

# The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 19.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1857.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 24, NO. 29.

## Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICOLA.

### Special Notice.

Agricultural exchanges and communications for this department, should be directed "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

### Rearing Young Animals.

There are two extremes in feeding young animals to be reared. One class of farmers, from sheer stinginess, never half feed their young animals, or anything else, and thereby they become stunted in their growth, and fall ever to become what they were designed to be: for it is notorious, that an animal stunted at the beginning of life never fully recovers from the injury. On the other hand, there are others who are anxious to secure a large growth, and to make fine animals, that they over-feed and make them, in their young days, obese, and thus fall of securing that healthy growth so essential to the production of the best and most perfect and valuable animal, for in such cases, fatty matter is formed at the expense of the osseous system.

We wish to caution all breeders of animals, of every description, against both these extremes. Give them uniformly and always a generous supply of food—enough to secure their natural growth and most perfect development, but not to make them unnaturally fat. This is important in the treatment of a pig as a calf, unless it is desired to make him lay on the largest amount of fat in the shortest time, to give him to the butcher.

Under this sort of treatment, young animals will not look so sleek and fat, nor attain so great size in so short time, but they will make larger, and better, and more hardy animals, when they attain maturity, and this is what is most important to be attained. We want not merely sleek, fat and handsome young animals, but animals, when matured, that are hardy, of good size, and that will keep fat and sleek on fair keeping. These are the only really valuable animals, for the farm especially.

Let it then be the aim of our farmers to feed just high enough to secure these points, but not to make premature, obese animals, unless they are designed for the butcher at an early day. If any other policy is pursued, it will be attended with disastrous results, either one way or the other. If fed too short, they will be stunted; if over-fed they will become liable to disease, want in hardiness and that osseous and muscular development, so essential to the permanent value of an animal.

**YOUNG HAZARD.** The attention of the public is invited to the advertisement, in another column, of this horse. We have not had the pleasure of seeing him, but doubt not, from all we hear, that he is a good horse. We are glad to know that there are so many good stock animals for service in this county this spring, and we trust our farmers will find their interests improved thereby.

We understand that Mr. Joseph Tufts has purchased another Devon bull. We are glad of this. He has heretofore had the best stock of this class ever brought into this region, and although we have not seen this one, we doubt not from Mr. T.'s good taste and judgment in such matters, that he is a superior animal. Those who prefer this breed will do well to look at this bull, and ever to remember that they can depend on the purity of blood of stock from that quarter.

For The Oxford Democrat.

### Moles and Wire Worms.

An ill founded notion prevails among people everywhere, that moles live entirely on roots and vegetables, and hence they are universally esteemed and denounced as pests to be destroyed. This is a gross prejudice that would be dispelled if farmers would cultivate the study of the habits of all such creatures, for which they have such peculiar facilities. The mole lives entirely on worms and other insects, and deserves to be considered as the particular friend of the farmer. If any are disposed to doubt the following extract, they can examine the stomach of one and see for themselves:

"Some ten years since, when I came to the place where I now live, and commenced cultivating the little land I hold, it was, I may say, full of wire worms. Nothing could have been worse, for my crops were in some places ruined by them entirely. What then did I do? I adopted a plan of encouraging moles on my land. Instead of permitting them to be caught, I bought all I could, and turned them down alive, and soon my fields, one after another, were full of mole-hills, to the amusement of all my neighbors, who at first set me down for half a lunatic; but now several adopt my plan, and are strenuous advocates of it. My fields became exactly like a honey-comb, and this continued even among my growing and ripening crop; not a mole was molested, but I still bought more. This summer I had 14 brought, which I turned down, but they were not wanted, I having nothing for them to eat, so, poor things, they must starve, (all that moles live upon is destroyed,) or emigrate to some distant lands, and thus get bowstrung by savage men whom they aim to serve. Adopt my plan and it will be sure to answer. Again, always remember that moles feed upon insects, and

of which the wire worm is chief; if you doubt this, open a mole and peep into his stomach. Again, do not fear that moles injure your crops. Do not despise my plan because farmers will not adopt it in your neighborhood. Farmers adopt nothing until driven to it, and nothing that is new and good."

