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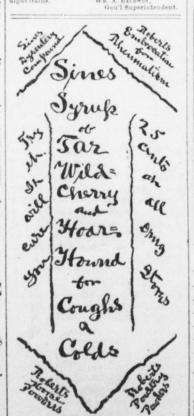
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	ERIE MAIL teaves Philadelphia	11	AA	n m
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nd	" arrives at Harrisburg	11	55	a m
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The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLY GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER. 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. No farmer can make a mistake in

sowing a few acres of rye, early and on good land, well prepared. If fall in 1867, by S. Edwards Todd, a farmpasture should be short, it can be utilized for the milking cows to good before the snow is off, the ewes that are suckling early lambs can get a few bites of "green stuff" from it, influence of planting seed deep and which will be appreciated by the shallow, on the germination of wheat, ewes and be of great advantage in on the 6th of July, 1867, I instituted making "spring lambs" worth twentyfive cents per pound. Late in the season, but before the grass is fit to turn on, it may be used as a soiling moderate degree of fertility, and mel-crop, and cut for the cows, yielding lowness. A dibble about as large as crop, and cut for the cows, yielding good profit in milk and butter. And after all this, if the land be in good condition, it may be cut at the usual harvest time-perhaps a week or ten days late-and yield a fair crop both of grain and "long straw."

THE Practical Farmer publishes a letter from "Observer," in Centre county, Pa., who holds that "our severe winters, the grub and fly are three enemies with which our wheat crop has to contend. The two last sown wheat; the first to that which is sown too late. So we think by the aid of good stimulents to save early sown wheat and yet have our wheat make a growth sufficient to withstand the winter." Perhaps no better reason than this can be given for the habitual use of commercial fertilizers. The same writer makes the following observations as to the use of the roller and deep planting: "The roller I spear in number two, more than an consider of great benefit in a dry inch high. On the morning of the season before seeding. The grain does not get in too deep if proper care be taken, as it most always does number four. In number three one in loose dusty soil. I know of two crops I lost almost entirely by too deep drilling in wheat; it was covered four or five inches deep and two inches is plenty. I am satisfied there has been thousands of bushels lost in our county on account of too deep

rhe great importance of having the seed wheat clean and pure. Every farmer admits the propriety of this, but we cannot help thinking that if spear more appeared in number one its prime importance were duly recognized there would be less indifference and carclessness manifested upon the I recorded with my own pen, that subject. We have said before-and none of the grain was over eight days just now is the time to repeat it with in coming up. After waiting for adds to the farmer's difficulties, and more than two weeks for the plants emphasis—that the best way to se-cure clean, pure seed, full of vitality, edeep, and those in number eight, and sure to do its best, is to grow it deposited eight inches below the surfor the purpose, on small lots, where face, I removed the soil carefully, and it can be sure of the proper care and attention. Now is the time to think of this in connection with next year's ty-eight kernels that were planted, seed, but for the crop which must be sown this month, it is, of course, too late. For this you must do the best you can under existing circumstances. If the wheat you have has done well on your land, so that you see no necessity for changing variety, it will only remain for you to see that it is thoroughly cleaned from all foul seeds, which can be easily done on the excellent fanning mills and separators now to be found in almost every community. But do not fail to see to this. It is not a matter that you can afford to be indifferent or careless about.

How Deep Shall We Sow Wheat?

This is a much more important query than many wheat growers think. Undoubledly it may be sown too shallow, but we believe that the error of sowing too deep is made much more frequently. We happen to recall, at deep. this time, but two experiments throw-

plants that came up:

The great length of time required for the grain to come up in this instance indicate, that not all the conditions for perfect germination were of the seven lots, the value of the test, so far as it goes, in determining improvement in this direction. the proper depth for sowing, is not invalidated.

The second experiment was made er of much experience, and an agricultural writer of acknowledged abil- farmers of his neighborhood, where advantage. In the early spring, even ity. We quote it in his own words, from the "Wheat Culturist," of which he is the author:

In order to test the comparative the following experiment: I planted eight rows of wheat, a few inches apart, with fourteen kernels in each liness, and weighing not less than 55 The ground was only in a my little finger was marked off with cuts one inch apart, from one inch to eight. Fourteen holes were made one inch deep, into each of which a kernel of grain was dropped, and the holes filled with mellow soil. The kernels in the second row, fourteen in number, were planted, or dibbled two inches deep. The same number of kernels was placed three inches deep. The fifth row five inches deep. The sixth row six inches in depth. The seventh seven inches deep; and the fourteen kernels in the eighth row were dropped in holes eight inches deep; and all the holes were are especially dangerous to early filled with mellow soil; and every evening the surface was moistened with water from a rose-spout water-

ing-pot. Now for the result. On the morning of July 11th four spears had appeared in the first row, inch deep; and before night those were two spears in each; and one 13th there were ten spears in number one; four in number two; six in number three; and two spears in spear was three inches high. At sunset of the same day, this last spear was five inches high, baving grown two inches in length between sunrise and sunset. In number five, at sundown, of the 13th of July, one spear of wheat had come up, after sunrise, and had grown two inches high. In number six, one spear had grown one inch high during the day. On the 14th of July, in number one, ONCE more, and for the last time there were eleven spears; in number this season, we urge upon our readers two there were seven; in number three eight spears; in number four five spears; in number five three spears; in number six two spears. On the morning of the 13th one one more in number four, and one

