

Agricultural.

What is the Condition of Your Cellar?

Is it damp, close, filled with disagreeable odors, proceeding from germinating or decaying vegetables? If so, it is high time you gave the matter your earnest attention; for you have in that locality the germs of disease, and yourself and family are liable to be prostrated at any moment. You think your cellar or basement is in good sanitary condition; do you know that it is? Have you fairly and carefully examined the premises? Have you looked over the potatoes, turnips, squashes, and other vegetables, to ascertain their condition? We know that diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and many other most serious illnesses have their origin in cellars, both in city and country; and we can do our readers no greater service than to urge them to see that at all times, they are in a dry, sweet, wholesome condition. Why should farmers and farmers' families, living in the country, away from the pestilential vapors of cities be so subject to attacks of malignant diseases?

There is a reason for it, and we can point it out. They arise from the indifference manifested to the observance of hygienic rules, and the violation of sanitary laws. —Cleanliness is essential to health, and is just as necessary in the country as in the city. A family living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illnesses than a city family living in its polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be. With plenty of pure air, water, and exercise, the evil imp, disease, ought to be kept at bay; and he would be, if a better observance of certain hygienic conditions were maintained. Bad-conditioned cellars, small, close sleeping rooms, stoves, —these are all agents of evil and are fast making the homes of farmers almost as unhealthy as those of the dwellers in cities. Are not these suggestions worthy of consideration? —Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Man and Land.

We hold that every adult rational human being should, if not already a land-owner, become one at an early day; not because all men should be farmers, or even gardeners, but because land, owned and paid for, is the surest barrier yet devised against the evil day that may come to any one, and, sooner or later, comes to nearly all. Scarcely one in a hundred of the forefathers can truly say, "I am secure against a reverse of fortune;" no amount of money or stocks or mortgages is an absolute safeguard against disaster and consequent want; but the thrifty, wealthy, busy citizen who has bought an acre of home-land and had it properly deeded to his wife and mother, if he be able, to his child or children, has laid an anchor to windward which will enable him to ride out almost any tempest of ill-fortune.

We urge every one who has means to secure a homestead, even though it be nothing but a log cabin and garden-patch, or a few acres of primitive forest. Buy a city lot, if you will; buy an acre in the outskirts of some thriving village; buy a piece of an old Southern plantation, a quarter section of Western prairie, or a nook among the Alleghenies; buy in Wisconsin, in Missouri, in Carolina, in Tennessee, or Arkansas, as you see fit; but, if you have a few hundred dollars that you can spare, let not 1869 pass away without seeing you the owner of at least a fraction of the surface of Mother Earth. Speculations may promise far larger returns; business may be ever so inviting; but nothing is so sure to afford a refuge in the day of adversity as the purchase of land for a home.

Business is likely to be dull and hazardous for the next three or four years. A majority seem bent—in our view, madly bent—on gradual approaches to resumption, instead of taking the plunge at once and being done with it. This involves lower prices, slower sales, dull trade—in short, hard times. We shall probably improve less, trade less, spend less, make less in the three years next ensuing than in the three last. Old and respectable houses will fail; clerks and other employees will be thrown out of business; mechanics may have less work than they have had; changes unwelcome to all, but bearing especially hard on our densely populated cities. Happy they who shall be able to throw out of business in cities, to rally on their own a humble home!

We believe in productive industry; we believe it safe for any man and best for most men to engage in it; we believe the farmer's vocation the happiest and best for at least three-fourths of the human family. We wish one-half those who are trying to live by traffic, or office, or speculation, would resolve forthwith to be farmers or gardeners; we are sure they would do better, and their children be the wealthier and happier for it. We regard the soil of this country as, in the average, the cheapest property that sells for money on earth; we wish there were twice as many owners of it, with a large increase of improvers and cultivators. The most that we can do toward effecting this to export every one who can do so without running into debt to secure forthwith a plot of ground for his future home. —[Horace Greeley.]

How about Fencing Twenty Years Hence?

Where are the farmers of the more densely populated districts to procure fencing material twenty years hence? This question was asked me a few days since, and so forcibly was I struck with its importance, that I have concluded, with your permission, to bring it before the notice of our readers.

