

Agricultural.

MAINTAINING A FULL FLOW OF MILK.

During the months of July and August in our latitude, the full flow of milk is frequently checked. In most instances grass is kept. Sometimes, however, farmers have kept too many animals on a given surface; and many cows have kept the grass from growing, and the usual flow of milk has diminished. Dairymen slide into this practice of overstocking their pastures at a season of the year when grass grows freely. A cow consumes a certain amount of feed to sustain and to repair the waste of her body. If she can have more than enough for this purpose the surplus will be converted into milk. Therefore, if feed is short, the flow of milk must inevitably diminish. Breeding is another cause of diminution in the quantity of milk. Some cows, even when supplied with all the good grass they will consume, will fall off in milk within a few weeks after being got with calf; and there is sometimes so much shrinkage in the amount of milk, that a cow might be dried off in a short time. Another common cause of failure in the flow of milk is a want of an abundant supply of pure water. These are the chief difficulties that people meet with, who keep few or many cows. To obviate the difficulty of short pasturage, a farmer will find it much more profitable to keep fewer cows and so have more and better grass, as two cows when kept on as much grass as they will eat, will yield more milk than three or four cows kept on the same feed, for they would find barely enough to support animal life. By overstocking a pasture, most of the grass is used up to keep the cows alive, and only a small amount is left for the cows to eat, and at the same time, give a good supply of milk. Therefore, in order to obtain the greatest amount of butter or cheese from a given amount of pasture, the correct way to do it is to keep few cows and feed well. When grass fails, they should have at least one feeding daily of good hay, or green corn stalks, or a few quarts of meal or bran, made thin with water, it is so important, because, if a cow is allowed to shrink in the quantity of milk, it is usually quite difficult, even by extra feeding, to bring it up again. Sometimes it can be done without difficulty. But in most cases it is impracticable.

SALT FOR CATTLE.

In the communication on this subject from H. P. B. on page 364 of the current volume of the COUNTY GENTLEMAN, he points out very clearly the necessity of furnishing salt to cattle by showing that it forms a part of their composition and secretions. He has, however, in common with most writers on this subject, omitted to state the fact that all or nearly all vegetable food contains a portion of common salt. Timothy hay has, for example, according to some analyses, over five cents of the ash in salt and allowing the ash to be ten per cent. of the dry hay, which is frequently the case, then every two hundred pounds of hay will contain one of salt, and the animal that consumes twenty-five pounds daily necessarily swallows at the same time two ounces of salt. At the same rate, a ton of hay will contain ten pounds of salt, which is about half as much as writers usually recommend to be applied to the hay by successive sprinkling in the mow, and possibly a unit as much as animals should have. Other kinds of hay contain different quantities—red clover, for instance, being usually found to yield about two-thirds as much as timothy—Kentucky blue grass considerably less, and it may be advisable to apply more salt artificially to the latter.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

And equal to the best city custom made, and fit to a T. As usual the best quality wool used.

RECREATION AND VISITING AMONG FARMERS.

This may seem to some a very unsuitable topic for this busy time of the year. In the contrary, it is especially seasonable. Most farmers make life too much dreary for themselves and for their children. By working hard from morning until night, and from week to week, with no recreation, they become dull, and do not accomplish as much as they would with a little relaxation. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Nor do they enjoy life nearly so well. They doubtless say to their souls "I must work hard now, and lay up money against a time of need, or against old age; then I will rest and enjoy myself." They forget that they are meanwhile wearing out their faculties, and that they are acquiring habits which will unfit them for anything but an old age of continued toil. Let farmers bear in mind, too, the effect of such a life on their children. As to the way in which farmers shall get recreation, we are not disposed to be particular. Some will choose to get it in one way, and some in another. One very good method is to make up an occasional picnic. Fix on a pleasant afternoon, and take the whole family to some neighboring grove, where the children can romp, and the older folks can rest, and all have a good supper. If several families can unite, it will be all the better. Another way, is to make short visits to the neighbors. To do this, it will not be needful to consume a whole day; this would be an unnecessary loss to you and a bore to your neighbor. But seize on the broken, half-days, or even the hour or two after tea, and ride over to neighbor A's, or neighbor B's. He will be glad to show you his stock and his crops, and his orchard. You will learn something from him, and he from you. At a time when you will get recreation, and will return to your home and your daily labor with new zest.

