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BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

twery farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the Democrat, Bellefonte, Fennia," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let

they are brief and well pointed

Hous hold Recipes.

mmunications be timely, and be sure that

Tomatoes Fried .- There are few richer dishes than the fried tomato, and even the green tomatoes sliced and fried in butter like egg-plant, are much relished by some people. The slices should first lie in salt and water for two hours.

Cabbage Stewed -Shred two small cabbages coarser than for cold slaw; parboil them with a small piece of red pepper added to the boiling water; then pour off the water and add three or four table-poonsful of vinegar, a small piece of butter, and a lage-sized ladleful of stock from the stock pot; cover the saucepan closely. and let the cabbage simmer gently for half an hour; season with a little red pepper, if it needs more, and salt.

Fried Celery - Cut the celery into pieces three or four inches long; boil them tender in salted water; drain them. Make a batter in the proportion of two eggs to a cupful of rich milk; mix flour or fine bread or eracker crumbs, enough to give it consistency; roll the pieces of celery in it, and fry them to a light-brown in hot lard. Serve very hot. Celery 4-1 can also be cooked as asparagus. boiled tender, and served with a white

Swedish Pudding .- One-half pound of flour; one-balf pound of butter; half pound of sugar; eight eggs; s little salt. Rub the sugar and butter to cream; add the yolks well beaten. the sait, floor, and lastly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Cook by steaming them in a steamer about half an hour. , Put the batter three-fourths of an inch deep into teacups. The batter will fill the caps. Tuen them out on a hot platter. Serve immediately with sauce in the bottom of the dish. Half the above quantity will be sufficient for a small family

To Prevent Fading .- To prevent scarlet flannel or worsted goods of any description of this color from fading when washed, take this precaution: Mix half a cupful of flour with freezing weather, and also bring a quart of cold water, let it boil for ten or fiteen minutes, then mix with the warm suds in which the art cle is to be washed; squeeze and rinse up and down repeatedly instead of rubbing on a rubbing on a rubbing board. If very much soiled, wash in two or three waters, always taking care to have them of the same temperature, if possible, and just cool enough to put your hands in comfortably Make the suds before putting the garment in, and avoid rubbing soap on it.

SALVE FOR HORSES' FEET -The ing mixture fra salve for thrush, canker, scratches, quarter cracks, and of most ordinary feeding stuffs, befor all sores and wounds in horses It should be melted over a gentle fire and warmed previous to any application: Shoemaker's wax, one-half pound; beeswax, one half pound; mutton tallow, one-half pound. Whenever the foot is wounded by a nail it is necessary immediately to open, by means of a drawing knife. the orifice in the borny matter as deep as the wound extends, that it ceptional excellence. Many practical may heal from the bottom. The salve should then be poured into the wound until the cavity is filled, the foot be ing held in such a manner that the salve may cool and a quantity remain there the stimulus of which will soon bring a healthy growth.

WELL-MANAGED clay soil is known to be capable of yielding the largest crops of grain, and, if properly drained, with greatest certainty. The reason u-ually given for this is that clay is retentive of both manure and moisture. But there is another reason of scarcely less importance. Inects that attack the roots of plants living unseen, and often unthought of or unsuspected, find it difficult to live or work in clay. They cannot pene trate it, or they perish in it. And these insidious enemies are the worst that the farmer or gardner has to contend with.

What is the Wire-Worm? The term Wire-worm properly be-

longs to the long, slender, and un-

commonly hard larvæ of the Elaters -the spring, or click beetles. These. when placed on their backs, sudden ly spring several inches into the air. with a clicking sound. The largest of these beetles (Elator oculotus) iabout two inches in length, and has two large, round spots upon the upper side of the body, which are often mistaken for eyes. Its surface is covered with a whitish powder. It is frequently found on the trunks and branches of old apple trees during June and July, and from its larger size, peculiar "eye spots," and strange manner of springing, it is often senus for a name. The larva is about two and a half inches long, has very strong jaws, and burrows in the decaying wood of old apple trees, There are several other smaller spcies of spring beetles, some of then conspicuous only by their injury to cyltivated plants. Those wire wormwhich live in the soil and feed upon young roots and stems, are the most destructive. So far as their history is known they live from three to four years. Their injury to the potato though perhaps no greater than to some other crops, is often ruinou-Indian corn and the grasses some times suffer greatly. It is not easily reached with any poison, and the leading remedy is frequent plowing Wire-worms are generally confoundtiveness may be considered the same The mature state of the cut-worn being a moth, it is easily distinguish ed from the "click," or spring beetles Another group of worms is also often spoken of as cut-worm, but the members are myriapods, with many ing-like divisions to the long hodies each of which is provided with twpair of legs. These, sometimes call ed the thousand legged worms, are or a dark brown color, and when diturbed coil into a ring. They do not pass from one state to another, likordinary insects. Some of these falwire worms feed upon the roots o plants, and do much damage. They have been caught by placing slice of potato, or turnip, upon the surfacof the soil. The white grubb is alassociated with the wire worms in it manner of living, and needs the same treatment. All of these subterraneapests have their natural enemies among the chief of which are bird-Late fall plowing is doubly beneficial as it turns the worms out of their winter quarters, and exposes them t them within the easy reach of inseceating birds. Value of the Sunflower.