FRYE, JR.

ANDOVER, May 16th, 1857.

NOTE BY ED. Crows and Toads might be named as entitled to the favors of those who now detest them. Small birds cannot be too much encouraged or protected by the farmer.

### Bean Culture.

EDS. RURAL.—In several numbers of the Rural I have noticed articles upon the Culture of Beans, I have tried the method of planting and curing therein recommended in one of the earlier communications by "B.," and think I have a way cheaper, and attended with less danger of injury from rain, and loss from shelling, &c. For beans I prefer greenward, well and deeply turned over and made fine and mellow with cultivator and harrow. This crop pays for extra care in preparing the soil, that every stone, stick or obstruction of any kind be removed, so that in using the cultivator the young and tender plants may not be destroyed. I sow the beans in rows about two and a half feet apart, at the rate of a bushel to the acre. This takes less time than planting in hills, and can be more readily tended. The ground is marked out with a horse and heavy marker, that the rows may be deep enough to make quick covering; and great care is taken to make them straight. One drop, another covers. On mellow ground this is quick work. The planting may be done with a wheat drill, or a machine for planting corn, sowing garden seeds, &c. Most of the after cultivation is done with horse and cultivator.

Now for my method of harvesting. In work of all kinds, I find it advantageous to have method. I pull and set them in large handfuls, roots upward, in rows from 8 to 10 feet apart, running diagonally with the rows of the field. This course expedites the pulling, and leaves them in excellent condition to be loaded upon the wagon when, hauled to the barn, and besides it they happen to be caught out in a rain storm, a few hours' fair weather dries them. I do not wait for them to cure in the field, but draw them to the barn after they have stood a day or two, or as soon as the leaves are partially dried, and spread them upon the tops of the mows of hay and grain, and upon vacant scaffolds over the threshing floors and stables. I never have any trouble in finding room for my beans, even when I consider the barns already full. If there is no water about them, there is no danger of mould, and the vines and pods are eaten as readily by cattle as good hay. Stacking around poles, as recommended in the above named article, is laborious and expensive, and if left to cure in the field there is a necessary loss by shelling, and danger of serious injury by storms, both to the grain and straw. I was taught that bean pods are of no use except for manure; that sheep alone can be made to eat them, and they only on compulsion, but my cattle eat them as readily as corn-stalks. This crop is generally suffered to remain in the field too long before it is harvested. The proper time is when the pods have mostly changed from green to yellow. The grain will then be plumper and the straw much more valuable than if suffered to stand until completely dry.

Watertown, N. Y., 1857. J. B. S.

[Rural New Yorker.]

### Culture of the Cranberry.

We cannot understand why it is that so little attention is paid to the growing of this fruit—when it can be done with such an entire certainty of success—both on wet meadows and on upland. That cranberries will grow on wet meadows is apparent, wherever meadows are found. That they can be made to grow advantageously upon upland, is apparent from facts stated by Rev. C. C. Sewall, in his report on this subject, contained in the "Transactions of the Norfolk Society," recently published. I commend the perusal of the entire article to all lovers of good cranberries and of profitable culture; I have seen some of the fields mentioned and can affirm the truth of what is said.

I would speak particularly of the superiority of these berries grown on upland, to those grown on wet meadow. In substance and flavor, I have found the upland grown berry worth at least fifty per cent. more; for one to three bushels can be grown to the square rod of land. Such a crop, at \$4 per bushel, which they will readily command, is equal to any product that can be grown. The productive power of the plant is not limited to one year; I have known successful crops for four years, constantly improving.

The cranberry needs no other fertilizer, than pure air, clear water and clean culture—always clearing away all intruding substances.

ESSEX.

[New England Farmer.]

