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S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880: Mail. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. Exp. Mail Arrive at Tyrone Leave...
Leave East Tyrone Leave...
Vail
Baid Eagle
Fowler
Hannah
Port Matilda
Martha
Julian
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Milesburg
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TRACTION ENGINES

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Every farmer in his annual experie discovers 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.

WE have had several inquiries lately regarding the value of Hungarian Grass and German Millet, and the proper methods of growing them. As a general answer to these queries. and a better one than we could give, we re-print in another column, an article under the title of "German Millet," for which we are indebted to the Farm Journal.

Push the hogs for next fall's killing as rapidly as possible now. Make them grow as rapidly and as big as you can. The hog crop is going to be short and as it is now too late to provide an increase in numbers, it is best to take advantage of the growing season with those you may have on hand. Good clover pasture, supplemented by regular, though not large, rations of grain will bring them on rapidly, and the meat will be not only much cheaper, but much better than if made of corn during the cold weather of the fall months.

Some of our contemporaries are becoming ambitious in the direction of illustrations. The last issue of Home and Farm displays a large cut of the building for the proposed cotton exposition to be held at Atlanta. Ga., while the American Dairyman treats its subscribers to a most excellent likeness of Dr. Loring, the new commissioner of agriculture. In both cases the subjects of the illustrations are of national interest just at this time, and their timely publication, as well as the excellent character of the work on each is very creditable to the respective journals.

Requisites for Potatoes.

The best potato fertilizer on dry soil is water! This is to say that the potato is more dependent upon

moisture than the most of our crops. On my own farm I am unable to calculate upon a sure crop of merchantable potatoes. I may apply sufficient manure or fertilizer, and yet if the season be unpropitious, the po-tatoes are small despite the manur-about that time. ing. This has led me to give a little study to this crop, and I find;—1. That any cause which checks the growth of the plant after the tubers are somewhat formed tends to check the growth of the formed tubers and to stimulate the formation of new tubers. Thus a severe hoeing in mid season will check the growth of the tubers and form new tubers to such an extent that on rich land the crop will be very numerous, but also small and unmerchantable. A drouth at this time will affect the plant likewise. 2. That manure put on the potato land, or fertilizer, does not necessarily produce large potatoes; it only influences aggregate growth; the production of the best merchantable crop seems dependent upon a continuous growth from the time the tubers are formed until they attain ripeness. The potato requires a steady, uniform season, without too much or too little water. It requires fertility in the land, but the physical condition of the soil and atmospheric relations must be such that growth be materially unchecked. As the pinching in of a shrub renders it more branchy and leafy, and causes it to contain more numerous buds than the larger unpinched shrub of equal age and vigor, so the interference of growth of the potato plant, by means of the hoe or drouth, affects the production of the under-ground buds or tubers. 3. Fertilizers, especially that containing potash, seem to improve the quality of the tuber, over that produced from Plaster is often beneficial. applied in the hill, in modifying the moisture relations of the soil. best potato lands of Maine are freshly burned soils. Under the best conditions the burned over soil is rich in ashes and charred wood, and this most valuable, is his broad and liberlayer is a most efficient mulch to the plant, so that we can believe that the quality of the potato is caused by the excess of potash and other ash elements, and the size is influenced by the uniform condition of the soil under this efficient mulch, during the

Any lazy lout can ride in a buggy, but to be a graceful rider on horse-GARMAN'S HOTEL,

Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, IPA.

A good Livery attached.

Dack, one must have some energy and get up in his nature. There is life and health in riding on horse-back.

season of growth.

Clippings and Comments.

The losses to Iowa farmers this year from poor seed will amount to \$2,000,000

Two million dollars worth of carelessness among the farmers of one State, in connection with but one point in the cultivation of one crop in a single season! Don't stop now to figure up the loss of the entire country, but cut this out and tack it up on the corn crib door, where you will be sure to see it next fall when you come to get in your corn. Perhaps it will remind you to carefully put away your seed for next year's

Mangel wurzel plants and also sugar eets can be transplanted with success.

