

THE COW.

THE BEST BREEDS—HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD COW—HOW TO KEEP HER IN PERMANENT PROFIT.

From Mr. Hazard's essay on the above subject, published in the American Farmer.

HOW TO MAINTAIN THE COW IN PROFIT. With a good selection made, there will be no question, how to maintain her in good condition for profit? It must be apparent to every thinking person that good qualities, even in the highest perfection, will not insure an abundant and rich supply of milk unless proper care is taken to furnish the cow with the kind of food best calculated for the required purpose.

THE ART OF FEEDING. The first requisite is, that the animal should have abundance of food, so as to be able to consume all that she requires in as short time as possible, as the more she will lie down and have the more time to secrete her milk, and that milk acquire richness. In short, she must not have to work hard for her living. The pasture should be often changed, and if not in pasture the food should be succulent, otherwise fat instead of milk will be produced; but cows fed with food of too watery nature, which is the case with roots early in the season, require an addition of more solid food, such as meat or good clover chaff, otherwise the milk, although considerable in quantity, will be poor and wheyey, yielding no cream. Such roots should be carefully selected so as to have no symptoms of decay, and should be mild in flavor or bitter and not tainted. In cold weather, and as a change of food, use oil cake and ground oats, steamed or boiled. The best roots are carrots, yellow turnips and mangel wurzel, succeeding each other.

The cow and the horse can well pasture together, but no other animal should be allowed in the same field, pigs and poultry spoiling and trampling the feed. The pasture must be kept clean from weeds, and all refuse matter. It must be supplied with an abundance of pure water, and be free from all standing water. Cows should be taken in about sunset, or before they are preparing to rest for the night, and should not be hurried to or from pasture, especially when full of milk. Experiments have proved it better cows should not remain out all night, after August at least, but be stabled in an open airy shed.

Cow should always in Winter be well fed, regularly fed, and sufficient food of the right kind. Regular currying is of the greatest utility, as it keeps the pores open and promotes the circulation. Twice a day of currying, when they will eat of timothy and clover hay mixed with two quarts of Indian meal unbolled, four quarts of wheat bran, half a peck or a peck of carrots and sugar beets to each. Turnips may be fed to dry cows, but to milking cows they give a taste to the milk and butter. Corn-fodder is excellent as an addition, but if fed by itself will give an unpleasant taste to both milk and butter. Stewed or cooked food is now much used and to great advantage, but we doubt if it pays where but few are kept; cows will eagerly drink the hay-tea that is left after steaming the hay. Potatoes, raw or cooked, are excellent food, and thus the small ones come into play. In Summer time, or early Fall, if the pasture is short, fresh corn helps the milking qualities wonderfully, and we are glad to see it is much more raised than formerly. The earlier it is grown and the earlier it is fed, the more it will help the milking qualities. A piece of rock salt should always be where the cows can find it.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COW. The proper management of milking cows is no less important than proper food. It should always be borne in mind that the animal whose capabilities are for milking, becomes lean on the same quantity of food as will make the feeling fat. The consequence of this is that the milking, and therefore lean cows are more affected by changes of temperature than the feeling or fat one. Therefore, for successfully maintaining health in profit, care should be taken to avoid rapid and considerable changes of temperature, as well as damp or clay land. There should always be a clean, dry shed in which the cattle may take shelter whenever they feel uncomfortable either from heat and flies or cold and damp. This shed should be well drained, and opening to a warm aspect.

An animal always cold is always uncomfortable, and a large proportion of the food she takes is consumed in keeping up the heat of the body, instead of making milk; warmth is, therefore, food to the cow, and may be obtained with little cost and less trouble than any other food. Cold and sudden chill are a great detriment to the appearance of the cow, and are frequently the cause of her falling off in her milk so early in the season. So it is in turning them out too early in the season, much injury is done by exchanging them from a warm yard or shed to judge the night in the open air before the season is sufficiently advanced.