CARE WITH STRAW AND FODDER.

A great deal of discussion has occurred of late years as to the comparative value of straw, cornstalks, hay, &c. The diversity of views, which is obvious, is no doubt owing largely to the imperfect manner in which these different substances are cured and preserved. One farmer, for example, finds the use of straw of great value, keeping his cattle and other domestic animals in excellent condition, with a very little grain or meal. Another denounces it as nearly worthless, as his bony cattle abundantly indicate. On further examination, we find that the first has taken much pains to secure his straw in the best order—the other has neglected to allow it to become wet, musty and unpalatable. The same result has taken place with clover hay—one man has it fresh, green and excellent; with another it is black, tasteless, or repulsive, having been washed by rains or covered mouldily by partial drying. The same difference exists with corn-fodder—resulting in one instance from timely cutting, and securing in stiff, erect stalks

while in the other the stalks are cut out of season, badly put up, tipped over by winds or by their weight and drenched, blackened and rotted by long rains. Who can expect his cattle to eat and thrive on this incipient maure?

THE SEASON IS NOW APPROACHING WHEN FARMERS SHOULD GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THIS SUBJECT.

Those who are about to cut their wheat, should remember that if harvested before the heads drop and become fully ripe, or while in the dough state, (the tips of the chaff being yet green), the grain is better and even heavier—the straw is well dried, is brighter and more valuable for feeding. Therefore, cut early, secure in good, well protected stacks, until fully dry, and place the straw when thrashed, either under a roof, or else in well built stacks as are deemed requisite for hay. Hay should be well and evenly dried—not in lumps or bunches, or in badly dried cocks, where it becomes yellow and sour. A good hay tedder, run by two horses, however valuable it may prove in expediting work, and saving labor, will still be more valuable in consequence of the perfection of the hay it will enable the farmer to manufacture.

THE COMMUNICATION ON THIS SUBJECT FROM H. P. B. ON PAGE 364 OF THE CURRENT VOLUME OF THE COUNTY GENTLEMAN, HE POINTS OUT VERY CLEARLY THE NECESSITY OF FURNISHING SALT TO CATTLE BY SHOWING THAT IT FORMS A PART OF THEIR COMPOSITION AND SECRETIONS.

He has, however, in common with most writers on this subject, omitted to state the fact that all or nearly all vegetable food contains a portion of common salt. Timothy hay has, for example, according to some analyses, over five cents of the ash in salt and allowing the ash to be ten per cent. of the dry hay, which is frequently the case, then every two hundred pounds of hay will contain one of salt, and the animal that consumes twenty-five pounds daily necessarily swallows at the same time two ounces of salt. At the same rate, a ton of hay will contain ten pounds of salt, which is about half as much as writers usually recommend to be applied to the hay by successive sprinkling in the mow, and possibly a unit as much as animals should have. Other kinds of hay contain different quantities—red clover, for instance, being usually found to yield about two-thirds as much as timothy—Kentucky blue grass considerably less, and it may be advisable to apply more salt artificially to the latter.

IT HAS BEEN VERY COMMON WITH CHEMICAL FARMERS TO URGE THE ARTIFICIAL APPLICATION OF FOOD OR IN MANURE OF WHATEVER ANALYSES INDICATED AS NEEDED BY THE ANIMAL OR THE FERTILIZING PLANT.

This has led to a great deal of error. For the food given the animal in one case may contain ten times as much of a certain ingredient as may be assimilated, or the soil already possess ten times the amount of some other ingredient needed by the growing plant. An acquaintance who was a strict homoeopathist, declined taking any food that contained the slightest quantity of soda or of salt—for the reason that these or other caustic or saline substances would entirely counteract or spoil the effect of the minute doses of medicine. The error of this course was at once pointed out, by showing that every hundred pounds of wheat flour contained among its component parts ten ounces of potash, four ounces of soda, one ounce of lime, five ounces of magnesia, nineteen ounces of phosphoric acid, &c., and every hundred pounds of Indian meal contained eight ounces of potash and soda, four ounces of magnesia, &c. It may be true in ordinary experience that an addition of some of these ingredients would be better than the natural quantity. Experiment alone can settle such points as this; and if cattle are found to thrive better by adding salt to common hay, this result is sufficient and settles the question. All we desire is, that in theorizing merely in proof of the importance of any practice, all the facts developed by scientific investigation should be brought to bear, and not a part only.