more in number six. It will be seen by this diary, which found a few of the stems nearly ready to appear above the surface of the seed bed. But, out of the twenhalf them seven and the other half eight inches deep, not a vistage could

kernels seems to be a mystery. But the experiment demonstrated one point, most conclusively, namely, that if seed wheat be buried too deep the kernels may germinate, but there will not be sufficient material in the grain to form a healthful and strong stem to the surface of the ground. It matters not what becomes of seed planted seven or eight inches deep. Experience proves that such grain seldom comes up. This suggests the fallacy of ploughing-in seed wheat, as much of the seed will be buried so deep that the stems can never reach the surface of the ground.
Winter grain of all kinds will en-

dure the influences of the freezing and thawing of the soil with far less injury to the growing plants if the seed be put-in-shallow rather than

While preparing the above article ing light upon the subject. The first, it occurred to us that wheat drills, so known as Petrils experiment, we pre- far as we are acquainted with them, sent in tabular form. The first col- are deficient in means for regulating

before the plants appeared above we are in receipt of a circular from ground; third column, proportion of Prof. John Hamilton, of the Pennsylvania State College, giving a description and illustration of the "Secd Drill Regulator," which, it seems tous, will fully meet the deficiency. It consists of a small roller attached to the rear of each drill tube, by a short arm and brace capable of chang. es which will effectually control the depth at which the tube will run. So properly fulfilled, but as the existing far as we can get an idea of the plan conditions presumably applied to all from the accompanying illustration we incline to regard it as a valuable

Grading Wheat for Milling-A Step in the Right Direction.

From the Agricultual Epitomist.

A Lancaster county miller, Mr. A. Garber, has issued a circular to the wheat he generally purchases, that hereafter he will pay for it such prices as the quality warrants, and that he will establish four grades, as follows: "No 1, dry, sound, plump, and well cleaned, and in every respect of choice quality; No 2, dry, sound, and reasonable clean; No. 3, include dry, inferior or shrunken, but solid wheat only, fair in quality and cleanpounds to the measured bushel: No. o, no-grade, including damp wheat, musty, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. This is a long step in the right

direction, and Mr. Garber's good example should be followed by all miland wheat purchasers. It is manifest injustice to the farmer as well as to the miller to pay the same price for all lots of wheat which are offered at the mill without regard to quality or condition, as is the present system. It virtually offer a premium to carelessless and slovenliness by giving the careless and slovenly farmer as much per bushel for his shrunken and shriviled wheat, mixed, as it generally is, with all sorts of foulness, as the careful and consciencious farmer gets for that with which he has taken great pains, both in growing and cleaning. In fact we were met by this very argument less than a week ago, when urging a where the kernels were planted one brother farmer to invest in some pure, clean, sixty-three-pound wheat which four stems were more than one inch we were offering for seed at an adhigh. July 12th, in the morning, two vance of half a dollar upon the marspears more, in number one, were ket price. "Why" said he "it makes half an inch high. In numbers two no difference if my wheat has a little and three, the same morning, there rye and cockle in it. I get just as much for it at the mill as you can for yours,"and heretofore this has been too true. We hope that all millers, everwhere, will follow Mr. Garber's good example, and remove this reproach. Pennsylvania farmers can, and many of them do, grow just as good wheat as is grown anywhere. and Pennsylvania millers can make as good flour as the millers of any other State, but no one thing will tend more strongly to improve the quality of the wheat grown, and of the flour made of it, than to grade the wheat, and pay for it according to grade and condition.

Weed Seed in the Manure Heap.

From the Irisk Farme

In all cases the greatest care ought to be taken that no seeds of weeds, either annual or perennial, should be permitted to reach the manure heap, although we know great slovenliness is practiced in this respect—tailings of grain, the greater part being often composed of weed seeds, are often thrown on the manure heap to let the fowls pick out the grain. This sort of thoughtless proceeding

Use of Lime.

Prof. Caldwell, in N. Y. Tribu

The first and one of the most important rules to be observed in the use of lime is, that it should be applied in these large doses only to soils comparatively rich in humus, or be found of only four, the stems of which were exceedingly feeble and slender; and for lack of material to form the stem from the kernel to the food from insoluble to soluble forms surface, vegetation ceased, and the in either case. We find the proverb stems died. Whatever became of the current in France and Germany, as current in France and Germany, as well as in our own language, that "lime without manure father rich, but the children poor;" which means, plainly enough, that not only should we start with a good soil in using lime, but should maintain its good condition by the liberal use of manure. And we find that whenever, in this country, or elsewhere, lime is used intelligently, manure is used freely.

Harrow it Again.

Rural New Yorker

The best advice we can give in fitting fields for wheat is to prepare the land thoroughly, and after it has been harrowed for the last time—harrow it again.

STRAWBERRIES in France this year were anusually fine and abundant. The French berry has a size and a delicious flavor all its own, and not destroyed, however "preserved."

THE castor oil plant is said to be umn shows the different depths at which seed was sown; second column, the number of days that elapsed about sending the copy to the printer soil enough for it.