

discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCHAT, 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. Sow Corn for Fodder. I have lost all patience in reading page after page of advice about "sowing corn fodder," growing "root crops. etc., to eke out short pastures after harvest. Will these precious panaceas grow when the pastures won't? Or, if they will who can tell us in advance BELLEFONTE, PA Race. they will who can tell us in advance when the need for them is coming ? Cor. of Star and Senti of the We will not undertake to say in advance when the need for it is com

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ing, but advise this correspondent to restrain his impatience and sow corn for fodder. If he should be so fortunate as not to need it "to eke out short pastures after harvest," he may be congratulated, but need not despair because he cannot dispose of it, buy some good steers to feed it to We are not quite clear as to the profit sured that your enemy is baffled.; of growing root crops in our hot,

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experience

dry climate, but if this writer can grow them cheaply, the following, from the National Live Stock Journal. suggets a use for such as he may not need to "eke out short pastures after harvest," which our own experience has proven to be very profitable "Cattle and hogs will greedily eat sugar beets or other roots when on a full ration of corn. They will relish the roots, because they have a cooling and sedative effect upon the stomach and bowls. Corn is so full of carbon as to have a tendency to produce a feverish state of the system when given too largely. Roots have succulent grass. English farmers use roots largely in the fattening ration, but they also feed with them rapecake, linseed cake, etc., or other very nitrogenous food. Roots, like Indian corn, are too poor in nitrogen, as a single food, for growing young animals or for fattening. Corn and roots together would be much healthier than corn alone, but a better fattening ration would be oats and corn with roots, or, better still, corn, cotton-seed meal, or linseed-meal and roots. Corn, bran, and sugar beets, or mangolds would fatten hogs and keep them healthy. Hogs, especially, are benefitted by the use of roots. They are usually fed on corn alone, which we believe often induces cholera and other diseases. The roots give them a bulky and cooling food -just what they so much need.

WE often see farmers transplanting and our own practice is directly the them be reverse. We much prefer to trans-plant when the ground is warm and more in the ground. At other times, plant when the ground is warm and when a heavy rain has packed the mellow, and very seldom fail to have ground soon after sowing, I drag to loosen it up, if I do so before the the plants grow. A good plan is to dip the roots of the plants in a thin sprouting of the seed. Many good mud, made of rich soil, and if any farmers recommend using the drag on corn when it is young, but I never water at all be used let it be put in could quite have the courage to do the hole, under the plant, and the that, though I have seen very good reroots covered with dry soil. This sults from the practice. neither bakes, nor shrinks and cracks in drying, exposing the roots to the air, as when wet, either by rain, or pouring water around the roots after about the superior yield in grain or drilled corn, over corn in hills, is planting, as is often done. Root action will begin much more readily if partly the result of personal experience and observation, and partly that of others. But I do not go so far as the ground be warm and mellow than if water-soaked and puddly. to say that what would be good farm-ing in Illinois would also be good

Clippings and Comments

We have yet to see the practical farmer who, after a fair test of ensilage, pronounces it a failure or even a disappointment.-American Cultivator.

Have patience! You'll see enough of them in due time ! We will hazard the prophecy that before 1890 one-half of the silos now in existence will have been converted into rootcellars or ice-houses, or in some other not true that farmers are the only way diverted from their original purpose.

The roots spread far and wide, and hill manuring is not sufficient, because it contracts the feeding space for the roots too much.

We find this paragraph in a long article in the Practical Farmer, devoted to the cultivation of pumpkins. If the principle be applicable to pumpkins, is it not equally applicable to corn, potatoes or tobacco, the roots of any of which extend from row to

row, and fully occupy the ground.

