

EVERY FARMER IN HIS ANNUAL EXPERIENCE discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, Belleville, 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.

SPRING mud is apt to start "foul hoof" among the neat cattle, and if allowed to get ahead it proves troublesome to the owner, as well as exceedingly painful to the patient. A couple of cases occurred in our own yard a few days since, but prompt treatment with a mixture of pine tar, carbolic acid, and sulphur, after thorough cleansing, showed its good effects immediately, and effected a complete cure in four days.

It is with extreme regret that we learn of the failure of *Land and Home*, a farm journal whose advent in the agricultural periodical world we announced less than a year ago. In mentioning its demise we would very much like to quote "The good die young." if it were not for fear that some of our old and substantial contemporaries would feel themselves called upon — though never so unwarrantably — to think that to them we apply "But those whose trees are dry as summer's dust burn to the socket." The publishers assign "lack of capital" as their reason for the failure, and it must have been this, for really we could discern no "lack" in the paper itself. Its corps of writers were of the very cream of the country. It was conducted with surprising originality and ability. Its mechanical execution was simply perfect. For his financial losses we tender our condolences to its enterprising editor and publisher, Mr. Libby, but out chief regrets go to its readers, who are the chief losers.

THE DEMOCRAT acknowledges the receipt, by mail, of a small package of choice plants from Mr. J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, Monmouth county, N. J. Among them are the Sharpless Strawberry and Cuthbert Raspberry, regarding which so many good things are being said by eminent horticulturists. Mr. Lovett's method of packing plants for shipment by mail, in damp moss and oiled paper, seems to be as near perfect as may be, as, after their long trip, ours arrived in as good condition as though they had been just taken out of the ground.

Mr. Joseph Harris, of Rochester, N. Y., has also placed us under obligations for a package of his well-known "Moreton Farm" seeds. We have already had occasion to speak of the good qualities of Mr. Harris' seeds, which we have heretofore proven, by personal use, to be always fresh and reliable.

MESSRS. H. J. BAKER & BRO., of New York, send us their circular of Forrester's complete manures, and call our attention particularly to that made expressly for the potato crop. While we believe that no chemical fertilizers can ever be used successfully as substitutes for well-made and well-kept stable manure, from properly fed animals, we do think that this, used as *land manure*, may be profitably supplemented, in many cases, by these, as special crop manures. There is but little danger of our manuring too much, if we use all the special fertilizers we can afford to buy. Among the palpable advantages to be gained by the use of good commercial fertilizers would be absence of weed seeds; economy of transportation and application, by reason of their concentrated strength; and prompt returns, because, being finely ground and in soluble form, they are immediately available. The subject is well worthy the attention of progressive farmers, and is receiving it very largely. Possibly we shall make some experiments in this direction during the coming season, and if so, will give the DEMOCRAT's readers the benefit of them.

Since writing the above paragraph, the *American Agriculturist* for April has appeared, devoting nearly one page to a very interesting tabulated statement of the results of field experiments with fertilizers in 1878 and 1879, and the remainder of this page and the whole of another in explaining the details of a continuation of these experiments for the coming year. These experiments were begun

under the auspices of the *Agriculturist* in 1878, continued last year, and will be continued this. They are not made by persons connected with the paper, nor by those interested in selling the fertilizers, but by any farmers, anywhere, who see proper to undertake them, upon a plan proposed by the *Agriculturist*, and under arrangements made by its publishers with several leading houses, to furnish sets of bags of different fertilizers for this purpose at cost. The firm of H. J. Baker and Bro., whom we mentioned above, are one of the firms with whom this arrangement has been made. In another column we quote a portion of the *Agriculturist*'s article to show the reasons it gives for proposing these experiments, and suggest that any who are interested in the matter send to 245 Broadway, New York, for a copy of the April number.

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Catalogues, &c., Received.

Messrs. A. D. Cowan & Co., of 114 Chambers street, New York, have favored us with their seed catalogue and price list. This is a new firm, the individual members of which have had extensive experience as seedsmen and market gardeners, and are, therefore, well qualified to properly conduct the business. They seem to start out fully impressed with the importance of sending only fresh and genuine seeds, and as a new and very advantageous item in the business, propose sending samples of staple seeds free of charge, thus allowing an opportunity of testing their germinating powers before buying.

Experiments in Pig-Feeding.

INDIAN MEAL A VALUABLE PART OF THE RATION—GOOD MATERIAL WASTED IN COBS. From the New York Tribune.

