

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.

E. P. ROE, who writes the entertaining and instructive papers on Small Fruits for Scribner's, says that "to people who live in the country, small fruits are like heaven—objects of universal desire and very general neglect." This establishes Mr. Roe's reputation as a clear and careful observer, even if it is "putting it a little strong."

A LIBERAL pile of pure, coarse sand in the cellar, with which to cover roots, fruits and most vegetables, should have been provided in the pleasant weather of the early fall. It is not yet too late in many localities, to secure it, and it will well pay for the trouble. Almost all roots or fruits will keep better in sand than in any other way, provided the sand be pure and dry, and the cellar cool enough.

BEFORE many weeks the ice crop will be ready for harvest, and we should be prepared for it. An exceedingly cheap structure, large enough to hold ten or a dozen two-horse loads, will be sufficient for the ordinary uses of a farm; and the filling of it will occupy but two or three of the comparatively leisure days of winter, and will be more of a frolic than anything else. These small outlays of time and labor will be many times repaid by the comfort to be found in a plentiful supply of ice next summer. Better build the ice house now, and have it ready. We built one eight years ago at an expense of between ten and eleven dollars, which has answered our every purpose, and is yet in good condition for the coming season.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia Record suggests that where it is inconvenient to have corn ground for cattle feed, the next best way is to mix the shelled corn with short-cut corn stalks, dampen the mass, and let it remain for a few hours, when the cattle will eat corn and stalks together, and masticate the corn much better than when fed on the cob. Another advantage claimed is that when fed in this way, the corn will be raised with the cud and re-masticated, which does not occur when the corn is fed alone. There seems to be some plausibility in this, but we are sure that the advantage gained by grinding corn and cob together, as can easily be done now on the small and cheap mills made specially for farmers use, and then mixing it with the chopped stalks or hay, or straw, would much more than repay the expense and trouble. We shall probably have more to say on this subject at an early day.

At the regular meeting of the Elmira Farmers' club, held Nov., 15, reports of experiments conducted in the past season with the purpose of determining the value of various commercial fertilizers were submitted. With a single exception, none of the tests made showed any appreciable benefit arising from the use of this class of fertilizers, but the members seemed to agree that the unusual dryness of the season should be held responsible for the failures and that they were not going to give it up at this, but would "try again." President Hoffman very sensibly said: "We must not regard any test made in a single year with fertilizers as conclusive. They must be conducted through a series of years—at least two—before we can be assured what results attend their use. With our present knowledge we can hardly make intelligent guesses about the value of the various fertilizers offered in the markets, when applied to our soils. I propose to continue until I can reach something like definite knowledge, although the tests I shall make will be conducted on a small scale."

"GUILT-EDGED" butter is a little difficult to secure at this time of the year, even with the best of care in feeding the cows and manipulating the cream. So far as sweetness and flavor are concerned, the butter may equal that made in June or October, but if it be white and lardy in appearance it does not seem so good, and will not sell so well, as if of the orthodox dandelion color. This may be easily secured by the judicious use of the Perfected Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., at Burlington, Vt. We are aware of the prejudice which exists against the use of coloring matter in butter, but we know from extended experience that there is no reason for objection to the use of this. We use it ourselves, constantly. It is odorless and tasteless, and its only effect upon the butter is to bring its color to the desired point, and, perhaps, add slightly to its keeping qualities.

The True Use of Commercial Fertilizers. E. P. Roe, one of the noted horticulturists of the country, is contributing a series of papers to Scribner, under the title of "Success with Small Fruits," which contain many gems of agricultural wisdom outside of the special subject of which he treats. We quote one below which should be read by every farmer in the land:

As practically employed, I regard quick, stimulating manures, like guano, very injurious to light soils. I believe them to be the curse of the South. They are used "to make a crop," as it is termed; and they do make it for a few years, but to the utter impoverishment of the land.