In proportion as the breed of cattle has improved so has the necessity of care increased. It is a question of economy whether it is not better to bring cows in at night all together the year, for they spoil much grass, and are not benefited by being in the dewy grass too early in the morning, and the manure would be in the yard, where it is valuable, instead of under the fences, where the cattle would lie for protection.

Perfect cleanliness in every part of the cow-house is of essential importance; the stalls should be kept clean, the walls free from cobwebs and dust, and the managers clean also. Much of the benefit of good food is lost by giving it badly prepared or in uncleanly boxes. The importance of ventilation is very great, but its benefits will be in a measure lost if the interior of the house is not kept clean. Another point to be attended to is the bedding and littering of cows in many cases this is grossly neglected, the animals being kept in a very unclean condition. The long straw as generally used is not economical; it is most efficient if cut with the straw cutter. Less straw is required in this form than if used long, and it not only admits of the droppings being lifted easily away without disturbing the rest of the bedding, but it is in the best condition for the manure heap. Sawdust, leaves, &c., also form an excellent bedding.

Another matter to be attended to keep the cow in profit is to see that she is milked properly. As a general principle cows should be milked twice a day, and the time should be regular, say at six in the morning and six in the evening all the year round. If after milking, in the early part of the day, it should be found that the legs become too full from extreme heat or other cause, it will be advisable to reduce the bag in the middle of the day; but some judgment is necessary in putting this into too great eagerness in too early a time, as the power of re-

attention. Before and during the time of milking, the cow should have some good hay or meal. It is beneficial in two ways. It is a wholesome stay to the stomach; it engrosses the attention of the animal and keeps it quiet during the operation; it helps to sustain the stomach of a large yielder, drained by the flow of milk, and needing extra-sustenance for the growth of the unborn calf. This should be done even during pasture time, say a quart of good bran at each milking, and if fed to them in a good field, where they could be fastened in stanchions, it saves all necessity for driving the cows, it keeps them quiet, and saves the time and temper of the milkers in fly time, and surely increases the yield and easy flow.

The hands should be dry and clean; wet hands chap the teats in cold weather, and wet of milkiness produces warts. The last milk withdrawn is richer for the production of butter, one pint than two quarts of milk first drawn off. Imperfect milking will draw off the cow much earlier than if properly milked, and tend to decrease the quantity. A few days prior to calving, should be as much distended, it should be thoroughly relieved.

Whatever may be the cause of the restlessness of the cow during milking, gentleness is the only treatment that should be allowed. A young animal never forgets ill-treatment, and will withhold her milk.

We have thus endeavored to gather the experience of those who have made the nature and management of cows a life-long study, and if we have presented nothing new to experienced farmers, our object will be gained if they will only put into practice what they know already, and not treat the cow with indifference care, and expect the same rich returns from their investment as if they were properly cared for. Remember that all nature is alike, subject to the same natural laws, and none of them can be violated without paying a penalty. Get a good cow of the best breed for your purpose; not only select it with care, but keep it in good condition for profit, and in the long run she will pay you better than if neglected. We are pressed upon your time too long, but as a subject not only of great interest to all of us, but as much might be properly said upon each one of the questions discussed as has been said upon them all combined.

A NOVEL THEORY. The following dispatch was sent by A. N. Duffre, the consul of the United States at Catiz, Spain, and communicated to this Department by the Secretary of State. It is now published because of the novelty of the idea—that the same influence which operates to govern the ebb and flow of the tides, produces a like corresponding effect upon the flow of sap in growing vegetation.

A Madrid paper of respectable standing, entitled La Epoca, has published, in its issue of the 12th instant, an article signed by Don Luis Alvarez Alvarizur on the influence of the tides on vegetation, in which the writer announces a new theory, based on the results obtained during fourteen years devoted to experimental research, by an enlightened landed proprietor of Loren, in the province of Murcia.