THE FIRST OPERATION WHICH IS USUALLY PERFORMED IN BREAKING COLTS, BUT ALL COLTS SHOULD BE HANDLED WITH THE LUTER FROM THE TIME THEY ARE ABLE TO RUN WITH THE DAM, AND SHOULD NEVER BE "HALTER-BROKEN."

When this is done, the first operation is to accustom the colt to the bridle bit. This should be done with perfect gentleness and progressive application of the rein, so that the colt will understand what is wanted, instead of being astonished by applications which he cannot comprehend. To put a green colt into a biting tackle, truss up his neck, and thus leave him free half a day to sulk in the barn-yard, is an infernal outrage that ought to be a penitentiary offence. The pain thus thoughtlessly or purposely inflicted is excruciating and inexcusable. Along with the lessons of bridle wisdom, should come the first lesson in bareback riding, or riding upon a blanket and surcingle; from which proceed to gentle exercise under the saddle.

THE NEXT STEP IS TO PUT THE COLT IN HARNESS, BY THE SIDE OF A STEADY AND RELIABLE PATRON, THAT IS TO SAY, ONE WHO WILL BECOME ACQUAINTED TO IT, BEFORE BEING CALLED UPON TO DRAW IN IT.

Breaking a colt, is a misnomer; a colt should never be broken, but tamed and educated. A colt that is broken has lost the best qualities of horse-hood. A colt that is thoroughly educated has arrived at the perfection of his race.—Ohio Farmer.

A NEW VINE DISEASE.—LAST SEASON THERE APPEARED UPON THE VINES AROUND NEW YORK A DISEASE WHICH HAS THIS SEASON SHOWED ITSELF MORE GENERALLY.

It seems to attack the Concord in preference to other varieties, and if not checked, threatens to be a serious matter to vinegrowers. It first shows itself by swellings on the freshly formed wood, and later appears as well defined blotches with a surface depressed somewhat below the general surface of the stem. The growth of the branch thus affected, is arrested and the fruit drops. This has been attributed to wounds made by the common June bug, but this can hardly be the case, as cultivators, who have carefully watched their vines, assure us that they are unable to discover that insects have any agency in the matter.

GINGERBREAD.—TAKE 1 QUART MOLASSES, 1 PINT LARD, 2 PINTS VERY CREAM, 2 HEAP-ED TABLESPOONFULS SODA, 2 OF GINGER OR NUTMEG, MIX INTO A DOUGH AS SOFT AS CAN BE ROLLED; ROLL THIN AND BAKE.

ESTRAY MARE.—CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT ONE WEEK SINCE, A STRAY MARE. THE OWNER IS REQUESTED TO PROVE PROPERTY, PAY CHARGES AND TAKE HER AWAY.

GEO. H. WELLES. Athens, May 10, 1865.—31.

NEW FIRM!

MERCHANT TAILORING,

READY MADE CLOTHING EMPORIUM!
GEO. W. COON & CO.

Take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have just opened a NEW STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING.

IS, USHERIES, TWEEDS, SATINETTES, COTTINADES, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

TAILOR TRIMMINGS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Which will be sold exclusively for cash at the lowest possible rates.

In addition to the trade we will

MANUFACTURE CLOTHING TO ORDER.

Intending to make this Department of our business a leading one, we have selected with great care from the stock of the best houses in New York, a rich, varied and full assortment of material for Gentlemen's Garments, embracing the newest lines of fabrics. All of which will be made up to order at a small profit. This department will be under the supervision of

MR. H. BROWN, OF NEW YORK.

Whose abilities as a Cutter are not surpassed in this part of the country. His garments combine ease, elegance and fastidiousness to the last extreme of the wearer, a union as rare as they are desirable. As none but experienced workmen are employed, our customers will be assured of having garments well made.

