

Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.

WHY USE CUT FEED?

An intelligent farmer asks for the philosophy of cutting hay. He can understand that it is useful to cut corn stalks and coarse fodder, because the cattle will eat them better. But when the cattle will eat good English hay perfectly clean, why should it be passed through the hay cutter!

Our friend evidently supposes that the stomach does its work upon everything that passes into it, with equal facility, and without any tax upon the rest of the system. This is manifestly an error. All food has to be ground up before it can be assimilated and pass into the circulation of the animal. If food is not artificially prepared by cutting, grinding, or steaming, the animal has to prepare it himself so far as he is able. Certain kinds of food will pass through the system, imparting to it only a part of their nutriment, because the teeth of the animal have not perfectly masticated it. Whole kernels of corn or of oats are often seen in the feces of an old horse.

The more perfectly food can be prepared, the more completely will the system appropriate its nutriment. If the whole labor of grinding up the food is thrown upon the animal, it is a serious tax upon the vital energy, which every good farmer wants for other purposes. In the case of the horse and ox, you want the strength applied to locomotion and draught.

Whatever strength is applied to grinding food, is so much taken away from their capacity for labor. If three or four hours of strong muscular labor are spent in working up hay and straw into pulp, there is a great loss of strength and of time.

In the case of fattening animals, you want the animal to go to the formation of fat and flesh. This process goes on successfully, just as the animal is kept quiet and comfortable. No useless labor should be expended in the grinding up of food. The straw-cutter, working up the hay into fragments of half an inch in length, or less, performs a good part of the working of the jaws, and makes the feeding of the animal a light matter. If the hay could be ground up into a fine meal, it would be still better; as it would make the work of the animal still lighter, and would more completely yield up its nutriment.

If it could be steamed it would be best of all, as it would be wholly appropriated. We have no doubt that it pays quite as well to pass hay through the machine, as the coarsest fodder. A root-cutter is also an indispensable adjunct to the barn, and the more perfectly it commutes the roots the better.

The farmer who has ever experimented with these machines, and marked the results of feeding with hay and roots prepared in this way, can have no doubt of their utility. Laziness, we apprehend, has quite as much to do with these machines as ignorance. It is work to turn the crank to cut up hay enough to feed twenty head of cattle; and in prospect of spending the elbow grease, it is very convenient to believe that it will not pay. Still, however, it is a poor counsellor in this case, as in all others. We should as soon think of feeding them with uncut straw. A warm stable and a straw-cutter are both good investments.—*Hoard's Register*.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

Delivering a brief account of this grass and its merits may not be amiss, and knowing that the circulating medium of the "newspaper" extends through all the States of our Union, I will, for the benefit & interest of our farming community, East and West, North and South, endeavor to say something relative to its introduction in America; of its productiveness, and also of its use, but feel certain I shall not be able to speak of its merits as it deserves. Its introduction in the United States was, as near as I can learn, in 1853, by a native of Hungary. A gentleman, then residing in the State of Illinois, procured a small handful of the seed from a Hungarian exile and took it to Iowa, and sowed its first on the prairies of the great West. The demand increasing, the little handful has fallen far short of supplying the cry for more seed. As yet its cultivation is chiefly limited to two or three counties in Iowa, but such is the demand for it that its seed sells at unusual high rates. Its productiveness, both for hay and seed is such that it is transplanting oats and rye, and even the numerous acres of rye are waning before it and giving place. From three to four tons of hay and from twenty-five to thirty bushels of seed is an average crop per acre, yet it has frequently been known to produce, at one cutting, six tons of hay and forty bushels of seed per acre. Drouth does not appear to affect its growth, its long roots striking deep into

the earth, draw up the substance from a depth that our common grasses, owing to their short roots, cannot reach, which enables it to withstand the hot, dry blasts of midsummer when other grasses fail.

Horses and stock of all kinds give the hay made from this grass the preference over all others. A horse fed on it with the seed left on, requires no other grain through the winter; cattle and cows fatten on it; and as a food for young poultry, it cannot be surpassed, as the seed seems to be suited precisely in quality and size to their wants. I have, as I said, given a very brief account of its merits, but hope some one more competent than your humble servant will give it more fully. I would further say, from what I know of it, that all that can procure even but a small portion of the seed and sow it, will be well repaid by its proceeds for the present year's subscription to your useful "newspaper."

The above can be relied upon as no exaggeration, but falls far short doing the subject justice.—*E.*

L. R., in Valley Farmer.
McDough Co., Illinois, 1858.

Cabbage.—To prevent the growth of long shanks, and secure true, solid heads on those stalks that manifest a disposition to grow to what are commonly known as long "shanks." The *Genesee Farmer* says:

"Take a pen-knife and stab it through the stalk about the middle; insert a small piece of wool to keep the incision open, which will check the growth. By doing this, a good head of cabbage may be secured on every stalk."

