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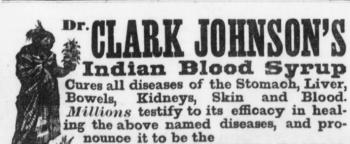
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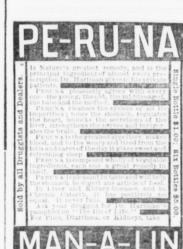


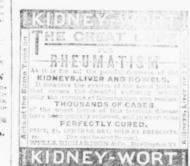
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The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOGRAT, Bellefonte, Penn'a," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that

of fair mid-spring, besung so oft and oft, How can I praise thy loveliness enow? The son that borns not, and thy breezes soft That ser the blossoms of the orchard blow, The thomsand things that neath the young grow.

bored into your trees and affected a

PULLING up weeds after they have stable after the horse has been stolen." It is the growth of the

ready for harvest by getting a chunk ple is the same.

Oats and Peas.

large wagon loads of splendid hay, found on potatoes. but not having the means of weigh. ing, cannot say how many tons they were but we estimated as near as we | Bree could after the mow settled at 20 The tempting prices obtainable for

drilled 4 bushels of oats and using compelled to restrict the number of culprit taken into safe quarters. 300 pounds of blood and bone per animals handled, a rigid culling from acre. The ground was then rolled. the older ewes and filling their places The crop was put in the last week in from the choicest ewe lambs, should April and the piece was not quite 5 be a policy from which no temporary acres.

without it.

will thrive upon it wonderfully and "natural causes" may be reduced by itself a good manure.

the milk will be rich and produce first quality of butter.

I grow and use large quantities of corn fodder, but oats and peas will compare favorably with any forage crop I ever grew. Don't forget the old farm crops; only give them a fair trial and the result will be satis-

Insects on Garden Vegetables.

In some localities one or more of he Cabbage Worms is still troublesome. The most common of these are the caterpillars of medium-sized butterflies, the wings of which are white, with a few black spots; there are three distinct species, but all are similar in their habits. Wherever these butterflies are seen flitting When you find that the borer has about over the cabbage and cauliflower plants, trouble from "worms" may soon be expected. Safety consists in attacking them early. Some cut worm, if you will daily sow a worms eat into the forming head, and quart or so of soft corn thinly about when they have thus hidden nothing can be done. In small gardens, handpicking will answer, but where there If we would have a continuous are many cabbages, this is not pracsupply of vegetables through the ticable. The Persian Insect Powder, summer, we must not neglect these the Pyrethrum, is the best, and a safe late sowings. Lettuce, radishes and application (see article on its use on peas should be planted about the page 252). In former volumes we 10th, and still another about the have given the experience of those 20th, so that a table supply may be who have successfully used hot wahad from the first picking until the ter, to reach the plant at the temperature of 160°. There are in some localities cabbage worms which come made their growth is "locking the from other butterflies, but they are to be treated in the same manner. The large green caterpillar, of the Set in even rows about three feet stolen." It is the growth of the weeds that injures the crop. Don't "Tomato Worm," is most destructional well, and close to each plant drive a well, and close to each plant drive a let them grow. In this, more than any other one thing on the farm, tive; it will soon leave nothing but bare stems upon a tomato plant, eating the green fruit as well as the poles firmly. To these train the FEED the chicks all they will eat leaves. When the tomatoes are sup- vines, tying with strings, and nip off up clean, but do not leave any food ported by some kind of a trellis, as the shoots that grow too far above around to sour. Sour, sloppy food is they always should be in a garden, them. By this means every fruit will responsible for a good deal of mor- worms may be detected by the quan- be fine, free from mud, even when tality among the infant chicken pop- tity of large pellets of droppings found heavy rains fall, and the vines keep upon the ground. Where these are in bearing till late in autumn. The seen, the worm should be sought for. plants are more prolific, and but little THESE stormy days afford time Stems without leaves also indicate fruit is lost, as is so often the case and reapers, and all the haying and harvesting machinery in good work ing condition, and if properly taken advantage of may be made to add a will be found close to the stems, on their underside, and as it is of nearly of newspapers hung over the trellises the same color, may escape notice. goodly portion of their length to the The "worms" are never very nume. gathered. busy season. Hon. James D. Wat. rous, and hand-picking is the best A farmer in Otsego county, New ters, of Maryland, says "he recol. way to deal with them. In spite of York, has two main pastures on his the horn at the tail-end, they can plantation. He confines his cows for neither sting nor bite. Frequently two seasons on one of these, giving of sandstone and putting rifles in one of these will be found with its the sheep the other. Then he changes order for sharpening the scythes." body nearly covered with small egg. them, putting the cows into the sheep Times have changed but the princi. shaped white cocoons, often mistaken pastures, where they are kept anoth-

