

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FARM, GARDEN AND KITCHEN.

Raising Clover Seed.

(From the Evening Post.)
Clover seed has been raised successfully for more than twenty years in a southern Herkimer county, N.Y. It has brought fortunes to the farmers and is still raised. The soil is a variety of yellow loam on the hills, and alluvial deposit in the valleys.

Clover is raised abundantly here on all soils. Seed does better on the uplands and better on the south side of the hills, plaster always being used. This (the use of plaster) is considered a disease of a good crop, and seems more particularly liable to land most exposed to the rays of the sun. A steep North declivity yields abundantly of straw, but little of seed.

The mode here to successfully raise clover seed is to sow in the spring on spring grain or rye (earlier and better) on winter wheat and rye. This seldom fails with us. Sown on the late spring, it is not successful with us, and probably impossible in any other way. This will cover the field in the fall with a thick, rich growth, and if the ground is well drained may frost.

The next year, cattle are turned on soon as pasture is afforded, which is early, especially with June clover. The field is cropped close—the clover the better. This is important, as it makes the crop even, causing a uniform ripening at the right time—for there is a short space in which clover fills well the years run. That time is between the early frost and the early frost. The heat will burn and hurt the seed, and frequently spoils the crop. Much moist weather is also a danger. Cool, dry weather is best at the "filling" time, which is in the latter part of August and the first part of September, the time following immediately after, and the cutting for harvesting in October. The harvesting is somewhat difficult on account of moist weather, extending the work into November, and in some cases all the snow whitens the ground. I have on more than one occasion gathered a good crop after the field had been whitened with snow. Cold, crisp weather is favorable to good drying. By the sun in mid-October is best, and this is the time to gather the crop.

After the field is thoroughly sown by the cattle, sheep, &c., when green, the stones are picked, and a plot is sown, ranging from half a bushel to a bushel per acre. The cattle are turned out on the 1st of June. The time is the important point in the raising of clover seed. If taken out earlier the sun will be apt to injure the crop; later, the frost will reach it. Experience has demonstrated that the 15th of June is the best point. This year two weeks earlier, or even three or four, would have been the time this on account of the cool weather in August and September, and the early frost. But this year is an exception. On the 15th of June the field is excepted to look like a common "barren" as can be. It is a remark that pasturing clover for seed is starving cattle, and it is often difficult to get sufficient stock to dress it down. After nothing more need be done till the scythe is set.

Clover seed is a high demand, and proportionally pays as well as ever. This, however, not so reliable a crop as corn or wheat, though on the whole it pays as well, but it requires proper management.

The second crop of seed is never taken from the same field without breaking up the soil and reseeding. The root dies or is killed during the winter and spring by the frost. The result, therefore, is to sow timothy with the clover, and it kept down the first year (by the clover) and second appears. This usually forms our best seed, being a proportion of one-third clover to two-thirds timothy. Sometimes there is more clover, especially when the field is a favorable one and starved-in shoots, and the soil is dry. Even in such cases there will be less timothy, and the clover will be less, too. The third year finds the timothy to predominate, but the clover is less heavy than the second year. This may run out unless well protected. This protection is afforded by the aftermath, a full growth of which will protect and manure the crop. In this way timothy is continued for many years. We know fields thus treated that have afforded heavy crops of timothy for eight years in succession. But it may cover your arable if you walk through it. This heavy coat affords a good deal of manure, and of a right kind exactly. The frost cannot reach the tender roots sufficiently to hurt them; the frost itself is the finest crop of timothy I have ever seen.

HINTS FOR HOP CULTURE.
Hop culture is beginning to attract considerable attention among the farmers in this section of the country, and is worthy of experiment. The manufacture of malt liquors is largely on the increase. The state of Pennsylvania has the number of barrels manufactured at 3,929,945, those of 1866 at 7,916,575 barrels, and—assuming a constant rate of growth, but allowing for the present year is estimated at 10,000,000, the increase of 300 per cent. since 1860.

Hop vines will grow upon almost any soil, but in order to insure the "filling out" of the fruit, a high, dry ground, with medium loam soil is the best. In low, moist grounds they are exposed to frost, mildew, and are liable to rust. The ground is prepared in care, nearly as one would prepare for a corn crop. The soil should be at least eight feet deep in all directions, as it is necessary that there should be a free passage of air through the earth. Seed roots are cut into pieces containing two sets of "eyes," each, and these are planted, the latter towards the surface. Two good roots in a hill are sufficient, but in order to insure success against worms or insects three or four are placed together. It is very important that the vineyard be laid off in squares, for one set of vines lasts for years. The roots are divided into sexes, the male bearing strobiles, but being necessary to a proper bearing of the female. In every tenth hill of every tenth row, small plants are placed—the method of planting is as follows: Take a stick an inch and a half in diameter, sharpened at the ends and make a hole large and deep enough to receive the root in a bunch eyes up, up to the soil line, or an inch and a half below the surface. If it is necessary to pack the dirt carefully around the roots, their entire length, otherwise there will be dead air cell left, which is often fatal to them. Then place a stake for them to climb upon.

Hops do not yield until the second season after planting, and the first season the ground can be made to yield an income by planting corn, potato beans or some other crops between the rows. The yield of hops is nearly the same as that of corn.

It is necessary to go through the field three or four times with a cultivator, and to remove all weeds from around the vines with a hoe.

PLANTING CUTTINGS.
We are continually hearing people say that they have no time to make up on other cutting, but if you will do anything to do with it, it will be well worth the trouble to the manager to others. The old saying should never be forgotten: apply the right medicine to the right disease.

THE PLANTING OF CLOVER.

One of the best ways to obtain a good

yield of clover is to plant it out, and to do so in the spring. If you have any other cutting, it will be well worth the trouble to the manager to others.

SOME VARIETIES OF THE GRAPE.

The nurseriesman propagates from a single eye, stuck together as closely as possible.

Some varieties of the grape, are propagated much more freely than others. For instance, Telegraph, Clinton, Cassidy, & take a great deal of time.

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REGISTER'S OFFICE.
PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following accounts of debts due to the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Office on MONDAY, June 1st, 1868:

No. 1. Account of Samuel Dickson, Executor of John Dickson, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 2. Final account of John Dickson, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 3. First and final account of Hugh D. Miller, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 4. Final account of Hugh D. Miller, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 5. Final account of Hugh D. Miller, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 6. Final account of Hugh D. Miller, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 7. Final account of Hugh D. Miller, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 8. Final account of Hugh D. Miller, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 9. Final account of Hugh D. Miller, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 10. Final account of Hugh D. Miller, deceased, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 11. Final account