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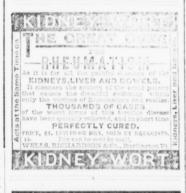


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I'S HAIR DYE







The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS HE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLY GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experience uscovers something of value. 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.

SUCCESS in growing garden vegetables lies in the generous application of manure.

FARM boys sent to college learn to despise the farm, and those left at home are inoculated with the same dea. If one undertakes to learn farming as one would learn a profession, he is foolishly if not contemptiously called by his neighbors a book farmer," but an educated physician is not called a "book" doctor. The truth is book farmers are too few and quack farmers are too plenty.

WHEN pigs do not thrive and try to eat gravel or earth it is a symptom of indigestion. They are probably over-fed. Reduce their food one half. Give two pigs half a pint of sweet oil or linseed oil in the food daily for two or three days, and as they recover gradually give them a little dry corn in addition to their food. Some charcoal would be of service, and may be given frequently. THE valuation of sheep made in

the highlands of Scotland has reached a point which even old flockmasters have not seen surpassed. Sellers are often astonished at the prices they receive, while buyers are paying prices at which they would have been appalled a year ago. This is especially true of desirable breeding stock, while the boom extends through

all grades of decent mutton sheep. April Farm Notes.

A well started crop is usually profitable, and one put in late or under unfavorable conditions is seldom satisfactory.

Sundry Matters-Put all farm implements in good order during rainy days. Clear up rubbish that has ac umulated. Look well to fences be fore cattle are turned out.

Beets, including mangels, may be sown the last of the month. Quick starting of the seeds may be insured by soaking them. They should be sown as soon as germination begins After the plants are up they will need weeding and thinning.

Potatoes-The potato beetle is well under control, and potatoes are now a certain crop, and a profitable one when given clean culture on a rich mellow soil. It is well to plant early sorts and harvest the tubers before the "rot" has time to reach

Harrowing Winter Grain is a pracice that is no quite generally adopt ed by the bett er farmers. This should be done with implements that have the teeth turned backward. Peruvian guano, bone-dust, wood ashes, or other fertilizer may be applied before the harrowing. Fodder Crops-There should be ample provision of food for farm animals during the summer months, when the pastures are short from drouth. A leafy sort of oats may be sown with peas and thus obtain a double crop of green fodder. The value of Hungarian grass as a supply of good green food, is not easily over-esti-

is much neglected. Our farmers have little more space between the rows given very little attention to the than is usually allowed. The cabstudy of grass and the soils and cul- bages were easily worked with a ture best adapted to the various soils. horse. Later, when the time for set-A permanent meadow or pasture ting colery plants had come, he plantneeds to be kept up by a yearly topdressing of manure or commercial cabbages. The celery rows are not fertilizer. It is hoped that the over eight inches apart, and in the American farmer will come to a better understanding of the importance more than half the work will be reof grass growing, and that our grass land will be treated with due consideration.

by some farmers during the winter invites weakness, and a troublesome irritation of the skin and loss of wool often follow poor treatment. Raising lambs for the spring market ripe they were dug and turnips were is a profitable business, but great sown on the land. Vacant spaces in care of both ewes and lambs is necessary. The strength and vitality of filled with superfluous plants from the lamb after birth depend largely on the condition of the ewe previous to patrition. Much injury is done to it richly repays the labor to fill the the unborn lambs by compelling the ewes to go without water. Licking the snow to quench thirst chills the foctus and weakens the lambs, even

if more serious results do not follow. Spring Wheat should be sown as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. A top-dressing of manure may be added after sowing. The good effect of a soluble fertilizer can sometimes be seen in a few hours. especially if the application is soon followed by a gentle shower that takes the substance down to the roots. Any start given to young plants is felt for good throughout their whole life. In using any concentrated fertilizer, care must be taken that it does not come in contact with seeds. If scattered thoroughly and thinly on the surface after sowing there is no danger, otherwise it should be mixed with the soil.

Miscellaneous Notes.

all the hauling they possibly can cost of \$4.60 per acre. It would apwhile the roads are good.

at such business.

To grow grapevines let them run unpruned. To grow grapes, prune the vines and let the roots run.

Poultry products sell for cash and tant points in favor of the business. ingredient whose value as a mixture dlings, and have concluded that feedin poultry feed has no equals for its ing wheat in the morning and shelled cost.