**FEEDING SULPHUR TO CATTLE.** Messrs. Editors.—I saw in the April number of the Cultivator, an inquiry respecting the best manner to feed sulphur to cattle. I have been in the habit of feeding sulphur to my cattle for twenty years. I mix one pound of sulphur with six quarts of salt, and place it in a box where the cattle can have free access to it. I have not seen a horse on my cattle since I commenced this practice. I think it has a tendency to make the old hair come off more readily.

The best time to feed it is in the fall or winter. If it is fed for two months in a year, I think no farmer will be troubled with lousy cattle.

ASA BAILEY.

Barn Hill, N. Y. [Country Gent.]

### West Oxford Agricultural Society.

The Annual Exhibition of the West Oxford Agricultural Society will be held at Fryburg, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1857. The Society offer the following premiums:

#### On Crops.

For best crop of wheat, not less than one acre, \$3 00  
For 2d best do. 2 00  
For 3d best do. 1 00  
For best specimen of Seed Wheat, not less than one bushel, 1 00  
For best crop of Indian Corn, not less than one acre, 4 00  
For 2d best do. 3 00  
For best specimen of Seed Corn, in size and quality, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best crop of rye, not less than 1 acre, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best crop of White Beans, not less than 1-4 acre, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best crop of Peas, not less than one-half acre, 2 00  
For best crop of Oats, not less than one acre, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best crop of Potatoes, not less than one acre, 3 00  
For second best do. 2 00  
For best crop of Potatoes, not less than one-half acre, 1 00  
For best crop of Carrots, not less than 1-8 acre, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best crop of Ruta Baga Turnips, not less than 1-8 acre, 1 00

#### On Stock.

For best horse kept for mares, within the limits of the Society, during this season, 3 00  
For second best do. 2 00  
For best breeding mare, 4 00  
For second best do. 3 00  
For best family horse, 3 00  
For second best do. 2 00  
For best pair of matched Horses, 4 00  
For best pair of matched colts, not more than three years old, 2 00  
For best three years old Colt, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For the best two years old Colt, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best one year old Colt, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best yoke of Working Oxen, 4 00  
For second best do. 3 00  
For best team of working oxen, not less than 8 yokes from one town, 8 00  
For second best do. 6 00  
For third best do. 4 00  
For best team of three year old steers, not less than 5 yokes from one town, 4 00  
For second best do. 3 00  
For best yoke pair Oxen, 3 00  
For second best do. 2 00  
For best Cow, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best bull, kept for cows within the limits of the Society, 4 00  
For second best do. 3 00  
For best yoke three years old steers, 2 00  
For best yoke two years old steers, 1 50  
For best yoke one year old steers, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best two year old heifer, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best one year old heifer, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best yoke of steer calves, 1 00  
For best heifer calf, 50  
For best flock of sheep, not less than twenty in number, 4 00  
For best flock of do., not less than 15 in number, 3 00  
For third best flock of sheep, not less than 10 in number, 2 00  
For best ram, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best boar, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best breeding sow, 2 00  
For best pig, not less than three in number, 1 00  
For second best do. 50

#### Horticulture.

For best Winter Apples, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best Fall Apples, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best pears, 1 00  
For best Honey, not less than 20 lbs. 1 00

#### Silk.

For the largest quantity of cocoons raised within the limits of the Society, 50  
For the best sewing silk, manufactured within the limits of the Society, not less than half a pound, 1 00  
For best silk gloves, stockings, or handkerchiefs, manufactured within the limits of the Society, from silk raised therein, 50

#### Dairy.

For best cheese, not less than 20 lbs. 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best butter made in June, not less than 30 lbs. 3 00  
For second best do. 2 00  
For best Fall butter, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00

