

## Farm and Household.

## Substitute for straw.

This is the subject that was discussed at the last meeting of the Doylestown Farmers' Club and the following are the remarks of William M. Large, of Doylestown township. "The question of what can be substituted for straw as bedding for stock, I must confess I feel my incompetency to answer with any satisfaction to myself, let alone imparting any knowledge to this association. At an informal meeting of a few members of this club about one month since, it was concluded that cut corn stalks would be the best substitute for straw, with which I fully unite—that is, gathering the refuse stalks from the racks and about the yard after the cattle have plucked off the leaves and husks; not cut them with a fodder cutter, but have a chopping block and broad axe contiguous to your cow-stable door, and cut them into pieces eight or ten inches long, when they make very good bedding for cows. At the same time be sure to let the cows have all they will eat from them first, as it would not be good economy when hay is \$30 per ton and stalks six or seven cents per bushel, to cut up husks, leaves and all for bedding. Better than to do that, take a load of hay to Philadelphia, sell it and buy a load of straw, which is now being quoted at \$1 per hundred—a ton of which will reach further than the hay, and \$10 to \$12 in money in your pocket for your labor. I have had the rag-weeds mowed that grew so luxuriantly in our stubble fields the last season, and are making very good use of them at the present time, and had we taken the care in gathering and housing we ought to have done, would have aided us very much in getting our stock through the winter, as well as augmenting our manure pile, which it is well always to have an eye to, for that is the foundation of all successful farming. We are also using leaves, as time and opportunity suits, cleaning the stables in the morning, throwing the manure directly into the cart and spreading it out on the sod, and then gathering the cart full of leaves and haul them back into the stables, will last two or three days, and if the snows keep off they can be had and will very much help out in the existing emergency, for they are very much better than no bedding at all. I have also heard saw dust spoken of as answering a good purpose, it being an excellent absorbent and all that, but it is not to be had, for I do not suppose there is a saw mill in this land that would furnish enough for a single farmer, say nothing of a neighborhood."

## The Food of Swine.

If there is any thing in rural practice which needs reforming more than another it is the manner of raising and feeding swine. From the day they are large enough to eat they are offered all manner of refuse about the place, such as rank weeds, filthy slow spoiled vegetables and meats, dead fowls, &c. They are allowed to rummage the dung yard and glean the refuse load in the stable of cattle and other ground of economy. But we imagine that the quantity of food saved in this way is very insignificant and to exceed the value of a bushel of shelled corn a year among the whole stock on an ordinary size farm. The objections to the practice of keeping swine in this way are so serious, however, that the reasons in favor of it have no force at all. The origin of trichinosis in swine may be always traced to the consumption of vile stuffs in their food, *etc.* to being crowded and yarded and filth and foul air. Every few months the press announces a case of trichinosis in an individual or a whole family, with all the horrible details and sufferings which attend the parasite attack. Only lately some new cases are reported here in the West, which are alarming. We are quite sure that every farmer and everyone who feeds and fattens a pig will only need to have their attention called to so important and serious a matter to secure a complete reform in the practice of feeding an animal which will take whatever is offered to it, and will live in the most filthy holes and yards. On the farm, the swine should have clover pasture, and for swill only mire and corn meal; no dish water or meat scraps from the table, as these are sure to putrefy and poison the mass in the barrel or tank. Pure water, with a little meal added, is preferable. The dish water may go to the compost heap and the scraps from the table to the poultry, while they are fresh. Spoiled meat should be buried or mixed with composted materials. They should never be given to any domestic animal. Large numbers of swine are frequently confined in small quarters, with little regard to cleanliness or pure air. Of course some of them will lose appetite, the first sign of the derangement of the organs of nutrition and assimilation. They do not thrive but they are kept alone till slaughtering time, and are dressed and packed among the lot. Such animals are extremely liable to be infested with trichinosis and other parasites and those who consume them as food expose themselves to sickness diseases of a lingering nature, and to death in a most horrible form.

Interest, therefore, in swine's health and life, require a thorough reform in keeping and feeding swine. Let their food be as pure as that which other animals consume. Let them be kept in clean quarters and have pure air. Let diseased or unthrifty animals be separated from those in health, and we may have no fear of trichinosis among either swine or human beings.