The theory adopted was the direct influence of the tide on the circulation of the sap, and its experimental application after determining the meridian of the estate and tabulating the corresponding hours of ebb and flow, has been the felling and lopping of forest trees solely during the hours pertaining to the ebbing tide. The results are stated to have been conclusive, the decay annually observable formerly in some portion of the timber having ceased completely in the many years that have elapsed during the application of the new principle. The system was then applied to an olive grove, the yield of which had ceased to cover the annual costs of culture, by removing every dried portion of the trees exclusively during ebb tide. The result is stated to have been the complete transformation of the grove, a great development of foliage, an abundant crop.

Equally admirable results came from the similar treatment of orange, lime, and other fruit trees, which were thenceforth unaffected by larvae or other plagues which smote adjoining orchards; and finally the vineyard of the Loren landholder, though surrounded by those of other proprietors which were devastated by the phylloxera which appeared in the district at the period when the new system was first essayed, have never exhibited the faintest trace of the presence of the malady.

It is likewise asserted that experiments made with equal sets of silkworms, respectively fed on leaves of trees treated in the ordinary way and the new system, showed that the latter plan being gathered exclusively at the hours corresponding to the ebb tide, resulted most decidedly in favor of the latter.

Though thoroughly incompetent to judge the merits of the theory thus adduced to the many which have come forward for the solution of the mystery attending vegetable life, I have still not hesitated in calling your attention to it, impressed by the proclamation of facts, which can easily be tested, encouraged by the hope that some benefit may accrue to the agricultural interests even from the mere experimental and scientific investigation which it may induce or foster.

June Report, Agricultural Department.

Hon. George Geddes, speaking of the benefits of a clover sod, in the Tribune of March 18th, says to the effect that a field of his has been cropped continuously for seventy-four years, with no other manure than its own crops of clover turned under every fifth year, such clover having been abundantly treated to gypsum for more than fifty years. That notwithstanding large crops of wheat, corn, oats and barley had in a five years' rotation been grown, the land had continued to grow better.

It is, however, generally admitted that the mere growing and turning under of a green crop will not return to the soil any appreciable element; that is, if your land be deficient in lime, potash, or similar elements, the growing and turning of a green crop will not supply these elements.

Hence the importance of an application of some active fertilizers, such as unadulterated guano, when seeding a crop to be turned under. The value of the fertilizer will thus be greatly enhanced. But if we apply a fertilizer, and soon thereafter take off a crop, very little is left for the future improvement of the land.—BRYAN TYSON.

SALT TO A POUND OF BUTTER.—At a recent meeting of the Fulton Farmer's Club, Pa., the question was asked, "How much salt should be put in a pound of butter?" One member answered, half an ounce—another gave the receipt of Sharples, the noted dairyman of Chester county, which is one ounce of salt to three pounds of butter.

MEDICINAL. KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU! The only known remedy for BRIGHT'S DISEASE, And a positive remedy for Gout, Gravel, Strictures, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Dropsy, Non-retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the BLADDER & KIDNEYS, SPERMATORRHOEA, Leucorrhoea or White Humors of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Bitchard Deposit and Measur of Milky Discharge.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU Permanently Cures all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, Existing in Men, Women and Children. NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Pratt's Astral Oil, free from the danger of explosion, BUT FROM THE DANGER OF TAKING FIRE SHOULD THE LAMP BE UPRIGHT OR BROKEN. WE CAN ENFORCE THIS!

MECHANICAL. WM. J. ALRICH, DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, Jewelry, Silver-ware Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c., Main Street, Elkton, Md.

REPAIRER. The undersigned having returned from an extensive tour through the States, he remains permanently in Elkton, has opened a SHOP on Main Street, in the Store lately occupied by a Paper and Bag Store, where he proposes to give his attention to the Repair of Furniture and Cabinet-ware, Stoves and Tin-ware, IRON AND STEEL, PAINTS AND OILS, GLASS AND PUTTY.