#### Manufactures.

For best Filled Cloth, of household manufacture, not less than 5 yards, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best Woolen Flannel, undressed, 1 00  
For best Cotton and Wool Flannel, 1 00  
For best flocking, not less than 5 yds. 1 00  
For best piece of cabinet furniture, 1 00  
For best Narrow Axe, 50  
For best Broad Axe, 50  
For best thin Boots, sewed, 1 00  
For best do., pegged, 50  
For best thick Boots, sewed, 1 00  
For best do., pegged, 50  
For best Sole Leather, 1 00  
For best Upper Leather, 1 00  
For best Harness Leather, 50  
For best Calfskin, 50  
For best single horse Wagon Harness, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00  
For best single horse Wagon, 3 00  
For second best do. 2 00  
For best single Sleigh, 2 00  
For best Ox-Yoke, with bows, staple and ring, 1 00  
For best Wheat Flour, not less than 35 pounds to the bushel, 1 00

#### Plowing Match.

To the person who shall plow one-eighth of an acre in the best manner with a single team, reference also being made to the skill of the plowman and teamster, and to the discipline of the team, as well as the execution of the work, 4 00  
For second best do. 3 00  
For third best do. 2 00  
For the best performance of the same with double team, 4 00  
For second best do. 3 00  
For third best do. 2 00  
Forty minutes will be allowed for the performance of the work. No person will receive a premium, unless his work be well done, and his team not injured.

### Drawing Match.

For best exhibition of drawing, 2 00  
For second best do. 1 00

### Horsemanship.

For best exhibition of riding, or man-aging horses, by Young Ladies, 6 00  
For second best do. 4 00  
For third best do. 2 00

### Bread.

For best Wheat Bread, of native wheat, 1 00  
For second best do. 50  
For best Rye and Indian do. 1 00  
For second best do. 50

### Poultry.

For best Fowls, 75  
For second best do. 50  
For best brood of Chickens, 50

### Flax.

For the best crop of flax, not less than one-fourth of an acre, 4 00  
For second best do. 3 00

### Special Improvements.

To the person exhibiting the most valuable Stock, or the most useful agricultural implement, or mechanical invention, which is owned within the limits of the Society, and has been introduced since the last Cattle Show and Fair, will be awarded a sum not exceeding five dollars, at the discretion of the committee.

### OFFICERS FOR 1857.

President, DAVID COLCORD, Porter.

Vice President, F. L. RICE, Denmark.

Secretary, GEORGE B. BARROWS, Fryburg.

Treasurer, JAMES WALKER, Fryburg.

Trustees, H. D. HITCHES, Fryburg.

JOSUAH B. OSBORN, "

ISAAC HERRY, Denmark.

Z. GIBSON, Brownfield.

A. D. ROBERTS, Porter.

OLIVER ALLEN, Hiram.

NATHAN CHARLES, Lovell.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Sweden.

STEPHEN FRISE, Stowe.

### Committee of Arrangements.

S. C. Walker, John Weston, Andrew Buswell, John McMillan, Otis Warren.

### Horticulture.

Rev. Joseph Smith, Lovell; Rev. P. C. Richmond, Fryburg; Rev. Joseph Stanley, Porter.

### Domestic and Fancy Articles.

Mrs. L. P. Sawyer, Denmark; Mrs. Thos. Mabry, Hiram; Mrs. Jos. B. Dresser, Lovell; Miss E. Webster, Sweden; Miss Susan Shirley, Fryburg; Miss Miranda Walker, Fryburg; Mrs. J. L. Stuckey, Brownfield.

### Horses.

E. G. Kimball, Lovell; Daniel Bean, Brownfield; Ivory Wentworth, Hiram; W. Higgins, Fryburg; Geo. Stacey, Porter.

### Sheep and Swine.

H. R. Allen, Hiram; Cyrus Wentworth, Brownfield; Robert Bradley, Fryburg.

### Bulls and Steers.

Jacob S. Powers, Fryburg; Jos. W. Davis, Denmark; Wm. H. Walker, Lovell; N. K. Farrington, Fryburg.

### Silk.

H. C. Buswell, Gryeburg; Jos. Bennett, Denmark; C. G. Allen, Brownfield.

### Wheat, Corn, Rye and Beans.

Benj. Webster, Sweden; John L. Eastman, Fryburg; John Moulton, Porter; Sylvester Emerson, Stowe; Jacob Buck, Hiram.