Mr. J. W. Sanborn has published the results of his third annual series of experiments at the New Hampshire College Farm on the relative value of corn and cob meal, clear Indian meal and middlings fed with skim milk to pigs. The following table exhibits the cost in cents per pound of growth produced by the meal in each of the three periods during which the experiment was continued:

	First period.	Second period.	Third period.
Corn and cob meal	24	24	42
Clear Indian meal	20	41	42
Middlings	25	23	42
Corn meal and middlings	26	34	35

In the third period the trial of corn and cob meal was, for necessary reasons, discontinued. Mr. Sanborn states that this is the first time in the course of three years' experiments that the increase on middlings alone has been greater than on corn meal and middlings, and that the average of his results for the three years has shown that middlings is nearly 9 per cent. more valuable than Indian meal, and that it is 15 per cent. better than Western meal; and that the difference in favor of middlings is much larger still, if the greater value of the manure is taken into account. With regard to this comparison of Eastern and Western meal, we may remind our readers of the fact recently set forth in *The Tribune* that so far as chemical composition goes there is practically no difference between Eastern and Western corn; and if Eastern meal is found in practice to be so much better than Western it must be simply because it is cleaner.

In these experiments Mr. Sanborn allowed, on the basis of results of previous experiments, one pound of the increase in the first period for every twelve quarts of milk, and for every sixteen quarts in the second period. This subtraction being made there was left the following increase in pounds for every hundred pounds of grain:

	First period.	Second period.	Third period.
Corn and cob meal	33.6	23.5	29.0
Clear Indian meal	32.9	24.6	25.5
Middlings	48.1	26.6	25.5
Corn meal and middlings	28.9	29.4	25.5

In the fourth period the three lots of pigs were fed on corn meal alone, and gained nearly 23 pounds on 100 of grain. If we consider how much material is annually thrown away in the cobs of the vast corn crops of this country, the highly favorable showing for cob meal in these experiments acquires a new significance. Almost as good results as these were obtained by a Farmers' Club committee in Connecticut in some feeding experiments that were continued a little over two months; 100 pounds of corn meal yielding 23 pounds of increase, and 100 pounds of corn-and-cob meal 21.6 pounds; a lot of pigs that were at the same time fed with whole corn produced but 18.5 pounds on 100 of grain. Mr. Sanborn's pigs had a better ration in the additional milk, and therefore thrived better than the Connecticut pigs.

About ten years ago Dr. Miles performed a series of experiments on feeding corn meal alone to pigs, and in five series of experiments, each extending through three or four periods of growth, the average increase on 100 pounds of meal was 23, 21.1, 20.7, 23.3 and 22 pounds respectively. It is interesting to see how the increase in weight that can be produced by a pig on corn meal diet runs up to about the same figure in all these experiments. The better results obtained by Mr. Sanborn with corn meal and milk, especially in the early stages of growth, simply confirm what everybody knows that exclusive corn meal feeding is not the most judicious feeding. In a series of experiments by Laws and Gilbert, made several years ago, the pigs that were confined to corn meal became diseased, as shown by swellings on the neck; but by allowing them to have as much as they wanted of a mixture of fine coal ashes, salt and bone meal, they were cured, and at the termination of the experiment one of these pigs gave the finest carcass out of the whole lot of 43. In these experiments, with pigs of a common breed, the following results, among others, were obtained, including some of the poorest, and the best:

	Yielded lbs. increase.
100 lbs. of a mixture of 19 parts Indian meal, 23.5 parts bran, 14 parts Indian meal, 14 parts bran, 8 1/2 parts bran and lentil meal	17.6
Corn meal alone	20.4
14 parts Indian meal, 62 parts bran and lentil meal	21.3
44.5 parts Indian meal, and 14 parts bran	21.3
37 parts Indian meal, 14 parts bran and lentil meal	22.2

The bean and lentil meal would probably resemble pea meal in feed-

ing value. In all the rations in which Indian meal predominated in these experiments, the yield was at least 20 pounds per 100 of food.

From the result of a very extensive series of experiments on feeding swine by Heiden and others in Germany, with various grains, potatoes and sour milk, the following conclusions were deduced: Barley or Indian meal, together with about five quarts of milk per day, makes most excellent food for pigs; the best effect of the barley shows itself up to the age of five months, while that of Indian meal continues till the seventh month. After this age a better result is obtained by the use of potatoes with the grain and milk, therefore they would begin with barley, for which at the sixth month they would substitute Indian meal, and at the eighth month would add potatoes. All careful experiments with Indian meal, therefore, go to confirm the general opinion of farmers that it is a valuable part of the ration for pigs; they show that there is economy in using the cob with the grain, and further, that it is poor economy to feed Indian meal alone. And it is quite likely that further experiments with unground grain will confirm the single result obtained in Connecticut of smaller returns than with corn-and-cob meal.

Important to Every Farmer.

A KEY TO VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE PLACED WITHIN REACH OF ALL. From the *American Agriculturist* for April.

