

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Rearing, Keeping and Fattening Domestic Animals.

The science of breeding, keeping and fattening domestic animals is too much neglected in the United States. Few practical farmers have the courage to take hold of the somewhat forbidding subjects of comparative anatomy, physiology and organic chemistry, with a resolute purpose to understand the living organism by which grass, hay, grain and roots are transformed into beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese and wool. The natural machinery for effecting these important changes of vegetable into animal substances deserves to be studied with great care, in order to make the most of the food consumed by every animal kept on the farm. There is no class that has reached perfection in feeding the largest product in flesh, milk or wool, for the aliment consumed in the course of its life time. All are fed unequally—sometimes too much and sometimes too little; and, again, they suffer from food more defective in quality than deficient in quantity.

One often sees store pigs eat the dung, of over-fed fattening hogs; and in this city, half-starved cows voraciously devour the solid excretions of corn-fed carriage horses. In rearing swine they are commonly underfed about three-fourths of their lives, and overfed the other fourth; so that in the aggregate not more than one-half as much meat is elaborated from the food taken into the stomach of pigs as might have been formed.

All animals demand a certain quantity of nutritive matter to preserve them in a normal condition, or to prevent their losing weight and becoming poor and poorer. In all cases where the object is to form meat, it is bad economy to keep animals for weeks and months; as thousands of farmers do, without gaining a pound of flesh, although they necessarily consume a large amount of food.

This forms the manure; i. e. 100 lbs. of solid matter taken into the stomach yield 40 in a dry dung yard and urine, and no more. If we feed much above the point of normal nutrition, a portion of the aliment fails to enter the lacteal vessels which surround the alimentary canal, and through which digested matter passes into the blood vessels to nourish the system. This excess of food, whether partially digested or not, passes on through the bowels and appears as feces or dung. There is always an immense loss in seeking to make animals excessively fat. Of course, when two or three paces are realized for such beef, mutton or pork, the loss in the waste of food, is paid by the consumer. Our object is to develop the true economy of making meat, regardless of the fact whether it is sold or consumed by the producer. This consists in providing a reliable supply of food, so that the animal from its birth to the day of its being slaughtered, should steadily gain in weight, so long as it is adding to the length and size of its bones and muscles—growing—it's system will be little inclined to take on fat, not over-fed. Excessive stuffing and no exercise bring the development of bone and muscle to a premature ripeness. They cease to expand, and you have a fat lap-dog or a pocket china pig. Habitual starving will also bring the carcass to maturity before attains to its proper size. Skilful feeding implies that one never gives too much nor too little; and has the food well adapted to the constitution and habits of the animal, whether horse, sheep, cow or swine.

This system of feeding is not as easily as some may imagine; for the quantity of grass that will grow on a given number of acres pasture and meadow in a dry or wet season is very unequal. Hence, in the one case the farmer will have more feed than stock; and in the other more stock than feed. If he must err in the matter, it is usually better to have an excess, rather than a deficiency of forage. Grass left to rot on the ground in a pasture or meadow is far from being lost. It improves the soil.

After having taken all due pains to make the blades of grass and corn grow when one of either grew before, the stock owner should study closely the business of feeding domestic animals. The leading idea in this art and science is, to select the best males and females from which to propagate and improve the race. This rule applies like to the equine, bovine, ovine and swine families. In each genus there are several species there are numerous breeds, and in the several breeds not a few varieties. It is part of our duty to attempt to write up a species or breed of animals, whether of cattle, horses, hogs or sheep, and to write down another. Practical farmers know best what kind of stock will suit their land and markets. Our advice, if offered, would be more likely to miss as to hit the warts of a reader. There is more difference in the value of breeds than many are willing to admit, and less than some breeders of improved ones claim. A yearling of the short horn stock, less than 18 months old, was weighed in this city a few days since and brought down 675 pounds. This heifer which was of fat, is the offspring of Mr. CLAY's importation. Another heifer of the same family weighed 718 lbs. when 15 months old—the mother of the calf first named belongs to the lady whom the writer boards.

Two valuable cows give some 20 quarts rich milk a day. There are Devons near me from the herd of L. N. ALLEN, Esq., which are much admired for their beauty. The Texas Telegraph of May 24, published at Houston, says that wool grown in that state, and sent to New York market, has brought \$12 a fleece this season. Men are driving large flocks in Mexican States, Missouri, Tennessee and elsewhere to drive into the southern parts of Texas. Sheep husbandry is beginning to excite considerable attention at the south and south-west.

Believing as we do that this Republic is likely to enjoy great prosperity during the next ten years, and receive large accessions to population and wealth from Europe, the demand for good breeding animals will be ready and at quite remunerating prices.—

Whoever will take due pains to improve his cows, sheep, horses and swine, cannot fail to be well paid for his trouble.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Feeding and Managing Milk Cows.