And yet, by the aid of these stimulating commercial fertilizers, the poorest and thinnest soil can be made to produce fine strawberries, if sufficient moisture can be maintained. Just as a physician can rally an exhausted man to a condition in which he can take and be strengthened by food, so land too poor and light to sprout a pea, can be stimulated into producing a meager green crop of some kind, which, plowed under, will enable the land to produce a second heavier burden. This, in turn placed in the soil, will begin to give a suggestion of fertility. Thus poor or exhausted soil can be made, by several years of skillful management, to convalesce slowly into strength.

Milking. From the American Dairyman.

The faster and more gentle a cow is milked, the greater will be the amount given. Slow milkers always gradually dry up a cow, and for the reason that if the milk be not drawn about as fast as it is given down it will subsequently be withheld, and that withheld is as a matter of course what is known as the strippings, in fact the upper surface of the milk in the udder. Many milkers draw the milk with a strong downward pull, in fact with a jerk. This should never be allowed; it irritates the cow, and injures the bag. Fill the teat and with a firm pressure of the last three fingers empty it, drawing slightly on the teat and udder at the same time; so proceed alternately with each hand until the milk supply is exhausted. Many milkers get the habit of slow milking because steady, firm, quick milking tires the fingers and wrists, until by practice the muscles get used to the work. Until this use comes naturally the individual should only milk such a number as he can without severe cramping of the hands; what are milked should be milked fast, increasing the number till there is no tiring whatever. Five minutes is about the limit that should be allowed for milking a cow. There is another thing well worthy of being remembered. Cows should be milked as nearly at a given hour morning and evening as possible, undue distention of the udder is always injurious.

Plants in Window Gardens. S. O. J., in Land and Home.

Many amateur window gardeners have little success in growing plants, because, although they water them daily, and keep the earth in the pots well stirred up, they pay no attention to the cleanliness of the leaves.

Plants breathe through the minute pores of their leaves, and if the surface is clogged with dust their breathing is impeded. And as plants also perspire through their leaves, the dust prevents that necessary operation; and if breathing and perspiration is interrupted by the accumulation of dust or other matter upon the leaves and branches, their growth is checked and health impaired. Wipe off the leaves of your calla or geraniums with a soft handkerchief, and see what a streak of dirt is left upon it; and then you will learn how essential for their luxuriant growth is a weekly shower-bath, or a wiping of the leaves with a wet sponge.

In the kitchen sink a good many plants can be easily showered at one time, and then left to dry before they are returned to their places.

THE HAPPY OLD FARMER.

When winter gives notice he's coming quite near With cold frosts mornings and skies blue and clear, And the leaves drop forsaken, and the birds fly away To that bright sunny clime where warm breezes stay; When the wind sadly sighs through the old maple trees, And the hearth, all aglow, gives its warmth far and near, There's none so contented, so hearty and hale, As the happy old farmer who lives in the vale.

The harvest is gathered and garnered for use, He's thankful that nature has been so profuse, The corn is all husked and stored in the shed, And the stock round cattle are getting fed; He's kind to his neighbors, he's good to his poor, And no beggar was ever turned away from his door; For he acts what he preaches and says it is true, As you do unto others they'll do unto you; O there's none so contented, so hearty and hale, As the happy old farmer who lives in the vale.

Neatness in Farming. From the Western Rural.

Nothing gives evidence of thrift and enterprise in farming better than keeping everything in order. There are times when even the most painstaking men are compelled to let things go somewhat at loose ends, but upon the first occasion of spare time and due diligence thereafter, the wanted appearance of things about the premises should be looked after.