Thorough Tillage.—At one of the Irish agricultural meetings, one of the speakers remarked—and the truth may be well applied in this country:

"What brought out the immense agricultural wealth of Scotland? and what enabled the small farmer in Belgium, who on seven or eight acres of light, sandy land, was able to do better for himself and his family than we can do on twenty or thirty acres of land in this country? It was not by allowing three-fourths of a light tillage farm to remain in poor herbage, and making the other quarter pay the rent. It was because the farmers in those countries alluded to, made agriculture a study, a duty, and a pleasure, and because the farmers till their land to the best advantage, and because no man there would keep one single acre of land more in his possession, than his capital and his means would enable him to cultivate."

Growth of Animals.—Man grows for twenty years, and lives ninety or one hundred.

The camel grows for eight years, and lives forty years.

The horse grows for five years, and lives twenty-five years.

The ox grows for four years, and lives fifteen or twenty years.

The lion grows for four years, and lives twenty years.

The dog grows for two years, and lives for twelve or fifteen years.

The cat grows for one and a half years, and lives nine or ten years.

The hare grows for one year, and lives about eight years.

The guinea pig grows for seven months, and lives six or seven years.

STEVENSON & BOWEN,
LIVE STOCKERS, BOWNS & BREEDERS,
Wholesale Dealers in

DAIRY BUSINESS in his *Journal* on the edge of Good Hope: "I found very frequently among the Dutch Boers of the back country, Ayer's Cherry Pudding, which they keep hanging up either around the neck of the bottle to a peg over their homesteads. Indeed this seemed to be their sole protection against the thorns and living disorders which are quite prevalent among the Boers. The Boers are a people, that they should distrust the staples, I believe the only remedy for this people lay in me. Asking if they used the same medications Pitt, they told me that their physicians gave all manner than any body could imagine."

Sold by HENDERSON & ENNIS, Druggists, Salisbury, N. C.

LIVER REMEDY.

The Liver, according to Physiologists, occupies in our human economy a place second only to the heart, and consequently is one of the greatest dispensers of health and happiness or sickness and disease. To keep the Liver in a proper performance of its duties is to keep the system in a state of health, and free us from nearly all bodily disease. Dr. Senn's Liver Tonic is a safe and simple Remedy of the Liver, and it is now in general use, strengthenings it and preparing it to receive the stimulus from whence all manner of diseases of the Liver, such as Dropsey, Jaundie, Sick Headache, Biliousness, or debility of the Liver, do not fail to try Dr. Senn's Liver Tonic.

For sale by W. H. WYATT, Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

BAKER & CO'S COD-LIVER OIL.

IT is, if fairly used, well soon restore the tone of the digestive organs, invigorate the blood, give great elasticity to the figure, and advantage to the mind and nervous system. The value has been remarkably evidenced by its wonderful restorative power, when ordinary medicine has been nearly exhausted. It is a safe and simple Remedy of the Liver, when no other can be had, and to reduce the frame will fit a truly remarkable measure.

Bottled only by

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 154, North Third St., Philadelphia.

And may be had at all Drug Stores.

February 8th, 1858.

Greensborough Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUCH has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are free from debt and have made no assessments, and have now on hand large capital, \$125,000—making a total of \$457,000.00; to meet any losses that may occur; we therefore have no fear of being unable to meet the claims of any underwriter in the Southern Country. The *Advertiser* of the Bank to this Company, being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloane, T. A. McRae, C. P. Henderson, D. P. Wait, W. J. McConnell, John C. Job, J. M. Moore, G. W. Jones, W. H. Thompson, W. H. Newbern, David McKnight, Greenleaf, N. C., A. E. Coffin, James Towne, W. A. Wright, Whittington, John L. Shaver, Salisbury, T. Metcalf, Raleigh, H. G. Spratt, Plymouth; R. E. Troy, Lumberton; John Johnson, Yanceyville.

All communications business connected with the office, should be addressed to

PETER ADAMS, Secretary,
Greensboro, N. C., May 5, 1858.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses AND SALT.

10 BOUGHEADS NEW ORLEANS
60 West India Sugar
60 Bars Rio and Java Coffee
30 Hds. Monmouth and New Orleans Molasses.

65 Barrels Crashed and Coffee Sugar:
150 Sacks Salt.

SALISBURY, Dec. 13, 1858.

SPRAGUE BROS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

Salisbury to Asheville.

C. B. BROWN'S LINE OF 4 HORSE 14 P.M.

A longer Coachline now running in connection with the train on the

Western North Carolina Rail Road,

leaving Salisbury by Rail at 9 o'clock A. M.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, reaching

Asheville at 4 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Arrives at Mocksville same day at 12 o'clock, P. M.