep, but exceptions would occur. For instance, in plowing for corn I would plow but six inches deep, even if the soil was equally rich twelve inches deep, for the reason that corn will make a better growth and better yield when the roots can reach the rotting sod than it would if the sod was buried twelve inches deep where the root could not reach. But if I was to raise corn on the same land the succeeding year I would plow much deeper. ternate plowing deep and shallow could not be called skimming, for I would plow deep for every crop after

Combine Theory with Practice.

the first corn crop until the land was

It is an ignorant man who despises theory. It is a self-sufficient man who despises practice. It is advance and progress to recognize theory and prac tice, giving each the due weight, without undue exaltation of either. Some of our editors should go to school or college; others should hire out on the farm. Very few could run a farm profitably on their own teachings. The man who sits under a tree in the shade, and wonders why the weeds grow, is more to be admired than he who pounds the end of a log because some wit has told him so to do. But what has either to do with the right farm practice? He who plans and executes is the admirable farmer, and whether the planning or execution is to have the more prominent position, depends upon the work and the

Give the Chickens Milk.

At this season milk is plenty and no better use of surplus milk can be made than to feed it to the poultry. Some of our readers may begin to think this a pet crochet or theory with us, as we refer to it so often. Well, suppose it is, what of that The doctrine is good, as any one will find who tries it. Our method is to scald sour milk, mix bran, or corn and oats chopped together, or both with it and pour into troughs, and let the poultry have as much as they will eat. But little corn should be put into this slop except at fattening time. One bushel of corn to three of oats is enough, and then this should be mixed with an equal weight of good, sweet, wheat bran. A slop made with this and scalded sour milk is as good poultry feed as any one

Little Things Help Out.

From the Practical Fart

Attention to the little things about the farm, as in any other business, is what increases the profits. Plenty of eggs, a few chickens, a few calves, a colt or two help out wonderfully. If some of the perquisites arising are given to the children for the care bestowed, they will cheerfully help in the garden, and thus another important item is added to the well being of the family.

THE peach crop promises to be short in many of the Western States, but large on the Delaware peninsula.

GRASSHOPPERS have put in an appearance in Minnesota.

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1.57 a. M. Leares Snow Shoe 2.42 p. M., arrives in Bellefonte 1.12 p. M. Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. M., arrives at Snow Shoe DANIEL RHOADS, General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL-EASTWARD, Exp. Mail Arrive at Tyrone Leave.... Leave East Tyrone Leave... Vail Baid Eagle Hannah Port Matilda

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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