That depends upon what you call 'success." That they may be transplanted and made to grow we do not doubt; but our experience is that "it costs more than it comes to." A better, because cheaper, way is to use plenty of seed. Put it in so thickly as to insure more than enough plants in every foot of the row, and then thin out by a stroke of a sharp hoe.

There may be honest men among tree peddlers, The Cincinnati Commercial thinks.

Possibly. But don't spend much time in hunting for them, nor in waiting for them to come ground. Send your order for trees directly to the nurseries; and the one nearest to you is likely to be the best one for you to deal with.

One great mistake made in pig breeding is in having the breeding stock too young—in breeding the sows before they have become well grown and matured,-South and West,

Very true. And an additional mistake is made in killing the breeding sows too young-after they have produced but two or three litters. We happen to know a farmer who insists upon it that a sow that has proven herself a good mother should be kept until her days of usefulness in this direction are past. As a proof of the correctness of his position he lately showed us one which was then number, past four weeks old, all healthy and thriving finely, and not a "runt" among them.

When the chestnut trees are in blossom the cows begin to fail in their milk.

—Farm Journal,

Then you will wish you had an acre or two of some soil-crop near the barn, from which to cut them a little extra fields yield lightly, and one is likely bite. A strip of early sown oats, or to have less hay than his stock will bite. A strip of early sown oats, or drilled corn would be right handy

Mutton Cheaper than Pork.

From the Cultivator. Those who seek to increase their profits by stock raising, and at the same time improve their soil, raise more grass, employ less labor and make more money, will raise more A pound of mutton can be raised cheaper than a pound of beef or pork, and is worth as much in the market; the wool is thus extra profit. Our advice is: Continue to use thoroughbred rams upon your common ewes. We have no disposition to dictate what the breed shall be, only do not let it be a grade but of its breed full-blooded, and in a few years, by culling your poorest ewes, you will have a flock equal to the best.

Now Then About Seed Wheat.

From the Farm Journal.

Go to the wheat field, seek the best, most thrifty and healthy stools, having largest number of stalks, with largest, fullest heads and most plump grains; plant this, and when it ripens pursue the same course with it as before; and so on, year after year, until satisfactory results are obtained, and this will give a higly improved, reliable and valuable pedigree wheat.

This process involves some labor, but it is labor that will be well repaid, and it is only one branch the war we are always waging against the universal tendency to reversion of grains and animals to their original unimproved condition.

No Hobbies.

Dr. Heath in the Dairy What renders Dr. Loring's services to the department and to the country al views, and his perfect freedom from hobbies. These he neither imports, breeds, raises, nor rides. The whole field of national agriculture, under his superintendence, will be practically and faithfully cultivated.

THE unskillful handling of a grass crop may tend to poverty, while its use without waste, first for meat, then for manure, may lead to fortune.

MILCH cows will pay on small farms if well fed. Cows not well fed will not pay much anywhere.

SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair
Between the fire and the lamplight's glare
His face was ruddy and full and fair,
His three small boys in the chimney nook
Conned the lines of a picture book;
His wife, the pride of his home and heart,
Baked the biscuit and made the tart,
Laid the table and steeped the tea,
Defrly, swiftly, silently;
Tired and warry, weak and faint,
She bore her trials without complaint,
Like many another household saint—
Content, all selfish blies above
In the patient ministry of love.
At last between the clouds of smoke

That wreathed his lips the husband spoke:—
"There's taxes to raise, an' int'rest to pay—
And if there should come a rainy day,
"Twould be mightly come a rainy day,
"Twould be mightly husband to say,
if have sumpthin's pays the folks must die,
An' there's funeral bills, spravatones to buyRought to swamp a mass, spravatones to buyRought to swamp a mass pray nigh.
Besides there's Edward and Disk, and Jos
To be provided for when we go and Jos
To be provided for when we go
So 'I was you, I'll tell ye what I'd du:
I'd be savin of wood as ever I could—
Extra fires don't du any good—
Extra fires don't du any good—
I'd be savin' of sope, an' savin' of ile,
And run up some candles once in a while;
I'd rather be sparin' of offee an' tes,
For sugar is high,
And all te buy.