From the earliest settlement of the country to this day, our farmers have made almost indiscriminate onslaught on their woodlands. A few of the more considerate have withheld their hand, and as a consequence, are yet provided

with a supply of fencing material; but what is to become of those who have little or none left? A vast amount of timber, it is true, yet remains in the country, but it is located so far distant from the points where it is most required, that it may be regarded as almost unavailable, the cost of transportation being too great to bring into profitable use. Even now, with a moderate supply on hand, the cost of fencing is the heaviest tax to which the farmer is subjected; but if rails and posts are to be brought from a great distance, this tax will be doubled; an idea by no means pleasing to those who have large farms, and are compelled in self-defence to keep them well fenced. What is to be done?

A few years since, the wire-fence fever prevailed. The day of modern post and rail fencing was considered as past and but a single season was sufficient to prove the insufficiency of iron in that particular form, and wire fencing was as hastily abandoned as it had been adopted.

Now if hedges are unprofitable and iron fences impracticable, we have still stone walls left; but except in particular localities, these are out of the question. What then is to be done? Thousands upon thousands of acres are now lying waste, which might be used for the cultivation of trees from which fencing timber could be produced.

Crop Indications.

Judging from the weather indications of the past winter, the prospect of the tillers of the soil for the coming season is extremely favorable. The month of March was cold and stormy in most sections of the country, and in many places north of us wintry weather still prevails. The effect has been especially good upon fruit trees, by retarding the buds, which otherwise might have suffered from April frosts. —It is pretty generally conceded by the meteorologists that each winter solstice is marked by just so much cold and mild weather. Therefore agricultural folk are apt to congratulate themselves when the temperature of March and the first part of April is unusually low, and the growing season will be more likely to favor the operations of the farm and garden than it would if these months were altogether mild and pleasant.

Farmers as far South as New Jersey are now ploughing and putting in the seed, and on most farms where fair crops are raised, the young plants appear to have suffered little injury from the severity of the weather. The wheat fields especially, are more promising than usual.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer.

This is one of the most valuable fertilizers within the reach of the farmer. The unleached article has the more potash, but the leached is thought to be quite as valuable. In leaching they shrink a good deal, and lime is usually added, which increases their value. They are generally sold, too, at a less price. Ashes are well suited to all farm crops, and are very beneficial in the fruit yard and orchard. Most farmers sell wood in the cities and villages, and rather than go home empty they carry back ashes and other fertilizers, to replace the potash, lime and phosphoric acid that have been carried off in the crops and animals sold. Ashes show immediate effects from their application, and at the same time last long in the soil. They are very highly appreciated in the onion growing districts, but may be applied with equal advantage to ordinary farm crops. They should be kept as near the surface as possible, spread and harrowed into the seed bed or applied directly to the growing crops. Make a business of saving, buying and storing ashes during the winter for the next season's operations. —[American Agriculturist.]

Ashes for Fruit Trees.

We observe a statement in one of the papers, of an experiment in the application of wood ashes to fruit trees, which shows in a curious manner how a thing may be done the wrong way. Hollow cylinders on tin were placed around the foot of the trunks, and the space between these and the bark filled with fresh wood ashes. The trees so treated, especially the peach and smaller apple trees, omitted to grow, and on removing the tin and ashes, the black and slippery bark came off from the stems. The ashes were put in the wrong place—they should have been spread broadcast where the roots could absorb the dissolved potash as it slowly descended through the soil. To crowd it in a mass around the trunk, is like cramming pudding into a hungry man's boots or pouring medicine into his ears. —[Country Gentleman.]

Green Cut Hay.

Very seasonably the question of the great advantage of cutting hay when in a green state has been taken up by some of our agricultural publications, although there can be no doubt concerning the propriety of doing so; for every farmer who cuts a second crop knows how superior it is for milk producing and feeding purposes generally, when compared with hay which has been cut while in a ripe state, and when almost all the saccharine matter in it has gone to constitute woody fibre. No season has so far so favorable for a trial of the early mowing plan than the present, which, so far as we can learn, promises to be good for two crops—if the first is seasonably harvested—and when the rosen, or second crop may turn out as liberal in quantity as the first one. The subject is one of our farming friends would do well to think over, and act upon, even should hoeing be partially neglected when the mowing season comes. In connection with this subject the method of drying hay in the shade, in the cock, and partially in the mow, may also be considered. —[Boston Journal.]

Some farmers are so stupid as to laugh at their neighbors who practice carding their cows. Yet the good results of this practice are seen, not only in the better appearance of the animals that are carded daily, but in fuller milk pails.

