| farm atil | ing | Business Cards. |  | ellamiob |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| What Breed or Catite for B |  |  |  |  |
| What breed of cattle for beef? is the question often asked and often angwered thronghout the various agricultiral asoociations of the country. B. Benjiman, |  |  |  |  |
|  | de |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Kew York, who has his own uotions about this important matter, wrote to the American farmers' club, giving them to the clab, and osked uny members disugreeing to make their views know'; as after all it is only by continual comparing of experiments that we get at the truth of any subject. According to Mr: Henjiman's observation and experiments sbort-horn is unsurpassed for beef purposes, as no other breed matures bo young and so early, No ather breed attains such size and such weight. No other breed takes on fat and flesh so rapidiy. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | H. D. Baidwiv, M. D, Homge |  |  |
|  |  |  | Bankigg, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\text {oleap }}$ constead of |  | BANKING HOUSE |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| When good pastarage and teed and osre are given he thinks ats flosh is unexcelled. He believes that with carefal selection and breeding the very best da:ry cattle in the world could be produced |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | B ${ }^{\text {LLLINGS STROUD, FIRE AND }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Grat-rate milkers withont this precaution and the wonder is that they are not |  |  |  |  |
| valued mone for their milking qualities. The Devons are considered by many farmers as most desirable for beef, and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| their meat 18 certuinly of high quality, but the breed is small and the animals are very alow maturing. To obtain much size and weight the steers must be fonr |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathbf{E}^{\text {DGar.a. turrelt. }}$ <br> CoUnerihorit Law, ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| loss than it cost. The Derons are fine working cattle and the cows giverich milk and make excellent hutter. |  |  | OCR |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| The Ayrshire which if generally conceded to be the best breed for dairy purposes especially for making cheese, is iuferior for beef, as it is too small aud the animals are too long in maturing. Mr . |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {nna }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MENT WHEN } \\ \text { IT IS } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Benjiman conside: e the Alderney as the very pourtst breed for beef. The merit of this breed 18 the richness of its milk to produce whick the most of their feed is employed so that aven at four and five jears of uge the cows remain small. |  |  | In the future, as in or to transact all mo faction of our patron |  |
|  | advantage from the prectice of making beef or mutton to sell in lieu of coarse the manure by live stock most be husbanded and applied judiciously to the soil. If neat cattle are sattenad on the coarse grami produced on a farm, and their manure is wasted, the practice of muking beef will end in a grievous failure. <br> Farming Must be Learned. |  | wh. H. COOPER \& |  |
|  |  |  | $\text { rose, March } 10 \text { 7 } 75=\mathrm{tif} \quad \text { Bun }$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| age dove by doge to sheep for more sixty years, ays a correspondent of |  |  | YDEN | The andéragned woald rcapecilully yannounce to all the people overubhere, that to his ilrealy ertensly. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Farming, like any other business must be learned. The new beyiuner altbongh |  |  |  |
| killed, and not one cent of damage pard that I ever heard of In my native town I well recollict several iases in point, two of which I will mention. A near neighbor of mine early one morning found two doge killing his sheep. He seized his gun shot one, and followed the oiber home- - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| I think they killed thirty-four sheep. He told the owner of the dog that he eanght him killing his sheep, caught him |  |  |  |  |
|  | learn how to make it profitable, and yet there are persons who bave followed at longer than that living on a good farm given them by a father or some one else and althongh they work hard are ecarce- |  |  |  |
| in the very act; bat he replied that he krew his dog never tonched a sheen-at must have been the other dog, for bis could not be Bet on to sheep. "Why," said |  |  | KS |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | TOWELLNG, CARPET WARP. \&C. |  |
|  | and althongh they work bard are ecarcely able to make a living-they seeming |  |  |  |