All the talk about "Progressive Farming," "Improved Agriculture," "Science Applied to Farming," has two objects; the increase of the farmer's knowledge and of his crops. If a farmer must invest \$19 to get \$20 of increase from a field, it is poor science, and poor farming; but if by investing \$5 on a field the increased crops brings him \$20.00, then "Science Applied to Farming" pays, and it pays him to know the reason why. There are some settled points in agriculture. Among these are: 1. All soils, excepting of course the virgin ones of the newer States, for profitable culture must be manured. 2. The larger the crop upon an acre, the cheaper per bushel, ton, etc., should that crop be raised. 3. In our ordinary farming no farmer makes all the manure that he could profitably use upon his farm. 4. The main value of manure (stable or barn yard) depends upon certain constituents, and these may be had in other forms; in artificial or chemical fertilizers. 5. All soils do not alike need the same fertilizers. 6. It is a well established fact that while it will pay the farmer to buy the fertilizers his soil needs, it is a waste of money to buy and apply to his soil, constituents of which it already has enough. The question will naturally follow—how can we find out what the soil needs? It is to help every farmer to answer these questions: "What does my soil need?" "What fertilizer can I buy that will pay a profit in crops?" that the *American Agriculturist* experiments were instituted. These experiments were begun in 1878, and were continued last year. Several results were given last month, and this month we present on page 136, in a tabulated form, any array of facts that will convince the most sceptical that the right fertilizers in the right place will pay. And not only pay, but the profit on the investment is often such as to help answer the vexed question: "Will Farming Pay?" These results were obtained by just such men as you, "Farmer A," or you, "Farmer B," on just such farms as yours, and by just such means as are within your reach. These men are farmers, like yourselves.

Now there are thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of just such men as these all over the country; every township, every neighborhood, has one or more readers of the *American Agriculturist*, who would have the same knowledge of their own fields that these farmers have of their soils. If these farmers knew that it would pay to buy Potash, or Phosphoric Acid, or Nitrogen, they would buy it, but they cannot afford to run many risks. It is evident that every one of these experimenting farmers now knows better, to a certain extent, just what he wants and does not want to put upon his land this year. Not a farmer who reads this but would gladly give \$5 or \$10 to know as to his farm what these people know as to theirs. There is no way in which the information can be had so cheaply and so certainly as that by which these farmers acquired it. They asked the soil, and the soil responded. The questions were in the bags of the *American Agriculturist* Fertilizer Experiments.

COAL ashes are good for cold, hard clay or loam land, and there is no better mulching for young trees and shrubbery for retaining moisture and repelling insects. They benefit the land but are rather drying to light land when mixed in quantities with the soil.

BEFORE the raspberries begin to leave out be sure and clear out the old dead stalks that fruited last year.

It has been proved repeatedly, that one acre of good green fodder will feed two cows through the summer.

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Additional Law Judge—Hon. JOHN H. OVENS, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—HON. SANCILL FRANCE, JOHN DIVEN.
Probationary—J. GUYDEN HARPER.
Recorder of Wills and CTR. OF O. C.—E. W. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—WILLIAM A. TORLES.
District Attorney—DAVID A. FORENEY.
Sheriff—JOHN SPANGLER.
Treasurer—HENRY YEALOCK.
County Surveyors—JOSEPH DEVLING.
Coroner—T. JOSEPH ADAMS.
County Commissioners—ANDREW GREIG, GEO. SWAB, JACOB DONALE.
Clerk of County Commissioners—HENRY BECK.
Attorney for County Commissioners—C. M. BOWEN.
Janitor of the Court House—BASTIN GALBRAITH.
County Auditors—JAMES T. STEWART, GEORGE R. WILKINS, THOMAS R. JAMISON.
Jury Commissioners—WEDNESDAY 7 1/2 P. M. Sheriff, Surveyor of Public Schools—Prof. HEVY MITER.
Notaries Public—EVAN M. BLANCHARD, W. W. POTTER, R. C. CHESTERMAN, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and foot of Howard streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. School, 2 1/2 P. M. in the Wigwag, northeast corner of Spring and Lamb. Pastor, Rev. William Laurie; residence, Spring street, south of Methodist church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 2:30 P. M. in basement of church. Pastor, Rev. A. D. YOUNG; residence, Curtin street, west of Spring.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Fern. Services, Sunday 8 and 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.; all other days, 7:30 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. J. O'Brien; residence, south side of Bishop between Allegheny and Fern.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL, Situated southwest corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Wednesday services 7 1/2 P. M. and Sunday school, Sunday 2 P. M. in basement of church. Rector, Rev. John Hewitt; residence on Lamb street near Episcopal church.

LUTHERAN, Situated southwest corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday in Lecture room of church. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Pastor, Rev. Samuel E. Furst; residence, at Paragon, High Street, next the church.

GERMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner of Linn and Spring streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Pastor, Rev. J. F. DeLong. Sunday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church.

UNITED BRETHREN, Situated corner South High and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Pastor, J. M. Smith; Post-office address, Bellefonte.

AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south end of High street. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday-school in church at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. John M. Palmer; residence, Thomas street.

FRIENDS, Situated end of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M., Wednesday 11 A. M.

Y. M. C. A., Prayer-meetings are held every Sunday at 4 A. M. every Friday at 7 1/2 P. M. in the room of the Association above the Post Office. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday in each month at 4 P. M. Room open every night from 6 to 9 P. M.

THE LADIES TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Loggia Home House, Thursday, at 8 P. M.

CENTENIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Regular meeting each Tuesday at 7 P. M. in their rooms in Humes' building, on Allegheny street.

BELLEVILLE & SNOW SHOE

R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7:30 A. M., arrives in Belleville 9:20 A. M.
Leaves Belleville 10:20 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11:57 A. M.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2:42 P. M., arrives in Belleville 4:12 P. M.
Leaves Belleville 4:55 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6:27 P. M.

DANIEL H. HOADS,
General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD

ROAD—Time Table, December 31, 1877.

Exp. Mail, WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.	Exp. Mail.
7:55 P. M. 22 arrive at Tyrone Leave	7:58 P. M. 20	7:58 P. M. 20
8:00 P. M. 25 Leave East Tyrone Leave	8:00 P. M. 23	8:00 P. M. 23
8:06 P. M. 26	8:06 P. M. 24	8:06 P. M. 24
8:12 P. M. 27	8:12 P. M. 25	8:12 P. M. 25
8:18 P. M. 28	8:18 P. M. 26	8:18 P. M. 26
8:24 P. M. 29	8:24 P. M. 27	8:24 P. M. 27
8:30 P. M. 30	8:30 P. M. 28	8:30 P. M. 28
8:36 P. M. 31	8:36 P. M. 29	8:36 P. M. 29
8:42 P. M. 32	8:42 P. M. 30	8:42 P. M. 30
8:48 P. M. 33	8:48 P. M. 31	8:48 P. M. 31
8:54 P. M. 34	8:54 P. M. 32	8:54 P. M. 32
9:00 P. M. 35	9:00 P. M. 33	9:00 P. M. 33
9:06 P. M. 36	9:06 P. M. 34	9:06 P. M. 34
9:12 P. M. 37	9:12 P. M. 35	9:12 P. M. 35
9:18 P. M. 38	9:18 P. M. 36	9:18 P. M. 36
9:24 P. M. 39	9:24 P. M. 37	9:24 P. M. 37
9:30 P. M. 40	9:30 P. M. 38	9:30 P. M. 38
9:36 P. M. 41	9:36 P. M. 39	9:36 P. M. 39
9:42 P. M. 42	9:42 P. M. 40	9:42 P. M. 40
9:48 P. M. 43	9:48 P. M. 41	9:48 P. M. 41
9:54 P. M. 44	9:54 P. M. 42	9:54 P. M. 42
10:00 P. M. 45	10:00 P. M. 43	10:00 P. M. 43
10:06 P. M. 46	10:06 P. M. 44	10:06 P. M. 44
10:12 P. M. 47	10:12 P. M. 45	10:12 P. M. 45
10:18 P. M. 48	10:18 P. M. 46	10:18 P. M. 46
10:24 P. M. 49	10:24 P. M. 47	10:24 P. M. 47
10:30 P. M. 50	10:30 P. M. 48	10:30 P. M. 48
10:36 P. M. 51	10:36 P. M. 49	10:36 P. M. 49
10:42 P. M. 52	10:42 P. M. 50	10:42 P. M. 50
10:48 P. M. 53	10:48 P. M. 51	10:48 P. M. 51
10:54 P. M. 54	10:54 P. M. 52	10:54 P. M. 52
11:00 P. M. 55	11:00 P. M. 53	11:00 P. M. 53
11:06 P. M. 56	11:06 P. M. 54	11:06 P. M. 54
11:12 P. M. 57	11:12 P. M. 55	11:12 P. M. 55
11:18 P. M. 58	11:18 P. M. 56	11:18 P. M. 56
11:24 P. M. 59	11:24 P. M. 57	11:24 P. M. 57
11:30 P. M. 60	11:30 P. M. 58	11:30 P. M. 58
11:36 P. M. 61	11:36 P. M. 59	11:36 P. M. 59
11:42 P. M. 62	11:42 P. M. 60	11:42 P. M. 60
11:48 P. M. 63	11:48 P. M. 61	11:48 P. M. 61
11:54 P. M. 64	11:54 P. M. 62	11:54 P. M. 62
12:00 P. M. 65	12:00 P. M. 63	12:00 P. M. 63

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