demand for "lamb and spring peas" The yield was very heavy and it tempts him to deviate. So long as later days. was a source of amazement to every the ewe lamb is a superior bred anione who saw it. It was fed green to mal to its mother (and the breeder cows, to hogs, and in the greatest who does not have it so has mistaken abundance. Before the oats were out his calling), it will prove the more of the milk it was cut and cured as profitable to retain in the flock. Not hay, and this winter by having it, I only does such retention insure the was enabled to sell some ten tons of commingling of fresh and better dangers of management by the omis-My oats and peas are now up and sion of animals which have passed growing finely, but it is not too late their prime, and filling their places to sow. If you want an abundance with those that in the nature of an acre or two. Put the ground in worse, for at least several succeeding striped squash bug, repeating the apgood order, make it rich and put on years. Those who have not care. plication if necessary. plenty of seed and you will be de- fully compared results fail to appre-

a careful observance of the policy of retaining-either for increase in numbers or maintainig any desired number-young and growing animals, and rigidly excluding such as have passed the meridian of life and vigorous improvement. The advantage in this respect alone is sufficient to offset any temporary top price for ewe lambs, and when to it is added the tide of improved blood that comes on through young animals, every prudent flock-manager will find warrant for steeling his face against the most tempting offers for young

Late Cabbage.

The later the plants can be put out without detriment the better, for it is of no advantage to have them head some time before the proper period of storage for winter. If the ground is rich and in fine condition, the plants will push ahead as fast as may be desired. Cabbages should be worked frequently, the oftener the better, which protects them from drought and enables them to grow during the dry period. Being gross feeders they are not partial, and therefore any kind of manure is serviceable, but if well rotted, the action therefrom is more immediate. In setting out late plants water the roots, if possible, covering with dry earth. Put them in deep and pack to the roots closely.

A Good Plan with Tomatoes

for eggs. Worms with these should er two years. Then another change not be destroyed, as they are too weak is made and this alternation is kept to do much damage, and the parasitic up every two years. In this way the insects should have time to leave pastures are constantly enriched by these cocoons, as they are our friends the droppings of the cows and sheep; vested some 4 acres of oats, cut for and should be encouraged. The and the cows cat the feed in the hay in the milk, which yielded 12 Tomato-worm may sometimes be places shunned by the sheep; and the sheep eat the grass in the places where the cows refuse it. This practice is said to have had very satisfactory results.

In exterminating the cut-worm tons. This hay was fed to milk cows really choice early lambs has yearly Professor C. V. Riley suggests that and to horses. It was eaten with proved a greater temptation than three or four holes be made in the avidity and the cows yielded largely many owners could resist, and the soil from four to six inches deep good rich milk, and that with only result has been that quite a number with a dibble or planting stick. If 2 quarts of corn chop daily to each. of ewe lambs are sacrificed at the the sides of these holes are made Last year I plowed up a heavy shambles, to the serious detriment of smooth and the worm, whose moverun-out sod, manured it with 6 large flock improvement; as well as ulti- ments are very sluggish, falls into wagon loads of rich manure (made mate loss to owners of the country. them, he cannot get out and will from fattening cattle) per acre, har- As in a majority of instances the perish. If a bundle of clover and rowed and cross-harrowed it, and sires of these lambs are better bred grass an inch or so thick is placed made it very nice and mellow. I animals than are the dams, their near the young plants it well be octhen sowed 11 bushels of Canada preservation would prove a long cupied by the worm as a harbor withfield peas per acre, shoveled it in stride in the direction of flock im- out going under ground. This should and then harrowed it level. I then provement, and if the owner feels be visited every morning and the

> THE great advance which has been made in agriculture in the past twenty-five years is mainly due to the invigorating and inspiring influence of the agricultural literature of these

MANURING in the hill is an unprofitable practice. It will take many years yet and innumerable repetitions to impress this valuable truth upon all who ought to know it.

You cannot make a better use of hay more than I could have spared blood, but it reduces the expense and your soap suds than to pour it around young trees, grape vines and rose bushes. It is a first-class fer-tilizer for all.

A DUST of sulphur while the dew of good feed, either green or dry, try things will grow better instead of is on is said to be effective against

PARTIALLY burned soil taken from lighted with the yield. Your stock ciate how materially the loss from under a burning heap of rubbish is