|  | they cannot give, any other reason why they practice this or that method of |  |  |  |
|  | farming only, as they say "the old man," meaning their fathers farmed in that |  |  |  |
| comparatuely poor while se, was rich yzt he would not paya cent for all the dam.age tie bad done. He' was a pinus, good man a member of the church, jastice of the peace, postmaster and towncterk, the "first mac in town," or as least he thonght he mot- and I had ever believed him the <br>  $\Rightarrow$ he did. |  | $\int_{0}^{20}$ |  |  |
|  | solls daring the last fitty years, and adops the same method of farming on a cold, steril soil that "the old man" did on the warm, rich soil of the newly cleared land. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  | $\mathbf{W}_{\text {WINTRE } 1}^{\text {HY }}$ FLORS BLOOM |
| as be did. <br> The owner of the dog that was killed waid be knew his dog never touched a | It is not necessary to learn everything by practice-much may be learned by observation. A man who is a close obseryer may learn more in an hour by obser- |  |  |  |
| sheep and threatened to prosecute the party for killing him. - few days after |  |  |  |  |
|  | er may learn more in an hour by obserfation than be can in daje by practice. Eepecially is this the case in farming. | $\mathbf{E}^{\mathrm{AGLE}} \mathrm{DRUG}$ STORE, IS THE |  |  |
|  | Eepecially, is this the case in farming. manacement of the farm observe how |  |  |  |
| dily | your neighbor who is a good farmer aud getting along finely manages his farm, and if the one you occupy is similar to his soil and location adopt the same rules or as nearir $s 0$ as circumstances will admit. |  |  |  |
| he apd his fumily |  |  | , |  |
| yery etoine |  |  |  |  |
| eleven in nuinber: On going to rn one moriving be lound all his deade $A$ man living two miles |  |  | R:JBWETT, Pres, W. W. Woopdi, Treas, <br> - D SAxas, Secretary <br> Are now prepared to furnigh, on ohort notice. |  |
|  | A teasponful of porder borax |  |  |  |
| ed some valuable game took his | horn, dissolved in e quart of soft water.and applied to the head with a Eott bponge and then rubbed dry with a towel is in excellent waigh for cl-ansing the sciltp.Onice a weêk is often enongh to nge it Once a week 18 often enongh to use it. If there is any pitalty left in the hair foilicies or roots, the following is said to the hair: Scald biack tea two ounceg, with a gallon of boling: water; thien strain and add three ounces of glycerine half an ounce of tinctare of cantharides and one quart of bay rum. This may be perffumed to suit the taste and should be | 1. | ammaty engmes. |  |
| gon and gnow shoes, put him pponhie back track and followed him directly to the dead sheep, and frund Capt, H. ekihhas dog that nud killed them, and be ought to shoot tim at once; bat he re"plied that be would not do it,"avid the captain said: "If yon dori't shoot him' I will." The man made the insolting reply: "I won't sho"thim, and if you do 1 will thoot yont |  |  | CIRCULAR SAN MILLS, TURBME WATER WHEELS |  |
|  |  | Av Raw Bonnty Hack Pay, Penion and gix <br>  |  |  <br>  <br> Binghamton, Bcrinton, Providence pulce bum |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  Owego, Noth iomberlad, and mapy olhar zowne. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | WILSON J TURPEL, SURVEYO WHy Hanipg had en rearo experleacec in the batit Koptrove, Ph, Sept.15, Tre-15 | CAULORON KETTLES of different siylen ADJUSTABLE BARN DUOR HANGINGE MEADON ROGERS, BLACESMITHB' | mamurtioturod By <br>  <br>  |
| Kindieur to catile. |  | W. W. SMITH, CAB <br> Tontron Pas | FOHGES POTS and GRATES, DOG:PONERB for churning, One and Two Horse POW- |  |
| Yons have a facilly of cilirrining atereise:" I rephied thas it was a mistake. Ismp. |  |  |  | H B C.SAYRE, |
|  | ing is a very good pomatam: One pound of castor cil, ind feur ounces of white | De |  | Inem, No Nontrose Montrooe, December 22d. 1875- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | PLASTER, FEED AND LUMBER. |  |
| ata |  |  |  | Marnes, Blanding \& Co.. |
| the path, while 1 pass quitly br, gentry | Why are farmers so liable to rheumatism?. Because they wear wet clothing, beat, and suddenly chill the body, overeal af:er hard work, and brcause they do notkeep the skin in a vigorous, clean, ard healty condition. If farmers wonld avoid suadknly cooling the body after qreat exertion, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they wonld not overeat when in an exhausted condition, and would bationdaily, uaing much friction, they wonld have lepa rheumationo. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | to notionebe, ad March 20, 1876 . |  | MARBLE AND GRANITE M MANTLES: \&C. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| been taught to feart the presence of |  |  | $A^{\mathrm{LL} \mathrm{KIND}}$ |  |
| Seep tan in P does ohetet or caninter. |  |  |  | 26 Ohenango St., Near Depat, |