Cut worms are very poor climbers, and much of the damage they do to tomato plants may be avoided by making a compact mound about the plant as large as an inverted tea cup.—Ez The gardener who pins his faith to that will be apt to find it a snare and a delusion. Wrap a bit of common his crop. Let him cut and cure it, newspaper two or three times around and if he can find no other cure for the stem of your plant before you which he bought it. The farmer is a put it in the ground, letting it ex. manufacturer, and the manufacturer next winter. We hazard the guess tend quite down to the roots, and an that he will regain his serenity when inch to two above the surface, and the sand of the bank by heat and the

Do not Forget the Millet.

As all kinds of stock thrive by having a variety of feed, our readers should not forget that any time within a month yet will answer for sowing some millet, which, on rich clean ground in good tilth will produce anywhere from two to five tons per acre, that will serve the purposes of both hay and grain for cattle, horses and sheep, young or old, that they greatly relish. One of the larger sorts, sometimes called Golden and somtimes German millet (not Hungarian), is probably best to yield either fodder or seed, but unless an abundance of seed is used the stalks will grow so coarse that nothing will eat them; if from three to four pecks the same effect upon the system as per acre is evenly sown the growth succulent grass. English farmers use will be so fine that all will be eaten. We have never known of a case where too much seed was used, but the mistake of using too little is very common. Where there is a growth of coarse stalks the yield of seed is likely to be heavy, and it may be threshed for sowing purposes or to be fed as grain; for the latter purpose it should be ground, and is best moistened and mixed with oats, shelled corn or cut feed. Ground and soaked it makes a fair slop for hogs, but is much improved by being mixed with bran, shorts or cornmeal, and allowed to stand from thirty to sixty hours-according to the weatherbefore using. To the judicious feeder a rick or

mow of bright fine millet is never amiss, and there are few who could not have it if they would.

Extra Use of the Harrow.

Henry Ives in the Tribune. Besdies all the common uses of this

drag I will mention some extra uses I have put it to. One is to drag the winter wheat and rye in spring, it is a cabbage, tomato and other vegetable great help to the young clover in plants during or immediately after getting a start. After sowing any a rain. We deem this a radical error, grain with the drill I often drag, crossing the drill marks to obliterate putting on the grass o

Corn in Drills and Hills.

I beg to repeat that what I said

farming in New Jersey. The princi-ple that crops must be handled not only according to soil and climate,

but also to latitude and longitude, is

the most difficult of all for the average farmer to learn. Thus when you say to a New England man, that while in his field 3 or 4 stalks of corn in

J. in Country Gentl

wanted, but there must be air also, else there will be incomplete development, he may then readily compre-hend the immense difference which may result from comparatively small differences of latitude.

Business Method on the Farm W. I. Chamberlain, in Rural New Yorke

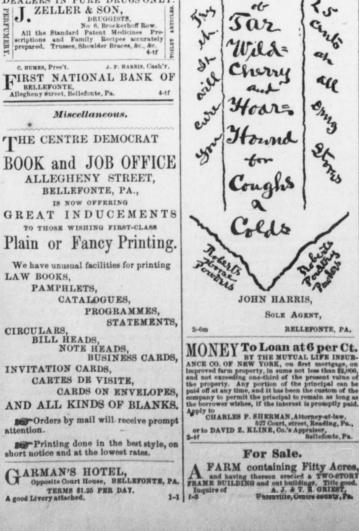
It is not right or best that all the boys should stay on the farm. It is producers, or that they are more es-sential in the make-up of civilized society than men in other callings. Demagogues sometimes try to preach that doctrine, in empty flattery, to capture rural votes. Intelligent farmers at once see its hollowness and falsity. An old emblematic painting in London crystallizes this notion. It represent, first, a king with throne and scepter, and over his head is written, "I reign for all." Next, a bishop with cross and miter, with the legend, "I pray for all." Then, a warrior with the words, "I fight for all." And, last, a farmer with rake and hoe and plow, and over his head is written, "I pay for all."