Cutting and repairing done promptly.

GEO. W. COON & CO., No. 3, Patton's Block, one door south of Dr. Barstow's Drug Store. Towanda, Feb. 16, 1865.

GOOD NEWS! REBELLION ENDED!

THE PRICE OF CLOTHING

GONE DOWN WITH GOLD!

The best stock of good, well made Clothing ever brought to this market is now open for inspection at the

STORE OF R. W. EDDY,

Bought since the fall of Gold and the Rebellion, which will enable him to sell his customers the benefit of very low figures, and the best quality of goods, at a low price, and a la mode. No second rate shoddy goods, every article guaranteed as represented or no sale. My goods are all

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

And equal to the best city custom made, and fit to a T. As usual the best quality wool used.

Business Suits, Black Dress Coats, Black Doe Pants and Vests, Linen Coats, Dusters, and White, The Latest Style Pink Hats, Soft Straw, Panama and Cloth Hats, White and Negligee Shirts, Collar Neck Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, and Drawers, Best quality English Half Hose, Overalls, Over Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Fine Maroon Travelling Bags. In fact everything usually found in a First Class Gentleman's Furnishing Store. My motto is good Goods at a fair price, cheaper than any other store at any price. All goods sold at one price, no haggling nor teasing to make an offer, but every one gets the same goods at the same price, which is the bottom of the market. All old goods marked down to the gold base, and will be sold regardless of sacrifice. If you want good goods at a fair price, go to EDDY'S, where you will find him ready to show his goods and sell them on as they merchandise. I have everything in the line of CLOTHING AS USUAL TO POWELL & CO. R. W. EDDY, Towanda, May 17, 1865.

SOLOMON'S CLOTHING STORE!

M. E. Solomon respectfully informs his old customers and the public that he has taken in partnership his son Alexander, under the firm of SOLOMON & SON, and that they will continue business at the old stand, on Main Street No. 2, Patton's Block. They will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Clothing

FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR!

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

Also, constantly on hand a full line of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

Consisting of SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HOSIERS, &c.

And a large assortment of ARMY SHIRTS, Which they offer to sell at prices CHEAPER than ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, AT

SOLOMON & SON'S,

Jan. 1, 1865.

M. E. Solomon requests those indebted to him to call and settle. He is desirous of closing all accounts by the 1st day of March, as after that time, all unsettled matters will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

CHEAPNESS, STYLE AND BEAUTY.

YOUR CLOTHING CHEAP AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

PROCLAIM IT TO THE PEOPLE.

Just received a large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing at J. CORN'S Elmira Branch Clothing Store. He says boldly, boldly and deliberately, that he takes the most interest in the clothing business, and that he will sell his goods cheaper than any other man, as my goods are all bought cheap for cash, and they will be sold cheap for cash.

My goods are all manufactured in Elmira, therefore I can warrant them well made. Enough for me to say have everything in the line of

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

That is kept in any other Store in town. This is a free country; therefore it is free for all to do their trading where they can do the best, regardless of the name of the Store. I have everything in the line of CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c. as well as the city are invited—everyone, rich or poor, high or low, and no need to call.

At JOHN SHIRMAN'S Clothing Store, next door to H. S. Mercer's Dry Goods Store, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. Persons having accounts to settle are invited to call and settle, as they will be paid by any man, or combination of men.

No charge for showing our Goods. J. CORN. Towanda, March 12, 1862.

Photographs.

SOMETHING NEW AT

GEORGE H. WOOD'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

TOWANDA, PA.

He has the pleasure of informing his old friends and patrons, that he is now prepared to make the new and beautiful style of

GEM FERROTYPES,

mounted on cards very cheap.

Also, Melanotypes for Lockets, Cases, or Frames, as well as all kinds of

PHOTOGRAPHS

AS BEFORE IN THE BEST STYLE OF ART.

Views taken of Houses on short notice.

COPYING DONE TO ORDER

In a few days.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Albums kept on hand and will be sold cheap.