At the cost of a little time and labor, when required, the appearance of an untidy farm may be so improved as to add considerable to its value, and the price obtained in the event of its sale. The contrast between neat and slovenly kept farms represents more in a pecuniary point of view, very often, than is supposed. Take a farm which, by its appearance, shows clear culture, from which stumps and bushes have been removed, the buildings kept in repair, the fences and gates in order, the rubbish kept from the roadside, and fence corners, the tools housed when not in use, and the stock exhibiting evidence of good care and attention, and in the event of its purchase, it will bring relatively much more than one equally fertile, but kept in a slovenly way. Weedy fields, tumble-down fences, gates out of repair, implements scattered about the farm where they were used last, rubbish everywhere, and inferior looking stock, take from a farm naturally fertile a good round sum in the event of a sale.

Fattening Chickens for the Table. From the Farmer's Friend.

The three prime rules to be observed are, sound and various food, warmth and cleanliness. There is nothing that a fattening fowl grows so fastidious about as his water. If water any way foul be offered him, he will not drink it, but sulk with his food, and pine, and you all the while wondering the reason why. Keep them separate, allowing to each bird as much as you can spare; spread the ground with sharp, sandy gravel, taking care that they are not disturbed. In addition to their regular diet of good corn, make them a cake of ground oats or beans, brown sugar, milk and mutton suet. Let the cake lie till it is stale, then crumble it, and give each bird a gill-measure-full morning and evening. No entire grain should be given to fowls during the time they are fattening; indeed, the secret of success lies in supplying them with nutritious food without stint, and in such a form that their digestive mills shall find no difficulty in grinding it.

Jersey Milk Yield. Mr. W. C. Rutherford, of Waddington, N. Y., reports the yield of his Jersey cow, Nellie, for three years as below:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Milk Yield (lbs.). 1876: 5,225 lbs. milk, which made 268 lbs. butter. 1877: 6,040 " " " 291 " " 1878: 6,835 " " " 326 " "

This is 15.3 lbs. of milk to a pound of butter, and an average yield of 2900 quarts a year. The yield of his entire herd is also given in the Am. Dairymen's Association 14th Report, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Average Yield (lbs.). In 1876 an average of 4,640 lbs. In 1877 " " " 4,292 " " In 1878 " " " 4,814 " "

A most excellent milk showing for any breed, and far in excess of what may be considered a native herd, although perhaps to be equalled by native herds highly graded.

Eggs for Winter Use. From the American Stockman.

It is a foolish plan to be seeking the best methods for putting down eggs for the winter use. This used to be one of the first tests of thrifty housekeeping. But it is better and just as easy to have hens to lay all the year around. If hens have a warm house and enough to eat, and of the right kind, they will lay in winter as well as in summer. Farmers always expect to feed some grain to the fowls, then if they would save all of the waste meat and scraps that accumulate from the table, and feed it to the hens in winter they would be repaid in fresh eggs. It is also a good plan to hatch out some early and some late chickens, as in that way the late ones will be laying when the older ones want to set.

Among Our Contemporaries.

Home and Farm is the title of an interesting and unusually good paper published by Avery & Sons, at Louisville, Ky. As a representative of southern agricultural journalism it is always welcomed to our table. Its price is but fifty cents per year, and it is well worth the money.

No man in the country is better fitted to edit a fruit journal than A. M. Purdy, of Pafnyra, N. Y. He owns, lives upon and superintends in person a farm of 130 acres, devoted exclusively to fruit-growing. His shipments of strawberries alone sometimes reach as high as one thousand bushels per year, with other fruits—large and small—in proportion. His Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener, published at \$1.00 per year, is an epitome, not only of his own experience, but of all that is good and trustworthy in horticultural subjects from his large exchange list. The dollar charged for a year's subscription to the Recorder would be a judicious investment for any man who owns a square rod of ground.

Newspapers, like nations, have a historical existence. They "go to and fro" in the world and exert a powerful influence. Tribes and individuals far removed from hearing what is transpiring among men are always ignorant and degraded. That person who uses means to obtain a record of passing events always improves and advances in knowledge; the man who is dead to such influences is dead to his own best interests. Well did the old Greeks know the value of obtaining new information. When voyagers and travelers came to their ports and cities they were taken to their public marts and requested to recite an account of what they had seen and heard abroad. The influence of this custom, before the art of printing was discovered, was like that of our modern newspaper; it tended to excite the people, and lead them to achieve reputation in all that was held worthy of being distinguished.