Professor Bergstrand, of the Roy al Agricultural Academy of Sweden publishes a most laudatory report or the virtues of sunflower seed cake a food for cattle. He states that i presents a remarkable constancy of composition rarely if ever met with in other cakes as met with in commerce. It contains from 13 to 16 per cent. of fat, and 35 to 36 per cenof protein substances, and has, there fore, a nutritive value far above the sides which it has a most agreeable taste, and is altogether free from bitter or any injurious matters. Some careful experiments on its effects up on milch cows have been made at the Ultuna Agricultural Institute by B ron Akerbjelm, which tend to show that it both improves the quality and increases the quantity of their milk the butter from which is also of ex farmers in the neighborhood have also made trial of the same food, and are unanimous in their favorable ver diet. Their mileh cows all took greedily to the cake from the first day it was fed to them, and in all cases an improvement in the quality of the milk was quickly noted. For draught oxen and fattening bullockalso it is equally suitable, especially for the latter, whose meat presentan unequalled richness of flavor when thus fed, and it may be given in small quantities to horses, with much ad other plant food, and when turned vantage, mixed in a thick mash with chaff. In comparison with other feed- ing crops. But weeds among the ing stuffs this cake is very chesp, and it can be given in larger quantities than most other cakes, without with drainage where needed .- Ameriany ill effects.

The Future of American Farming.

The Rural New Yorker, in speaking of the future of American farming, wisely says:

"There is no class for whom the future holds so much social and intellectual advancement, so much assured prosperity, and so much ration al happiness, as for those engaged in the various departments of sgriculture; and in no country in the world are the farmers so well prepared as in this, by intelligence, energy, and political, as well as natural conditions, to pluck the earliest benefits from the treasures of the future."

There is no need of seeking for a wiler or deeper field of intellectual culture than a well directed farm life fords. Herein lies an explanation if the fact that men of wealth, of eisure, of education, and the highest ocial position, have found the occupation of farming a constant source f pleasure, to say nothing of the attendant profitable results en carted on in a business way, on busiless principles.

It the sons of farmers would strive o excel in farming; strive to increase he annual average yield of the staple rops best adapted to the locality where they live; be thorough in hatever they undertake; be able to ive a reason why they pursue a givn system of rotation of crops and nanuring, why they breed certain kinds of stock, and why they find it nore profitable to pursue one system f farming than another, they would ind farm work more interesting and

Agriculture, when viewed from an tellectual standpoint, rises above he plane of a mere mechanical puruit. The reason is evident. The faily duties of a wide-awake, proressi e tarmer bring him into familar contact with the marvelous operaions of nature. If he will but make is calling a success, in the highest cceptation of the term, he will find a it ample scope for the application of all his knowledge, and abundant naterial for fresh thought and study. Agriculture, as a pursuit, is unquestonably entitled to the foremost rank mong the industries of mankind.

Science in Farming. We have muca poor land in the

nited States, and an immense area

f good land. The poor land will be sed to grow timber, or be improved y converting more or less of it, radually, into pasture, and stocking t with sheep and cattle. The main mint is, to feed the sheep or cattle vith some rich nitrogenous food, such s cotton-seed, cake, malt-sprouts, ran, shorts, mill feed, refuse beans, r bean-meal made from beans injur-I by the weevil, or bug. In short, he owner of such land must buy ach food as will furnish the most outriment and make the richest maure at the least cost-taking both of bese objects into consideration. He ill also buy more or less artificial nanures, to be used for the producion of fodder crops, such as corn, uillet, Hungarian grass, etc. And s soon as a portion of the land can be made rich enough, he will grow nore or less mangel wurzels, surgar wets, turnips, and other root crops. superphosphate will be found admirady adapted for this purpose, and wo, three, or four hundred pounds of heap potash salts, per acre, can fremently be used on todder crops, in onnection with two or three hunded pounds of superphosphate, with ousiderable profit. The whole subect is well worthy of careful study. Never in the history of the world has here been a grander opportunity for he application of science to the improvement of agricult re than now.

On the richer lands, the aim of the fa mer will be to convert the plant food lying dormant in the soil into orofitable crops. The main point is good tillage. In many cases weeds now run away with half our crops and all our profits. The weeds which now spring up after the grain crops are barvested, are not an unmixed evil. They retain the nitrogen and under make manure for the succeedgrowing crops are evil, and only evil. Trorough plowing is the remedy,

can Ag. iculturist.