## Walking Horses.

We are glad to notice that many of our Western fans are offering handsome premiums for the fastest walking horses. There is no disguising the fact that a good walk is the most useful gait that a general purpose horse can possess, and if one-half the attention were paid to cultivating this gait, and breeding with a view to its transmission, that is now given to that of training and breeding trotters, horses that could walk five miles an hour would soon be as abundant as 2:30 trotters now are. The trouble now is that the whole country is possessed of a manna for fast trotter, and as soon as the colt is broken to halter, no matter whether he be thoroughbred, Conestoga, Norman, Hambletonian, Clydesdale or Canadian he is put to trotting. The whole country is engaged in training trotters, from the plowboy in the field to the professional on the track, to the utter neglect of that more useful everyday gait, the walk. Even the importers of draft stallions from Europe have caught the infection, and instead of bringing the best walkers we only hear of their "great trotting ability." It is time to put an end to this nonsense; the gait for a draft horse is pre-eminently a walk, while nothing adds so much to the ability of the roadster to make a long journey in good time than a walking gait, which will carry him along at the rate of five miles an hour. The first aim, when a horse is broken to the harness, should be to educate him to a good fast walk, and after that has been done, if you can get him to trot fast, so much the better. One of the most successful breeders of trotting horses in America has often remarked to us that he would not keep a horse on his place that was not a fast walker, and that he had invariably found that they are the fastest trotters. It is a positive luxury to ride or drive a horse that can walk off with you at the rate of five miles an hour. It is such a relief to feel that when you ease up your horse from his swinging trot, or lopé, that you have not come to a standstill, but that you are yet making respectable progress. For our own private use on the road the walk is the gait which we prize above all others, and anything which promises to increase the number of fast walkers shall receive our hearty endorsement.

## Old Roses.

Is it not possible to produce a "mania" for collecting and cultivating the good old roses, once supposed to be the result of the best efforts of our rosarians? We have been rushing ahead in floriculture for the past half century or more, looking rather for "new things" than for intrinsic worth, and it is time that somebody started the fashion of gathering the old and good, placing upon them a new valuation. Every Summer, when the old "June roses" come into bloom, I am reminded of the good things left behind in our race for novelties in other classes. The old roses of thirty and fifty years ago have not been surpassed by any later introduction. The old single French crimson still furnishes as pretty buds as the newest perpetual rose, and who wants a moss rose except when in bud? The old crested Province has never, as yet, had a rival, but stands alone, the queen of its species. And as I look over the old sorts, like George the Fourth, with deep crimson petals, or La Tourterelle, Madame Hardy, Persian Yellow, and similar kinds of the same, although novelties are abundant, and one might think, from the descriptions given, far superior to those old and still unsurpassed favorites. A sight of the old cabbage rose, Village Maid, and White Bath, would be like gathering old coins from the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii.

## Hog Raising.

A hog-raiser and pork-packer in Iowa gives the following statement as his experience in the business: "He has demonstrated to his entire satisfaction that after his spring pigs had reached about three hundred pounds they ceased to grow with any profit. His pigs on the first of January weighed nearly as much as they did on the first of February, notwithstanding he had kept up the feeding. He is a great advocate of taking good care of hogs. He would never shut up his hogs more than five weeks before he wants to market them. His food early in the fall was pumpkins, steamed and mixed with middlings, the proportion being about one half a bushel of middlings to forty gallons of steamed pumpkins. His object was to develop the bone and muscle of the hog without adding fat. This he continued three months and then put them in close pens and fed them meal and middlings steamed. After shutting them up for five weeks they gained two pounds a day until they reached three hundred pounds, and then ceased to grow to any extent."

## To exclude Mice from Trees.

First. If before freezing up, embank compactly and smoothly around the stem ten inches high. 2. If the ground is already frozen, make similar mounds with coal ashes beaten compactly. 3. When both these are omitted, tread compactly the snow about the young tree when it falls. An effectual remedy is to apply a roll of tarred pasteboard or sheathing paper, or a sheet of tin. Sometimes paper has been wrapped around the tree, and gas-tar then applied outside, but this should not be practiced, as the gas-tar soon penetrates the paper and injures the bark of the tree.

## Business Cards.

CORBETTSVILLE HOTEL. This Hotel is finely situated on the River Road leading from Montrose to Coalton Station on the L. & W. R. R. Parties stopping at the station will find it convenient to call on me at my room, where I have proper conveniences to carry parties to any place they wish to reach. I have been visiting my home and barn, making them more convenient to entertain the public generally when in this vicinity.