The grasses, particularly the clovers, are the best summer food. When these begin to fail, the deficiency may be supplied by green corn, which is very sweet, and produces a large quantity of milk, of excellent quality. The tops of beets, carrots, parsnips and cabbage and turnip leaves, are good. Pumpkins, apples, and roots, may be given as the food fails. Give only a few at first, especially apples, and gradually increase.

Roots are of great importance when cows are kept on dry-fodder. Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, artichokes, and vegetable oysters, are good. The last three and cabbage and turnips are good in the ground through the winter, and are fresh and fine in the spring, before the grass starts.

Potatoes produce a great flow of milk, but it is not very rich. A little Indian meal is good with them to keep up the flesh and give richness to the milk; and this is the case with beets and most kinds of turnips, as they taste largely to milk. A little oil meal or flaxseed is excellent, in addition to the Indian meal, to keep a fine healthy condition, and impart a rich quality to the milk, and gives a lively gloss to the hair of cattle, and softness and pliancy to the skin.

In all cases of high feeding in winter particularly when cows have but few roots, shorts of bran are excellent to promote digestion and keep the bowels open. Three pints each of oil and Indian meal, or two quarts of one and one quart of the other, is as high feed in these articles, as cows should ever have. On shorts, bran and roots, they may be fed liberally. Four quarts of Indian meal, in a long run, will dry up and spoil the best cows, so that they will never recover.

Carrots are among the very best roots for milch cows, producing a good but not very great mass of rich milk, and keeping the cow in good health. Parsnips are nearly the same. Rutabagas are rather rich, and keep up the condition. To prevent any unpleasant taste in the milk from feeding turnips, use salt freely on them, and milk night and morning before feeding with turnips. Cabbage turnip, (or turnip-rooted-cabbage—below-ground), has no such effect.—C. B. TURRELL.

Freight and Commission Line.
Via New York and Erie Rail Road.

CAPT. L. O. TIFFANY and Walter Follett have formed a partnership for the transportation of freight and produce of all kinds, between Great Bend and the Railroad, by the regular Freight line, which leaves Great Bend every morning at 8 o'clock.

Captain Tiffany, who has been for a number of years engaged in the purchase and sale of produce in the New York markets, will remain in New York and give his personal attention to the disposal of all property committed to our care, and make arrangements whereby every article must be sold for in a country store. All of which are of a first rate quality, and will be sold for ready pay or approved credit, as low as can be bought this side of New York.

DAVID SUMMERS, Summersville, W. Va.

WALTER FOLLETT, Montrose, May 9, 1849.

Dissolution.

New Arrangement.
THE Partnership under the firm of F. B. Chandler & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of E. W. Rose and R. C. Simpson, either of whom will settle all the business of the late firm. Those indebted will see the propriety of settling their accounts as soon as possible.

F. B. CHANDLER
R. C. SIMPSON.

Montrose, May 4, 1849. E. W. ROSE.

BOOK STORE—Removal.

THE Book Store is removed to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Merrill & Case at a Hat Store, one door above Scarle's Hotel, where has just been received a variety of new Books, among which are

Lavard's *Remains of Nineveh*,
The *Wonders of the Revolution*,
The *Family Book*, by Anderson,
Life of Cromwell, by Healey,
The Happy Home, by Rev. J. Hamilton,
Small Chap-Bible—a valuable article.
Large Family Bibles, from \$1 to \$6.

Water Drops, by Mrs. Sigourney,
Mrs. C. Weston.

The American Farm Book,
Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry,
Bush's Family Kitchen Gardner,
Colt's American Fruit Book,
Thomas' Fruit Culture,
Complete Gardener and Florist,
Sequel to the *Mysteries and Miracles* of N. York Common School Speaker,
Pinney's French Grammar and Reader,
Blinch's Greek Grammar,
Ginn's Surveying.

Davidson, do.

Macaulay's History of England, 25 cent edition.

Kingsbury's Complete Farrier and Horse Doctor,

Dungham on New Remedies,

Ready Reckoner.

Seals' Pictorial Description of the United States,

do Wonders of the World.

do Treasury of Knowledge.

History of the Amer. Revolution,

Sunday Book.

A large assortment of Blank Books of almost every description as to size and shape.

Writing, Wrapping, Post Office, and Letter Papers, &c., &c.

ALSO.

A good assortment of Fashionable Fur, Silk, Linen, and Plain HATS, just from the city.

Ladies' Small profits, and ready Pay or short credit.

Montrose, May 9, 1849. G. F. FULLER.

Notice.

IS hereby given of the Dissolution of Dayton, Clark & Co.'s Partnership in the Railroad, Freight & Commission business, by the retirement of William Dayton from the said Company.

Great Bend, April 1849. WM. DAYTON.

ESCAPING from Purcell's "For Diseases of the Lungs" is an article of great merit, and is highly recommended by persons in the medical profession. There is no quackery about it. See advertisement in another column.

A. TURNELL, Agent, Montrose.

Ploughs.

A FULL assortment of Ploughs of the most approved patterns of Montreal and Binghamton manufacture, and castings, just received and for sale at reduced prices by G. F. FULLER.