### Peas, Oats, Potatoes, Carrots & Turnips.

Wm. F. Davis, Denmark; Benj. Burkan, Fryburg; C. K. Farrington, Fryburg.

### Town Teams.

Paris Gibson, Brownfield; Thos. B. Seavey, Hiram; E. L. Osgood, Fryburg; S. Farrington, Lovell; Thos. Mason, Porter; Jos. Herry, Denmark; Wm. Woodbury, Sweden; B. F. Charles, Stowe.

### Oven and Beef Cattle.

Jas. E. Hutchins, Lovell; Moses Howard, Brownfield; Thos. Spring, Hiram; Jos. W. Colby, Denmark; J. B. Osgood, Fryburg.

### Cows and Heifers.

M. K. Mabry, Hiram; Caleb Warren, Denmark; Wm. W. Spring, Brownfield; Sam'l Stevens, Fryburg.

### Dairy.

B. P. Strout, Fryburg; Eben Blazo, Porter; L. K. Ingalls, Denmark; Ammi Cutter, Lovell; John L. Kimball, Hiram.

### Tools and Agricultural Implements.

Louis Eastman, Lovell; Washington Colcord, Porter; Sam'l Stuckey, Fryburg; Samuel Wadsworth, Hiram; Jos. G. Swan, Denmark; John W. Souther, Fryburg.

### Cloths.

D. G. Tarbox, Denmark; S. B. Bean, Brownfield; T. C. Ward, Fryburg; Freeman Hatch, Hiram; Barnes Walker, Lovell.

### Cabinet Work.

John Bailey, Fryburg; Dennis Moor, Lovell; A. C. Morrison, Brownfield.

### Wagons and Sleighs.

E. Weeks, Fryburg; J. J. Haley, Hiram; Wm. Haley, Brownfield; Jas. Hurd, Porter; T. L. Pingree, Denmark.

### Boots and Shoes.

E. B. Bean, Brownfield; Nathan Kimball, Hiram; Jacob Colby, Jr., Denmark; Orrin Bragdon, Lovell.

### Poultry.

J. M. Libby, Porter; Jeremy Eastman, Stowe; Albion Page, Fryburg.

### Plowing.

James Walker, Fryburg; Thos. Mabry, Hiram; Eldon Barker, Lovell; Thos. Chute, Sweden; Wm. Bean, Denmark; Daniel Goodwin, Brownfield; Thos. Farrington, Stowe; Jos. H. Stanley, Porter.

### Miscellaneous Articles.

F. L. Rice, Denmark; Henry Walker, Fryburg; Jas. E. Eastman, Lovell; A. W. Mansfield, Brownfield; Benj. Nevers, Sweden; James Irish, Stowe; Wm. Stanley, Porter.

### Drawing Match.

Isaac Spring, Brownfield; Wm. Cotton, Jr., Hiram; John Bachelder, Fryburg; Ems. Heald, Lovell; Mark F. Witham, Denmark; Andrew Woodbury, Sweden; John Mason, Porter.

### Flax.

Henry Bean, Brownfield; Jona. Ingalls, Denmark; Charles Walker, Fryburg; Sam'l D. Wadsworth, Hiram.

### Bread.

The Board of Trustees and their wives.

### Harnesses and Leather.

H. G. O. Morton, Fryburg; D. Sawyer, Lovell; John L. Clemons, Hiram; Josiah A. Hilton, Denmark.

### Special Improvements.

E. W. Woodbury, Sweden; Nathaniel Charles, Fryburg; Gilbert Smith, Denmark; Jas. O. Fossenden, Brownfield; John Clark, Jr., Hiram; James French, Porter.