\$15 Get the Best. \$15

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IMPROVED AND MANUFACTURED by us are all the best make, *finest cases*, finely chased and beautifully ornamented, *Patent* and *Detachable* *Levers*, *and Jewels*, and every Watch perfectly regulated and adjusted, and *GUARANTEED* *BY THE* *MAKER* *to keep correct time*, and *not to wear and tear*, but retain an appearance equal to solid gold as long as worn.

These celebrated watches are now sending out by mail or express, C. O. D. anywhere within the United States and Canada at the regular wholesale price, payable on delivery. No money is required in advance, as we prefer that all should receive and see the goods before paying for them.

A single Watch to any address, \$15. A CLUB OF SIX, WITH AN EXTRA WATCH TO AGENT SENDING THE CLUB, \$80. MAKING SEVEN WATCHES FOR \$100.

Also, a superb lot of most elegant Oroide Chains of the latest and most costly styles and patterns, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches in length, at prices of \$2, \$4, \$6 and \$8 each; sent when ordered with watch at the regular wholesale price.

Respective Watch required, whether Ladies' or Gentlemen's size, and address your orders and letters to:

THE OROIDE WATCH CO., 149 Fulton Street, New York.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

To Buyers of Watches Everywhere.

THE greater part of the jewellers of the United States keep Waltham Watches, and cordially recommend them to their customers, notwithstanding the fact that less profit is made on these watches than on any others generally sold by the trade. The reason of this is, that the reputation of the Waltham Watch renders it an easy sale, and the result is, that although the dealer does not make as much money on each individual watch as he may on the sale of other watches, he is still the gainer through larger and livelier sales. There are some, however, among the trade, who do not give the Waltham Watch the reputation it deserves, and this is the portion of the trade in which there is more money to be made by dealing in watches about which the public are ignorant, and in which there is less competition, and are content to make an occasional sale of such watches at a large profit. It is this class of dealers who, when asked about Waltham watches, give the kind of language which leads the customer finally to buy just such a watch as is the most profitable for the dealer to sell.

For the information of persons about to buy a watch, and who may be unfavorably affected by the representations of those unfriendly to our watches, we call attention to the following suggestions:

Since the manufacture of watches was initiated at Waltham, the Company have made and sold about 400,000 watches. In every town and village of the country some wearers of a Waltham Watch may be found. Let the party about to buy ask this owner of an American Watch this question: HAS YOUR WATCH GIVEN YOU SATISFACTION?

We are not afraid to advise those wishing to buy a watch to guide themselves by the answer. Lying satisfied as to the quality of the watch, the buyer has only to satisfy himself that the Waltham Watches are THE BEST, as well as the best. On this head we have a few words to say.

It is a well known fact in manufacturing, that the greater the number of articles manufactured by one establishment, the smaller will be the cost of each individual article. Keeping this in view, our policy has always been to sell our products at the lowest possible price in order to secure large sales, and thus enable us to manufacture watches at a minimum cost. WE BELIEVE IN SMALL PROFITS AND A LARGE BUSINESS. This policy we have successfully carried out, and the result is that to-day we manufacture twice as many watches as all the other factories in the United States put together. WE CAN THEREFORE AFFORD TO SELL CHEAPER THAN THEY DO, AND ACTUALLY DO SO. WE SELL THE BEST FOR THE CHEAPEST.

We would further remark that in increasing our product we have constantly improved its quality, and its value. We have had the refusal of nearly all inventors intended to improve time-pieces, and have adopted all those only which have proved to be really valuable. We have retained in our employment every head of a department, we have ever had, whose services were of any importance to the Company, and our present corps of designers and master mechanics cannot be equalled in this or any other country. In addition to this we make gold and silver cases, not only for our own movements, but for those of other factories, sure, bold, and elegant, and a retail profit made most reasonable by competition. The Company invariably decline orders of a retail character.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, GENERAL AGENTS, 102 Broadway, New York.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by J. A. MERRILL, PORTLAND, ME. Feb. 10th, 1869.