As attainments in the useful arts make men distinguished and nations great, we solicit the aid of our readers in extending the circulation of a paper devoted to disseminating such information among the people as is useful and elevating. We urge our friends to give us their assistance in presenting the claims of the Scientific American to their acquaintances. We have no doubt but there are a great many farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and others who would become subscribers were the paper brought to their notice, and its character and advantages pointed out by those who know it well. Years ago, when engaged in mechanics and manufacturing, we read it because it contained much that afforded aid in our business; now that we are engaged in farming, we read it as eagerly, as regularly and as profitably, because, notwithstanding its severely technical name, it devotes a very large portion of its space to the publication of the most interesting and valuable agricultural matter.

Agricultural Amusement.

Uncle Sam, says a correspondent of a farm newspaper, gives but \$204,000 for agricultural amusements, while Prussia pays \$2,612,000 and France \$10,000,000. "Now our agricultural voters are 72 per cent. of the whole, and if possessed of equal intelligence and zeal in the interests of their business with the manufacturers, mechanics, and professional men, we should soon solve the cause of hard times and find a remedy." "Whoa!—old mare—if you are going to get on I'm going to get off," as the fellow said. When farmers begin to talk of appropriations for agriculture, it is a sign the old mare has caught her foot in the stirrup, and politicians may as well take the hint and dismount.

The American Swine Trade.

An English periodical says: "It does not follow that the trade in live hogs between the United States and Britain has received a death-blow. On the contrary, it only needs facilities for slaughtering, and a thorough organization of the means for distributing the meat and offal, to render the trade almost as profitable as if the animal was allowed to go inland alive. In fact, the market for the waste and inferior products of the hog is so much better in England than Chicago, that we question if Liverpool might not be supplied with Western hogs, and made a great centre of the packing trade."

If it pays to purchase costly agricultural implements, it certainly pays to take care of them, now that they are to be laid by for a six months. The time to care for all farm tools is now. Put them in complete order that they may be ready for use when needed in the spring, and time presses. This is a trite advice, readers, but we all stand in need of it.—Rural New Yorker.

"Pedigree first, the animal afterward," is the rule which a celebrated English breeder gives as governing his selection of breeding animals. But he adds: "Unless both are good I do not purchase or use the animals."

MILK sold in the thirteenth century in England for two cents per gallon. Civilization has advanced the price to forty cents.

MANY wise things have been said concerning the cause of this return of prosperity. But it is enough for us common people to remember that when the farmers leave their fields and go into the villages and cities to make money, hard times are sure to come. That is just what happened fifteen years ago. We all became middlemen and expected somehow to get along. One of the most encouraging facts that has come to light this year, both East and West, is the vast increased acreage in many of the staple crops. To be sure, there are many other considerations in this complicated problem of renewed prosperity, but they all at length find root in agriculture. The historians tell us that in reality it was not the northern tribes that finally toppled over the great fabric of the Roman Empire, but the total ruin of its agriculture caused by the importation of grains and farm produce from the provinces, and the feeding of the demoralized populace from the public stores. A healthy and prosperous

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agriculture always means a prosperous nation, and unploughed lands is but another name for bankruptcy.—Land and Home, A BICYCLIST declares that he has churned butter while riding his bicycle. He states that at the end of a run the milk he carried in his can-teen, which hung from his machine, had several lumps of butter swimming in it.

"The importance of using purebred males for the purpose of speedily improving the live stock of the country, and consequently increasing its value, cannot be too strongly impressed upon our farmers and stockmen."

MORE wheat grading No. 1 has been raised in Minnesota this season than for many years past. The acreage for next year is to be largely increased.

For hog lice give sulphur in food, and apply coal oil externally.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Table with columns: Line, Direction, Time. 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