### MISCELLANY.

#### THE HONEST LAWYER.

We have a great respect for the legal profession, but lawyers, like other men, sometimes forget the good old maxim, that "honesty is the best policy." The temptations thrown in the way of a young lawyer to swerve from strict rectitude are very great, and but few are able to resist them. But we do not believe there is a single branch of human pursuit where unbending honesty is so sure of a temporal reward, as the practice of the law. He who gains the confidence of man and man, is sure of the confidence of the community, and this confidence will necessarily secure the best legal business. The honest lawyer may not become rich at once—not as soon, perhaps as the knave—but he will succeed in the end, and always with his success there will be the feeling of conscious rectitude, which of itself, is a priceless fortune. We give a short story below, which will illustrate the truth of what we have said.

It is now five years since the widow Styles called on me one morning before breakfast, and asked me to recommend her to some lawyer, as she thought her friend Stubbs was less correct than he might be. I asked her to step into the parlor, and went myself to my breakfast and my wife, whose advice I always asked upon such points. We had known Mrs. Styles many years; her husband was a great land owner in a goodly town of the western country, and with a disinterested love that deserved some better aim, ever pressed it on his helpmate, as the first rule of life, to get all she could, and keep all she got. He died, and Mrs. Styles became more and more fond of wealth, and sensible of the admirable advice which her husband had given her.

I stated the facts to my wife, and waited her opinion. "Well, William," said she, after drinking a cup of coffee upon my story, "I fear the old lady has some money-getting claim in view; you know she has of late given all her affections to getting more wealth. I would therefore recommend her to the most honest and conscientious lawyer in town. She relies on your judgment, use it not for her seeming but real good."

I counted my legal acquaintances over, before I hit upon the one answering to the terms "honest and conscientious," in the sense which I knew Ellen had used them; at length I found him, and taking my hat, walked to his office.

We found Mr. Sawyer at his desk; he rose and gave us chairs, and awaited Mrs. Styles' statement. But before I go on, on this point let me say a few words of this phenomenon—this man with his head under his left arm close to his heart—this honest lawyer in the broadest, highest sense of the term.

He was a man of thirty-five; he had studied law because he liked the study, and began the practice because he had got to get a living; and now he continued in the profession in spite of bad opponents and bad courts, because he thought he had done and might yet do much good by his labors; not alone by saving the innocent and needy from the strong and cruel, but preventing strife, putting a stop to knavish practices, and dissuading men and women from unjust suits and passion-rousing quarrels. Mr. Sawyer thought it was not only proper to refuse acting for those whose claims he thought dishonest, but he counted it also a duty and a privilege, nay, a mark of Christian character, to try to persuade them to forget such claims. His sought fame and practice as a means whereby to exert moral influence over the community; he thought a lawyer bound to serve not his client only, but his God and his country, and he looked upon him who, for gain, would prosecute a suit which he thought unfair, as a traitor to his country, and his religion, in act, whatever he might be in intention. In short, as Bill Blunt said, "Sawyer is such a hanged fool as to think it an attorney's business to help the person to make men good Christians."

And now we shall let Mrs. Styles state her business. It seems that her husband had sold and conveyed several lots, which her father had left in trust for her, and in such a form that she, meaning to release her fee in the lots, had in terms, merely released right of dower—these lots she understood she could get back.

"Did you ever receive any money for them?" said Mr. Sawyer.

"Certainly, sir."

"Was it a fair, full price?"

"It was all we asked, sir."

"Did you sign the deed willingly?"

"Of course! Do you think Jared would have driven me to it?"

"Did you mean to convey a full title in fee, Mrs. Styles?"

"Beyond doubt; but as we didn't they tell me the land never passed."

"Suppose, Mrs. Styles, the money had been paid before you had drawn the deed, should you have thought it honest, after getting the money, to refuse to give the deed?"

"Why, lawyer, that would have been thieving right down."

"Well, Mrs. Styles, you have not yet given the deed, shall I draw one for you to sign?"

"Why, bless your soul, Squire, that is the deed you have in your hand."

"Mrs. Styles if you had given the man, when he paid you the money for the lots, a sheet of blank paper, and he had not looked at it, would that have been a deed?"

"Of course not."

"But you meant to give a full title in fee?"

"Yes."