Now this is not true ; and is simply empty humbug when the politicians tell us so, and harmful egotism when we think so. We are not the only producers. The man who grows and shears and sells the wool is not more surely a producer than he that weaves the cloth or cuts or makes the coat, or even, he that wears the coat, provided he earned the money with is a producer. The man who creates glass that did not exist before from he comes to sell them in the spring. you may sleep in perfect peace, as-We are not quite clear as to the profit sured that your enemy is baffled.; producer as he who creates grain from earth and air and storm and sunshine, by the organic chemistry of Nature.

Strictly speaking, man cannot be a producer. The eternity and the indestructibility of matter are well established philosophically. He may transform or fashion this matter, as when he makes shoes from leather, or pins from brass, or knives from the steel and ivory. Or he may *transmute* it or change its nature more or less, as when he turns hides to leather or sand to glass by the agents of inorganic chemistry; or as when, by the aid of organic chemistry of growth, he turns or transmutes the chemical elements of earth, air, sunshine and storm, into grass and grain, or the grass or grain again into beef and

Thousands of callings besides farming are changing the form or nature of matter and adding something to its alue in the world. And so all these useful callings are needed in this world, and the greater the skill and intelligent use, the greater the rewards of labor. The census shows that skilled labor in our country receives double the wages paid to unskilled labor. The only question between farming and other honorable employment is as to the division of profits. How shall we see to it that the men who transform matter in our factories or transport it on our railways shall not take any of the profits that belong to the farmer who transmutes the inert elements of earth and air into living crops and herds? The only way is for farmers to possess as high a grade of knowledge, and practice as carful a system of economy, and pay as close attention to business methods, as the men who run our mills and shops and railways. The truth about it is, there is just as fine a chance to "get a living by one's wits," honestly, on the farm as any-where in the world. The rewards of superior intelligence and sagacity are just as great on the average, and more sure. The life of the educated and sagacious farmer is quite as "genteel" as, and far more independent and healthful and inspiring than. many callings in the city that our boys think would be so "genteel." The bright, active country boy should think twice before he abandons the farm and homestead of his fathers for city life.



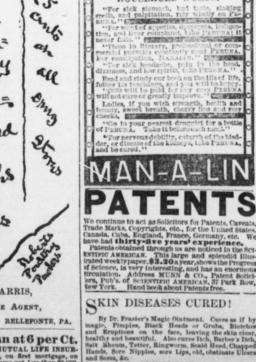


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IF a little time is given to crops, when growing, to observe certain plants with careful memoranda of peculiarities of each during that time till the period of harvesting, and then selecting not only the best seeds, but from the most prolific plants, there is no limit to the improvement that would be made in our crops.

hills 3 or less feet apart will each ear IF I purchase my plants at a dis-tance; I make a "grout" of earth and water about as thick as good cream, well; in Georgia, on a soil equally fertile, the rows must be 4 feet one way by 5 feet the other, and only one stalk in each hill, the fact is quite out of his comprehension. But let it and taking hold of the tops of the bunches, plunge the roots into the grout until all the fine little fibres be explained to him that under warm are nicely covered.

latitude all, or nearly all, vegetation has a tendency to "draw up" like plants under a sash, and that in grow-ing corn not only is heat and light regular dividends.

Wait a Little

From the Agricultural E Don't turn the cattle on the grass

too early. It is not good for them, but much worse for the fields. The taste of green food they may get will do them but little, if any, good, and will vitiate their appetites, causing them to become restless, and to re-fuse the dry hay and fodder rations, until compelled to take them by hunger. More than this, the condition of the ground is apt to be such that their heavy weight causes them to sink their feet deeply into it, carry-ing with them and destroying many thousand plants. If you have bits of sod or even clover fields which are high and dry, and you think they can be partially robbed without serious disadvantage, the ewes, with their lambs, will make excellent use of it, and with much less disadvantage than the cattle. It should be remembered, however, that sheep bite close, and if they be turned on a clover field, it should be so large, compared with their numbers, that they will have an abundant supply without cropping too closely, and it would be advisable to give them a liberal feeding of hay

HENS seldom pay expenses after they are three years old.