D. J. MURPHY, Proprietor.

Corbettville, Aug. 31, 1875.—ts.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

## Banking, &amp;c.

## BANKING HOUSE

or

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

MONTROSE, PA.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS AND PROMPTLY ACCOUNTED FOR AS HERETOFORE.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE:

UNITED STATES & OTHER BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COUPONS AND CITY AND COUNTY BANK CHECKS CASHED AS USUAL.

OCEAN STEAMER PASSAGE TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL TIME DEPOSITS, AS PER AGREEMENT WHEN THE DEPOSIT IS MADE.

In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavor to transact all money business to the satisfaction of our patrons and correspondents.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.

Montrose, March 10 '75.—ts.

Bankers.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

Present Capital, 100,000.00.

J. L. COOPER & CO.,

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 14, 1875.—ts.

BILLINGS STROUT, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. All business attended to promptly on the premises. Office first floor east of the bank of Wm. H. Cooper & Co., 100 Wyoming Avenue. Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, 1869.] BILLINGS STROUT.

J. L. COOPER & CO.,

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 14, 1875.—ts.

EDGAR A. TURRELL.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 170 Broadway, New York City.

May 12, '75.—[Feb. 11, 1874.—ts.]

LITTLE AND BLAKESLEE, ATTORNEYS.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 15, 1872.

W. B. DEANS, DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, NEWSPAPERS, POCKET CUTLERY, STEREOGRAPHIC VIEWS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC. Next door to the Post Office, Montrose, Pa. [Sept. 30, 1874.] W. B. DEANS.

E. A. CLARK, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

E. A. PRATT, NEW MILFORD, PA.

M. B. WRIGHT, SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA.

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DRAFFTS SOLD ON EUROPE.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS SOLICITED.

Montrose, March 3, 1875.—ts.

H. BURRITT, DEALER IN STAINLESS IRON, IRON, DOORS, AND PAINTS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, ETC.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 13, 1869.—ts.

J. H. GROVES, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 13, 1869.—ts.

DR. J. A. LATHROP, ADMINISTRATOR.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 17, '72.—[no. 1874.—ts.]

L. B. KENNEDY, DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 13, 1869.—ts.

CHARLES N. STODDARD, DEALER IN BOOKS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 13, 1869.—ts.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Montrose, Pa., Jan. 13, 1869.—ts.

SCOTT AND DEWITT, ATTORNEYS.

Montgomery, N. Y.

June 5th, 1873.

EAGLE DRUG STORE, IN THE BRICK BLOCK, MONTROSE, PA.

[Aug. 6, 1875.] EAGLE DRUG STORE.

OPEN DAILY FROM NINE A. M.

UNTIL FOUR P. M. AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Feb. 12, 1874.

J. H. BARNES, G. S. BARNES, H. G. BLANDING.

BINGHAMTON MARBLE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Heavy cottoned pants, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Good all wool pants, 3.00 to 4.00.

French cassimere pants, 5.00 to 7.50.

Heavy workingmen's suits, 8.00 to 12.00.

Scotch cassimere suits, 12.00 to 17.50.

Foroy check and stripe suits, 12.00 to 20.00.

Black frock coats, 6.00 to 9.00.

Black dress coats, imported, 10.00 to 14.00.

Black cloth vests, 1.75 to 4.00.

White flannel vests, 1.25 to 3.00.

Boys' suits, 3 to 9 years.

Boys' cotton suits, 2.00 to 4.00.

Boys' mixed suits, 4.00 to 6.00.

Boys' fancy wool suits, 6.00 to 10.00.

Boys' school suits, 4.00 to 6.00.

Boys' fancy suits, 6.00 to 10.00.

Youth's suits, all styles, 12.00 to 20.00.

Good cotton shirts, 5.00 to 10.00.

Good overalls, 1.75 to 3.00.

Good rubber suspenders, 25.

All other Goods in proportion.

The above prices are for cash only, and are quoted for customers from a distance.

\$100 FOREIGHT if the above price list is not paid within 30 days of receipt.

WEBSTER, The Clothier.

Binghamton, May 6th 1875.—ts.

None Better!

I supply polished in the following companies.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co., Phil., Ass't., \$3,000.00

Continental, N. Y. 2,000.00

Germantown, 1,500.00

Hanover, 1,200.00

Niagara, 1,200.00