

Leads in Dairy Farming.

The following discussions on "Leads in Dairy Farming, and how to stop them," we extract from the *Country Gentleman*:

Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer, opened the discussion in a very practical and sensible way. He pointed out, as a general rule, it is not the large leads that ruin the farmer, but the small ones. The large ones are easily discovered and stopped, while the small ones are suffered to run on.

The first leak he would allude to was the manner of driving the cows to and from the pasture. Many dairymen suffer the cows to be driven by dogs, and not unfrequently through a close and muddy bar-way, where permanent injury to the cows is often caused by their crowding and hooking each other. Boys are sometimes allowed to drive them with stones and sticks, often scaring them into a run. He would prefer a well-trained shepherd dog to any boy he ever saw.

Carelessness in driving cows caused a leak of from ten to fifteen per cent.

Time and Manner of Milking.

—Here is a big leak. No farmer who storms or yells at the cow, should be allowed in the yard. The cows should be milked by the clock. Each man should have his own cows, and always milk No. 1 first, No. 2 next, and so on. It is better to milk Polly and Sally first in the morning, and Sally first and Polly last at night. Milk quickly and gently, without any noise or excitement. The cows will give more milk and more readily.

Time and Manner of Feeding.

It is important not only to provide good and sufficient food, but it must be fed regularly. If the food is delayed, the cows become impatient, and fret like a hungry child.

Kind of Stock.

A great leak is caused by keeping poor stock. Every dairyman has to milk cows that do not pay for their keeping. Has had cows in his herd that made 700 pounds of cheese in a season, while others in the same herd gave not more than 200 pounds. We should select our stock with great care. Even the endeavor to improve it. We must raise our own dairy cows. The native cows are best to start with, if selected for their milking qualities. Then get a good thoroughbred bull of the breed we desire, and be sure that the comes of a good family of the breed. We should raise 10 per cent every year. That is, in a dairy of 50 cows, we should every year raise five heifer calves, and when they come in, turn off five of the oldest or poorest cows. His own choice of breed is decided by the Durham, unless the pastures are poor, in which case he should prefer the Ayrshire. The Durham is good for beef, and if a cow fails to be a good milker, she can be sold to the butcher at a good price.

Two years ago there were 1,500 cows sold in the fall at the average of \$14, which cost \$70 each the previous spring. The cheese from each cow costs 35 cents per pound, while it was sold for 14 cents. This is a big leak.

Letting Hay get over Rip.

—This is a great leak. Unless the grass when the first smooth blossoms appear, and so with clover. If you do not commence as early as this, the last cut hay will be overripe. Feed the early cut hay to the cows, as soon as they come in. It is better than grain.

Kind of Grass.

Farmers are as wedded to timothy and clover as Ephraim was to his idols. They kill the native grasses by ploughing the land, and then insist on making timothy and clover grow where the soil is not adapted for our worst leakers. It is equal to feeding a hog with a hoe in the pig trough.

Drainage is destined to work a greater revolution in our grass land than all other things combined. The loss sustained from want of drainage constitutes one of our worst leakers.

Poor Help to Make Butter and Cheese.

—Better abandon the business if we cannot do the work ourselves or get good help. There is a great deal of butter made that is worthless except for grease. A few cents more a pound would pay for the best help and the best dairy utensils.

Allowing Manure to Waste in a Great Leak.

He would always apply manure on the surface. As a dairyman he would rather have one load of manure applied on the surface than ten loads ploughed under. He would draw out the manure fresh, and apply it at all seasons when most convenient, on the meadows and pastures. Had not a foot of land on his farm that the manure did not agree with. It is all moonshine to fork over manure and not let it lie on the surface. He spreads his manure on the surface, and goes over it with a brush harrow.

Poor Implements are a Great Leak.

He would always get the best that were to be had.

There are a great many more leaks. We are all acquainted with them, and often promise ourselves that we will stop them. He would leave the subject to the meeting.

Mr. Curtis of Saratoga—One of the most important implements on a dairy farm was the curry comb. Most farmers leave the animals to do their own scratching. It is important to curry as it is to clean. The currier like a horse. They get impatient for their turn. Knew a farmer who had a quarrel with his hired man because he would not curry the cows. It is a great mistake not to provide abundance of green food for extra feeding in winter. The cow is a machine for converting food into milk, and the more she will eat the better. It is great folly to give abundance of food when it happens to be plenty and to starve the animals when food is scarce. Comfortable quarters, shelter and good food save half the food. He believed Mr. Lewis claimed that saved three quarters of the food.

Manure the Fruit Trees.

Advises from Bucks, Berks and Montgomery counties, among the best of our fruit-producing regions, tell us that the apple crop is likely to be one of the heaviest known. And yet there have been already two pretty full crops in the last two years. We shall expect to have a record year that the apple is "unsuspected" because of the soil of Pennsylvania, unless something is done to sustain the strain on vitality which such continuous bearing so often results in. It must not be forgotten that all this mass of fruit was made up of nothing; but that the matter of their substance is in a large degree taken from the soil. We never think to get crops of corn or potatoes without continuous and regular manuring, nor can we get apples. Jeffers, one of the best of the "Cherry" growers, as he is now stated at the last year's meeting of the Pennsylvania fruit-growers' meeting held in Philadelphia, manures his apple trees regularly every year. Whenever he has little else to do, or has any refuse that he can get, he hauls it as a top dressing for his apple orchard.

Wm. F. Johnston for Governor.

In 1848, the Whigs nominated Wm. F. Johnston for Governor, and at the October election he was chosen by only 313 majority. Yet that trifling majority decided the Presidential contest. The Democrats fought manfully, but in vain, to overcome the State over by ten thousand majority.