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\$40 80 first class SEWING MACHINE \$37 50
\$40 80 first class SEWING MACHINE \$37 50
\$40 80 first class SEWING MACHINE \$37 50
\$40 80 first class SEWING MACHINE \$37 50
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\$12 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$12
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\$12 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$12
\$12 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$12

\$100 Sunday School \$100

\$50 LIBRARIES, \$80
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Notice of Foreclosure.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1868, John K. Merrill, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, by his deed of mortgage of that date, conveyed to the subscriber in his own name, and to the subscriber in his own name, a certain lot of land, situated in the town of Paris, in the County of Oxford, and bounded as follows: bounded easterly by the road, southerly by the Paris Hill Academy lot, westerly by Moses Hammon's land, and northerly by land owned by the Mellins heirs, containing one-half acre, be the same more or less, together with all the buildings thereon, which said mortgage deed is recorded in Oxford Registry Book 109, page 316—and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I claim to foreclose the same, pursuant to the laws of this State. JOSIAH MUDLEY.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Oren W. Bartlett, of Stoneham, on the 24th day of August, 1868, conveyed to William W. Green, by his deed of mortgage, a certain lot of land, situated in the town of Stoneham, in the County of Middlesex, and bounded as follows: bounded easterly by the road, southerly by the Paris Hill Academy lot, westerly by Moses Hammon's land, and northerly by land owned by the Mellins heirs, containing one-half acre, be the same more or less, together with all the buildings thereon, which said mortgage deed is recorded in Oxford Registry Book 109, page 316—and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I claim to foreclose the same, pursuant to the laws of this State. RUTH K. GREEN.

WANTED, AGENTS—Male or Female, who can earn from \$100 to \$500 per week at home.

All Goods will be consigned to Agents to be paid for when sold, and samples sent free. For particulars, address, with reference, Foot & Clark, Detroit, Mich.

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INSURE YOUR LIFE ON THE

ENDOWMENT PLAN.

IN THE GREAT

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS over \$33,000,000.00, ALL CASH.

Policy No. 18,600 was issued May 30, 1857, for \$5,000, age 39, payable at 50—annual premium, \$440, 80,—and became due May 30, 1868, when it was paid.

Amount of Policy, \$5,000

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Total amount received by the Insured, \$7,025

If the insured had loaned the Premiums paid at six per cent. compound interest, he would have received only \$9,364.44; hence by depositing his money with us he received \$23.56 more, and had his life insured at the same time.

Sam'l R. Carter, Paris Hill, Me., Agent for

OXFORD COUNTY.

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H. F. HOWARD, and he will put you into one of the following Companies, which are the

Best in the Country!

And the best is always the

Cheapest in the end.

Patronize Home Agents,

And not get swindled by these wandering Jews, who represent irresponsible Companies.

Statements of the best Companies may be seen at my Office.

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ROGER WILLIAMS, of Providence.

NEW YORK LIFE, of New York.

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RAILWAY PASSENGER, Hartford.

FREELAND HOWE,

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FANCY GOODS,

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Small Wares, Yankee Notions, &c.

Offer to the trade one of the largest and best selected stocks of

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Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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March 25, 1869.

Job Printing done at this Office

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HOW SHALL WE RETURN

To Specie Payment?

The Question Finally Solved!

Buy your Goods for Cash

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SAVE FIVE PER CENT. OF YOUR MONEY

To whom it may concern:

Know all Men by these Presents,

That I, H. N. BOLSTER,

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Believing that the CASH BUYER does not have a "Fair Chance" with the "Long Time Buyer," have resolved to make a distinction between CASH and TIME sales.

THAT I, H. N. BOLSTER, on all goods I shall make a Discount of Five per Cent. on all goods sold for Cash, (excepting Flour).

I shall continue to have, and offer for sale at Bottom Prices, all goods usually kept in a Country Store, and hope to have a good class of Cash Customers.

Come one, come all, Please give us a call, Our prices last July! If they don't suit We'll change "nothing to lose" And won't urge you hard to buy.

H. N. BOLSTER.

South Paris, Jan. 6, 1869.

Mrs. Belcher's Cure

FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS.

THIS remedy made from an Indian recipe, is on a strictly vegetable, and causes without Supporters. Circulars or further information sent on receipt of stamp, by addressing the manufacturer, Mrs. L. A. Belcher, Randolph, Mass., or Mrs. L. A. Belcher, North Jay, Me. Wholesale Agents, Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.; Deane Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.; H. H. Hay, Portland, Me. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

Jan. 1, 1869.

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INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED, and let on trial if desired. Rent if purchased. Instruments Tuned and Repaired at reasonable rates, by

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SOUTH PARIS, ME.

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WE give to every Agent, or getter up of a Club, in addition to the number of Checks ordered, one for an American Gold Hunting Case Watch, highly finished and handsome, of the "Gents" or "Ladies" size as may be preferred, as a special premium,—sent free with the Checks ordered. Each Watch is guaranteed by the special guarantee of the Company and is presented in addition to the large and valuable regular Premiums given with each order received.

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