Montreal, April 10, 1849.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding the estate of Hiram F. A. Mott, late of Forest Lake, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate to present them duly attested for settlement.

O. MOTT, Jr., Adm'r.

New Milford, May 1, 1849.

To Make HARD WATER SOFT.

While the water is heating, take two quarts of wheat bran put this into a bag, place into the water and when hot enough to use it will be soft.

TEAS, Black and Green—a fresh supply to be opened and for sale by J. LYONS.

MOLASSES SYRUP at only 87½ cents per gallon for sale by J. LYONS.

JUNE 12.

VINEGAR—good Vinegar for sale by J. LYONS.

PARASOLS at only 12½ cents for sale by J. LYONS.

CASH paid for Bass at the Monroe Book Store.

CYTHES at 62½ cents. Spades, Shovels, Hakes &c. for sale by J. LYONS.

PLANTS at 3½ cents per yard. Fresh gingham 12½ cents; lawn dress-patterned \$1.25—call soon.

COTTON yarn and balls, groceries and hardware just opened and for sale by J. LYONS.

GROCERIES—a fresh supply, with the cheapest rates in town; for sale by J. LYONS.

BONNETS, ribbons, artificial flowers, ruffles &c. going cheap at the store of J. LYONS.

GARDEN SEEDS—large stock, just opened and for sale by J. LYONS.

CLOVER SEED of the large and medium kinds and timothy seed for sale by H. BURRITT.

MACKEREL in half Barrels, for four dollars just received and for sale by J. LYONS.

May 15, 1849.

Those of Judgment Read!

HAVING established himself in this Village, and having employed experienced workmen, the subscriber would give notice that he is prepared to do all kinds of house and sign painting, paper hanging, gilding, glazing and carriage painting, gilding and ornamental paintings, etc., all of which will be done on short notice, and in the best styles.

Jobs from the Country promptly attended.

Shop over J. T. Birchard's Carpenter shop, a few doors east of Warner's Hotel, Troy, N. Y.

Montrose, April 28, 1849. DANIEL CLARK.

New Goods Again!

JUST receiving another large and splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Iron Nails, Crockery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Cloves & Timothy seed, Codfish & Mackrel, Boots & Shoes, Palm, Lignum & Straw Hats, Fur & Silk Hats, Spring and summer styles, Glass, Window Sash, Lamp, Linseed & Tumers Oil, White & Red Lead &c. cheaper than the cheapest at Montrose.

LA THROP & SALISBURY.

April 25, 1849.

New Store and New Goods.

THE subscriber has entered into copartnership in the grocery business, and have just returned from New York with an entire stock of goods comprising nearly every article usually sold for in a country store. All of which are of a first rate quality, and will be sold for ready pay or approved credit, as low as can be bought this side of New York.

DAVID SUMMERS, Summersville, W. Va.

TRACY HAYDEN.

Montrose, May 9, 1849. WALTER FOLLETT.

Gold this side of California!

TO BE SOLD BY TRADING-CHARGE.

Grocery, Confectionary and Oyster Saloon.

THE railroad being completed, I now have, and will keep a general assortments of groceries cheap such as sugars, molasses, rice, coffee and tea, of prices and quality such as will please. Also, nuts, raisins, candy and all kinds of fruit the market can furnish my buyers to suit. Also, fresh clams and oysters received in the shell, fresh fish too, the weather—they keep very well—I shall get by the railroad a weekly supply—to please all my customers' tastes. I shall try Good oysters on hand by the keg or the bushel upward either raw or dry cooked, as you wish. All needed refreshments prepared at a wink—all at all times hungry, and plain down the chink.

WM. F. BRADLEY.

Great Bend, Feb. 13.

Gold here and now!

BY PREPARATION.

THE railroad being completed, I now have, and will keep a general assortments of groceries cheap such as sugars, molasses, rice, coffee and tea, of prices and quality such as will please. Also, nuts, raisins, candy and all kinds of fruit the market can furnish my buyers to suit. Also, fresh clams and oysters received in the shell, fresh fish too, the weather—they keep very well—I shall get by the railroad a weekly supply—to please all my customers' tastes. I shall try Good oysters on hand by the keg or the bushel upward either raw or dry cooked, as you wish. All needed refreshments prepared at a wink—all at all times hungry, and plain down the chink.

WM. F. BRADLEY.

Great Bend, April 26, 1849.

New Daily Line of Stages.

LINE FROM BINGHAMPTON.

THE subscriber having completed their arrangements, are now ready to receive all kinds of passengers forwarded by this company always to Great Bend and forward it to New York and make safe at the same time.

Capt. William Clark (who has had a number of years experience in the sale of produce in the New York market) will attend to the sale of all property entrusted to our care, which will enable persons forwarding by this company always to recover the highest market price for their produce.

Our charges over the regular freight will be a small commission for sale.

The returns will be paid at the store of U. M. Stowers in Binghampton, or in New York if required.

U. M. STOWERS,
WM. CLARK,
H. F. JUDSON.

Binghamton, Jan. 1, 1