If possible, have the truck garden so arranged that the vegetables will be planted in the order in which they ripen.

An ounce and a quarter of salt to the pound is too much. If you want to get a fancy price for butter, keep one-half of the salt out of it.

When a farmer farms rightly his soil is constantly growing better, his pastures thicker, his fields cleaner, his wife better-looking and his own heart more tender.

Unground grain should be fed to

Grass is a leading farm crop, and quantity of cabbage plants, giving a ed double rows of celery between the same trench, so that when banked not quired to prepare them for bleaching that would be necessary if the plants were set in the usual way. The cab-Sheep-The care bestowed on sheep bages are nearly ready for use, and will soon leave the celery in full possession of the soil.

Every part of this garden is utilized. When the early potatoes were other parts of the garden have been the beet bed.

Where space is somewhat limited ground and keep something growing everywhere. The ground will need thorough fertilization when it is cropped so persistently.

Cost of Grain Growing in Kansas.

During the last season the Kansas State Agricultural College kept an exact account of the cost of raising corn, winter wheat, oats and millet, and gives the following as the result : Corn, 221 acres produced 47 bushels per acre, at a cost of 14 cents per bushel; wheat, 17 acres produced 15 bushels per acre, costing about 54 cents per bushel. According to this statement it costs more to cultivate an acre of wheat than an acre of corn 47 bushels of corn at 14 cents per bushel aggregate \$6.58, which represents the cost of cultivating an acre of corn ; while 17 bushels of wheat. at a cost of 54 cents per bushel, amount to \$9.18, the total cost of cultivating an acre of wheat. Oats, 16 acres, yielding 20 bushels per It will be well for farmers to do acre, cost 23 cents per bushel, or a pear from this that it costs just Do not let the cattle prune the about double to cultivate an acre of orchard. They always were bunglers wheat that it does for an acre of oats.

Feeding for Eggs.

From Country Gentleman

I have tried different ways of feed. ing hens, and am convinced that I m be sold at any time; two impor- get more eggs by feeding wheat screenings. I have fed sorghum Ground bone and bonemeal is an seed, corn meal, oats, corn and midcorn at night, with feed of shipstuffs wet up, having a good dose of ground pepper put in and then baked and fed twice a week, and once in a while substituting powdered sulphur in place of pepper, is the best plan. I give good shelter and good clean nests; feed regularly and allow them a good range with plenty of gravel to scratch in. I sell the fowls when they are two years old, and always keep the best cock and the best hen for hatching. I have lost only one hen in a year, and am satisfied that



digested, and fills up the long interval between sunset and morning better than soft food.

Colt breaking should begin at the birth of the colt, because he then instinctively shows his fear or timidity of man, which should be then completely dissipated.

Many so-called cases of pear blight are due to other causes than blight. Quite often trees are said to be blighted from too much manure, when, in fact, the heavy doses of manure water would have killed an oak or batternut as quickly as it killed the pear.

It is bad policy to wash harness with soap, as the potash injures the leather. If the harness becomes rusty rub off the dirt as well as possible with a soft brush and supply a dressing of grain black, followed with oil or tallow, which will fasten the color and make the leather pliable.

Economizing Labor and Space. spondence Examiner.

There are few people who are more generally economical than the Germans, and an instance of their ability evident the supply will never meet to make much out of a little has re- the demand. This brings us back to cently come under my notice which eems worthy of attention. *

One of my friends has her garden only can the foundation be laid for worked on shares by a German. the beeves Iowa must depend on for Early in the spring he put out a the future.

fowls at night, because it is slowly the care and expense than anything else. I have only common chickens, but have kept the best until they are a large healthy flock.

Care of Young Stock.

We plead with the farmer for more tender care and comfortable quarters for young stock. There is not only humanity in it, but money. During the first year the foundation is laid for the mature animal. If it is dwarfed the first winter, it will at maturity be only a dwarfed scrub. The time to make large frames is the first year, and without frames no profitable superstructure can be reared. And the lows farmer is compelled to raise the largest and finest beeves, or quit the business. The plains and mountain valleys of the Territories can raise second class stock cheaper than we can. Having plenty of tame grass and grain, we can produce a superior article, which will always bring its full value in New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Europe. The demand for superior beeves is rapidly increasing, and it is our subject. Tare care tenderly of the young stock, for at this season