In 1856, the Democrats carried the October election by a decisive majority; and in November the State went for Pierce by an increased vote.

In 1866, the Republicans and Americans were united on the State ticket, although divided on President. A Democratic effort was made by them to carry their State ticket, but it was beaten over 3,000, and in November the State was Democratic over both, by about 11,000.

In 1860, the Republicans, after a hard fought and bitter contest, elected Wm. F. Johnston, and in November, 1860, the State followed in November for Lincoln by an increased vote.

In 1864 the same result followed. The Republicans carried their State ticket in October, and gave the State to Grant in November with scarcely an effort.

In 1868 General Grant ran on the State ticket, as he is now being taken a candidate for Auditor General. The Philadelphia Press had not then learned its Republicanism nor lost its common sense, and earnestly contended, all through that campaign, that if General Grant was not elected, Grant could not be; that it was madness—as it is now—to contend that the State could go one way in October, and another in November; and that every vote for Grant in October was worth two for Grant in November. It so proved. Grant was elected, and Grant carried the State easily, although the Democrats made a determined rally, and urged what the Press is now urging, that the result in October would be reversed in November.

When the Democrats contended for them, the Press is contending for now, and that in the very teeth of its own reiterated, reiterated and reiterated assertions. The whole history of the State is a record of defeat and beginning is against it. Such a thing as reversing in November the result in October has never yet happened, and never will, because it never can.

The reason is plain. The result at the State election necessarily disheartens the party in the victor, and demands it; her love for one of her most gallant sons, who has added lustre to his fame on the battle fields of the Republic, demands it; her duty to an enfranchised race, looking to her for protection from the grinding heel of domestic tyranny, demands it; and it will be said by the millions of what the people of her own State have suffered through Democratic misrule, by her love for her heroic dead and the principles they fought to maintain, and by her gratitude for the great commander who led our armies to victory, that she will not surrender to a usurper country.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Duke's Artillery.

Every one has heard that the Duke of Wellington did not share the common opinion that every corps of the British army at Waterloo behaved faultlessly, but few knew exactly the parts of the service which his command was directed and its conduct. The following extract from a letter to Lord Mulgrave, Master-General of the Ordnance, just published in the fourteenth volume of "The Supplementary Dispatches, &c." of the Duke of Wellington, places the matter in its proper light. "To tell you the truth, I was not very well pleased with the artillery at Waterloo. The army was formed in squares immediately on the slope of the rising ground, on the summit of which the artillery was directed, with orders not to engage artillery, but to fire only when bodies of troops came under the fire. It was very difficult to get them to obey this order. The French cavalry charged, and were formed on the same ground with our artillery, and the guns were directed at the enemy. In some instances they were actually in possession of them. We could not expect the artillerymen to remain at their guns in such a case. But I had a right to expect that the officers and men of the artillery would be contented with their duty, and that it is to take shelter in the square of the infantry till the French cavalry should be driven off the ground either by our cavalry or infantry. But they did no such thing; they ran off the field in front, taking with them their guns, ammunition and caissons. The whole of the latter part of the action I had not kept a reserve in the commencement."

The idea that we can afford to defeat our State ticket and yet carry the State for Grant has been urged with much persistence, and has been used to seem plausible enough to require full refutation and exposure.

It does not follow absolutely, as some seem to think, that as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union; yet there are so few exceptions that it may almost be regarded as a rule. It is possible to elect a President without the vote of Pennsylvania, but it has so seldom happened that such an event cannot be considered probable.

But there is another rule which there is no exception—that as Pennsylvania goes in October, she goes in November. It has never happened otherwise. In 1828, 1831 and 1836 the Democrats carried the State in October, and were defeated in the month following. In 1840 there was no State ticket to elect at the October election, and consequently no reliable test of the vote. The Whigs and Democrats each carried twelve members of Congress, and the votes given to the several candidates in the aggregate, a small Whig majority; while on the other hand the Democrats carried the Legislature, and the popular vote for the legislature footed up a small Democratic majority. It was, therefore, a drawn battle, both sides claiming a victory, and both, therefore, went to the polls with a will to carry the Presidential election. The result in November was characteristic of the indecisive result in October—the Whigs carrying the State for Harrison by barely 343 majority.

In 1844, the Whigs ran the gallant General Fremont for Governor, and made a bold and energetic stand in his behalf, but he was beaten by a small majority. They struggled with all their energy to regain the State in November; but the Governor's election had already decided the result; the State went against Clay by a largely increased majority.

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After reading this advertisement you will see that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR ALL THE PAINS OF THE HEAD, NECK, CHEST, LUNGS, STOMACH, SPINE, AND ALL THE PAINS OF THE BONES, MUSCLES, AND ALL THE PAINS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

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It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and is the only one of its kind that cures in from one to twenty minutes. It is the only one that cures in from one to twenty minutes. It is the only one that cures in from one to twenty minutes.

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Every day an increase in flesh and fat is the result of a diseased system. The blood is the life of the body, and if it is impure, the body will be diseased. Dr. Radway's Sansaparill Resolvent is the only blood purifier that cures in from one to twenty minutes. It is the only one that cures in from one to twenty minutes.

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These pills are the only ones that cure in from one to twenty minutes. They are the only ones that cure in from one to twenty minutes. They are the only ones that cure in from one to twenty minutes.

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These bitters are the only ones that cure in from one to twenty minutes. They are the only ones that cure in from one to twenty minutes. They are the only ones that cure in from one to twenty minutes.

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