Hardware, STOVES and TIN-WARE. WE HAVE REMOVED our Store to the Brick Building, on Main Street, formerly occupied by Witt & Robinson, and are now offering a complete line.

Hardware, STOVES and TIN-WARE. ALL KINDS OF TIN-WARE, ROOFING & SPOUTING done in the best and most substantial manner, at short notice.

Hardware, STOVES and TIN-WARE. DEALER IN TOBACCOES AND CIGARS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IN THE "HOLLOW."

WOOD FOR SALE. By the Cord, Half-Cord and Quarter, Also CUT WOOD FROM THE SAW MILL.

WILMINGTON. GEORGE H. ASH, Merchant Tailor, No. 4 E. THIRD STREET, No. 8, 1875-ly WILMINGTON, DEL. CHILDREN'S FINE CARRIAGES, AT LOW PRICES.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. All goods are new and fresh from the mills, and for beauty and finish cannot be excelled; while the prices are within the reach of every one.

ADAMS & BROTHER, 506 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL. IMPORTANT NOTICE. To examine it carefully and ascertain beyond the possibility of a doubt its perfect safety.

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506. The Cheapest House to buy the Largest Assortment of HOUSEHOLD GOODS IN WILMINGTON, ADAMS & BROTHER'S GREAT Variety STORE, 506 MARKET STREET. CALL AND BE CONVINCED. GOODS NEVER SO CHEAP BEFORE. REMEMBER THE PLACE. DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and Window Shades, CROCKERY, GLASS and TIN-WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Cutlery, Toys, Masks and Fire-Works, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES in great variety, at remarkably low rates.

ADAMS & BROTHER, 506 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL. TO FARMERS. COPE'S PHOSPHATE. Stands unrivaled in Paying Value to the Farmer as a Fertilizer of the soil and Crop Producer.

Over 2,000 Tons of this Manure was sold last year within a radius of 30 miles of the manufactory. 520 Tons were sold by the undersigned direct to farmers in this vicinity, in 1873, for the effects of which we refer with confidence to those who have the experimental knowledge acquired by its use.

It is sold under a Formula branded on each bag. The standard guaranteed under heavy penalty established by special law in Chester county, Pa., where it is manufactured. Dealers supplied on application to the undersigned. If your Agent does not keep it on hand, order it of us. 200 TONS PURE GROUND BONE, AT REDUCED PRICES.

W. B. PASSMORE, DEALER IN Salt, Seeds, Grain, Hay, Lime, Coal and Fertilizers, RISING SUN, MD. HARDWARE, TIN-WARE AND STOVES. JOEL S. EVANS, E. HAINES, JR.

EVANS & HAINES, (SUCCESSORS TO J. A. KIRK,) RISING SUN, MD. Having recently purchased of J. A. KIRK his entire stock, we are now prepared to offer special inducements in the following articles:

Farmers' and Builders' Hardware STOVES, Iron Springs, Axles, Bolts, Horse Shoes, Plow Casts, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS AND PUTTY. Manufacturers of TIN and SHEET-IRONWARE. ROOFING, SPOUTING and REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER BY A SUPERIOR WORKMAN.

THE WORMHOLE STORE. LOCATED AT RISING-SUN, CECIL COUNTY, D. T. W. RITTENHOUSE, Proprietor (LATE OF AND SUCCESSOR TO RITTENHOUSE & HESTON) Largest Store House and Stock of Goods in the State of Maryland, outside of the City of Baltimore

BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS. CASSIMERS. LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES. READY-MADE CLOTHING CARPETS and OIL (S) FURNITURE. EVERY DEPOT.

MEDICINAL. WINE-BITTERS. Dr. J. Wier's California Wine-Bitters is a purely Vegetable Preparation, and is the only one of its kind that has been prepared in this country.

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MEDICINAL. WHOOPING COUGH! DELAWARE'S WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It is the only medicine that can be depended upon to cure the disease.

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