"And all te buy."

"And cider is good enough drink for me;
I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es
And look out sharp how the money goes—
Gewgaws is uscless, nater knows;
Extry trimmin'
'8 the bane of women.

"I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey, And eggs is as good, nigh about, 's the money And as to the carpet you wanted new— I guess we can make the old one du. And as for the washer, an' sewin' machine, Them smooth-tongued agent's so peaky mean, You'd better get rid of 'em slick and clean, What do they know about women's work! Du they calkilate women was born to shirk!"

Dick and Edward and little Joe Dick and Edward and little Joe
Sat in a corner in a row.
They saw the patient mother go
On ceaseless errands to and fro,
They saw that her form was bent and thin,
Her temples gray, her cheek sunk in.
They saw the quiver of lip and chin—
And then, with a wrath he could not smoth
Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother—

German Millet.

This most valuable grass was introduced into this country but a few years ago, while it has been grown with great success in Europe for a considerable time. It closely resembles the Hungarian grass, and belongs to the same genus. The distinction, however, may be plainly seen in the difference between the heads of the two, those of the former being composed of many clusters of seeds, while in those of the latter the seed is distributed around a single stem, as in the case of timothy. The heads of the German millet are also much longer, the foliage broader, and the plants attain a greater height than the Hungarian.

Milch cows and other stock are very fond of its luxuriant, tender leaves, and if cut and well cured as soon as the seed is in its dough state, makes excellent hay for all kinds of stock. It is not difficult to grow four suckling her sixth litter-thirteen in or five tons to an acre. Last year Landreth, the seedsman, harvested six tons from one acre.

It may be sown and harrowed in, using three pecks of seed per acre, any time in June or July. It takes a little over two months to perfect the crop, so if planted July will come off early in September. Suppose, therefore, the cloverfield is not well set with grass, the other hay need, he can sow German Millet on part of the clover stubble, harvest the crop in September, and follow with winter wheat. In this way he can fill his mows and by next season have a new and better stand of grass. Or he may select a part of a field that is to be used for corn next year, or a patch from which early potatoes have been taken.

In dry times it thrives where most other things will not; in wet seasons it will grow four or five feet high. It should be cut when in blossom, to make the sweetest hay, and requires care in curing. It can be cut as other hay or with the reaper, and bound in

bundles after drying.

In comparison with Hungarian grass it is much larger and coarser, the yield is greater, and where it is desirable to sow either, the German Millet is to be preferred. It does well to cut green for soiling, but is no better than corn; in fact nothing is as good as corn for that purpose. The seed, if allowed to ripen, is excellent for stock, especially for poultry, but it is then an exhausting crop.

The seed is not expensive, and an experiment this season, in a small way, may be found profitable by many of our readers, especially if the summer be a dry one.

To prepare liquid manure to be used upon a flower or vegetable gar-den, fill a hogshead with water, to which add a bushel of horse manure or half a bushel of hen droppings or the same quantity of soot, or six pounds of Peruvian guano. Stir the whole two or three times a day for a few days; then allow it to settle and use the clear liquor.

Shorts are an excellent fertilizer for potatoes. Dampened and put in the hill they produce a good crop and of very smooth tubers. They do not cost any more per acre than a good many superphosphates, and con-tain as much phosphoric, potash and nitrogen as some of the best fertilizers.

THYME will grow almost anywhere, but unlike many plants, that it is the best which grows on poor soil. What makes thyme of value is its auro-matic qualities; the more luxuriant it grows the less it possesses of these desirable qualities.

Ginis, French heels are no longer good style.

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like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tusting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Hearthurn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

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