G. H. WOOD. Dec. 6, 1864.

ESTRAY MARE.—CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT ONE WEEK SINCE, A STRAY MARE. THE OWNER IS REQUESTED TO PROVE PROPERTY, PAY CHARGES AND TAKE HER AWAY.

GEO. H. WELLES. Athens, May 10, 1865.—31.

Drugs and Medicines.

BARSTOW & GORE'S DRUG STORE!

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS,

AND NEW PRICES!

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the Drug business, under the name of BARSTOW & GORE, at the old stand No. 4, Patton's Block, where they are daily receiving additions to their stock, from the most reliable importers and manufacturers, respectfully ask for a liberal share of public patronage. A large stock of

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Has just been received, and we are now prepared to supply the

WANTS OF THE PUBLIC WITH ALL ARTICLES

BEHOLDING TO THE TRADE.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CONCENTRATED

BOTANI, ELECTIC AND HOMOPATHIC MEDICINES.

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,

DEYSTERIES AND GLASS.

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY KIND.

TILDEN'S ALCOHOLIC AND FLUID EXTRACTS,

ALKALOID AND FERROIDS.

All the Best Trusses.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,

Shoulder Braces,

BREAST PUMPS, NIPPLE SHEETS, AND SHEETS,

Nursing Bottles, Syringes and Catheters.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS, STRIPS, POCKET KNIVES,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF LATE STYLE

AND BEST QUALITY.

A large supply Brushes for the Hat and Hair. Also for the Teeth, Eyes, Nose, Ears, and for the Face, Oils, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Hair Dye, Invigorators, &c., &c. Also, the latest styles of

CHOICE CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

Physicians supplied at reasonable rates. Medicines and Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded and prepared by competent persons at all hours of the day and night. Sunday hours from 9 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 to 3 in the afternoon.

D. H. BARSTOW. W. H. H. GORE. Towanda, Aug. 1, 1865.

DR. PORTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.

Already admitted to be

The largest, safest and most approved

DRUG HOUSE IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA,

with

An established reputation for keeping the best medicine

UNQUALLED

In its facilities and apparatus for compounding and preparing

MEDICINE AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

Conducted by thoroughly competent persons, who do the most careful attention paid to the selection of accuracy, and use only selected articles.

Medicines and Prescriptions, compounded with the most purity, has become

THE CASH DRUG STORE

With prices revised to correspond with the market.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

By recent arrangements with the Manufacturers, Importers and Retail Dealers of Goods and Drugs, the prices will always be at the lowest point for Prime Goods.

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, DRUGS AND DEYSTERIES.

Everything in this extensive stock will be sold Cheap for Cash!

PRICES REDUCED, VIZ:

OF SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, COMBS, POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS,

LAMPS AND MATERIALS FOR LIGHT,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS,

WINE AND LIQUORS, ONLY FOR MEDICINE,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

TOOTH, SKIN AND HAIR PREPARATIONS,

FANCY ARTICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Electric, Botanic and Homoeopathic Medicines

Spices, Bird Seed, Lamp Shades and Garden Seeds,

FISH TACKLE, AMMUNITION, &c.

Constituting the most complete assortment, embracing the great wants of the People, reduced in Price, and revised for the Cash System.

DR. PORTER'S COAL OIL.

DR. PORTER'S CAMPHENE.

DR. PORTER'S ALCOHOL!

DR. PORTER'S BURNING FLUID!

Are Fresh, daily prepared, and unrivalled by any in the Market.

DR. PORTER'S PREPARATIONS

Known as Safe and Reliable Remedies warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. Porter's Pectoral Syringe, 50 cents.

Dr. Porter's Tonic Elixer, 75 cents.

Dr. Porter's Compound Syringe, 50 cents.

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Rail-Roads.

TIME TABLE—WAVERLY STATION,

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL-ROAD.

Change of hours commencing Monday, May 15, 1865. Trains will leave Waverly Station about the following hours, viz: GOING EAST.

Train No. 3, New York Express, 11:43 a.m.

" 4, Night Express, 1:26 a.m.

" 5, Cincinnati Express, 3:27 a.m.

" 11, Birmingham Accommodation, 5:45 a.m.

" 28, Way Freight, 8:43 p.m.