

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

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OLD SERIES, VOLUME 26, NO. 10.

Farmers' Department.

"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.

Board of Agriculture.

The members of the Maine Board of Agriculture met at the State House in Augusta, on the 19th. The Board was called to order by S. L. Goodale, Esq., Secretary.

Robert Martin, Esq., was chosen temporary chairman, and S. L. Goodale, temporary Secretary.

A committee on credentials reported thirteen members present, as follows:

S. L. Goodale of York, Robert Martin of Androscoggin, Daniel Lancaster of South Kennebec, S. Dill of North Franklin, F. L. Rice of West Oxford, J. D. Tucker of Fallowfield, John F. Andrews of Cumberland, B. C. Bailey of Sagadahoc, N. T. True of Oxford, A. Cushman of Penobscot and Arrowsick, E. B. Stackpole of West Penobscot, Hiram Rowe of Franklin, and W. C. Hammatt of No. Penobscot.

Hon. Robert Martin was chosen President and N. T. True M. D., Vice President.

The committee subsequently reported the following members who had presented themselves since first report:

W. R. Flint of West Somerset, W. E. Drummond of North Kennebec, Joseph Avery of Lincoln, Hugh Porter of Washington, E. S. Hammond of Piscataquis, Samuel Wasson of Hancock, Albert Noyes of Bangor, Horticultural, W. M. Palmer of East Somerset, Asher Davis of North Somerset, and Hiram Stevens of North Arrowsick.

A committee chosen last year to procure a library, cabinet, &c., reported that a committee should be raised to procure of the Legislature a suitable book case for library, &c. The report was accepted, and the same committee were appointed to prepare and circulate a petition among the members for signatures. Mr. Perley not being present Mr. Wasson of Hancock, was appointed to the vacancy.

Mr. Anderson of Cumberland, appointed as chairman of a committee on Topic Number Two, reported that the subject embraced the whole business of the Board, and that it should be discussed by the Board.

The topic, which is as follows, was referred to the committee of the whole.

"What further agencies for the advancement of Agriculture should be adopted."

Mr. Anderson of Cumberland said the opinion of the people was, that the State should furnish to the farmers, through the agricultural societies, the facts and principles best adapted to farming.

Mr. Russell of Franklin reported that their society had located grounds and have their buildings nearly paid for. Improvement had been made in sheep husbandry.

Mr. Wasson of Hancock reported increased interest in Agricultural pursuits in that County.

Mr. Hammatt of North Penobscot society, said that the society had greatly revived the last year. They held a good show, which seems to have had a fine influence in awakening an interest in the general and particular subjects of agriculture.

Mr. Hammond of Piscataquis society, said that his society had increased the interest in farming—had enlarged their premises.

There is an increasing interest in sheep growing. The South Downs have been introduced within the year to a limited extent.

Mr. Lancaster of South Kennebec society, said: The Jersey stock has been introduced, and with decided advantage, especially in milkers. The Devons have also been introduced, and people are getting much interested in this stock. In sheep, he preferred the fine wool.

Mr. Stackpole of West Penobscot society, stated that the amount of crops had been increased within the limits of the society at least 50 per cent. The buckwheat has been grown to much satisfaction within a year or two.

Mr. Rice of West Oxford, regarded the want of ready markets as important for the success of farming. He regarded the increase of manufacturing in Maine as one of the modes to help agriculture. He had thought that the Reform School farm might be made into a model farm. He thought that full and accurate statements should be made in all experiments in the use of manure and raising crops. He cannot gain any useful knowledge by the mere statement of a great crop. He wanted to learn all the particulars and full descriptions. He believed that vegetable manures, muck, &c., were the natural manures, and that the soil could not improve without them. Mineral manures he had made use of to some extent, and they were often beneficial. His society had purchased a public lot and inclosed it, and they had last fall a better show than ever before, and prosperous. Paid \$150 in premiums. They have erected a building, and are nearly out of debt. The Hungarian stock promised to excel any stock that has ever been introduced in his vicinity. They are very hardy and thrive well on meadow hay. Farmers begin to realize the value of their land.

The dark races have less nervous sensibility than the whites. They are not subject to nervous disease. They sleep sound in every disease, nor does any mental disturbance keep them awake. They bear surgical operations much better than the white people.

For the Democrat.

North Fryeburg, Jan. 15, 1859.

Mr. Editor: In looking over the many interesting articles contained in the Farmer's department of your excellent paper, I notice a list of the crops raised in School District No. 10, Centre Lovell, which shows the enterprise and industry of the citizens of that portion of our county. The thought occurred to me that perhaps a schedule of the industry of the farming portion of the citizens of that part of North Fryeburg, known as "Fish Street," might be interesting to many of your readers, and accordingly I send you a list of the crops raised the past year by the following gentlemen:

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Hay	Timothy	Clover	Alfalfa	Other
D. A. Bradley	25	100	228	12	300	8			
S. A. Bradley	17	100	65	0	220	6			
P. A. Bradley	6	200	100	0	100	0			
Edw. Day	20	115	70	10	100	6			
Thomas Day	50	125	300	21	300	5			
John Knight	25	80	27	12	150	4			
E. W. Ray	20	75	25	6	165	5			
Barnes Walker	75	170	300	18	350	6			
C. & F. N. Frye	40	275	28	0	350	25			
S. L. Chandler	35	120	40	0	250	8			
D. W. Day	26	110	150	0	250	17			
J. W. Stevens	20	125	100	8	200	7			

A. SUBSCRIBER.

From the New England Farmer.

Sulphur for Cattle.

I was gratified to see an article in your paper of Nov. 13th, on the use of sulphur for stock, taken from the Ohio Valley Farmer, which I consider worth to a common farmer what he pays for the paper, if properly used. There are many things rendered valuable by misapplication. I use quite a quantity of sulphur among my stock every season. My way of using sulphur among my cattle is as follows: I melt lard with a little sulphur, double a piece of candle wick a few times, draw it through the melted lard and tie it round my calves' necks, and let them wear it. I give my cattle sulphur once a day for three days, then omit three days, so continue to do until I give it nine days, then omit two weeks. One teaspoonful a dose for a calf, a large spoonful for a full-grown animal. I give it at night on their provender, and keep my stock housed, that it may better operate on the surface of the animal. I find by giving it a little more freely for a few weeks, before turning to pasture, it supercedes the necessity of bleeding, and makes the cattle more healthy during the season.

APOLLON CLARY.

Deerfield, Mass., 1858.

REMARKS. The reference which our correspondent makes to the old practice of bleeding cattle in the spring, and cutting off their tails, at any time when fancy suggests it, affords us the opportunity of asking again, what this blood-letting and mutilation are for? It is said the end of the animal's tail is soft, and therefore, unhealthy. Is it so? We are inclined to think it will be found to be diseased when it is as hard as a rake tail and as unbending as a handle. It was made soft and flexible, or it would not have answered the purpose for which it was intended. It is just as sensible to cut off a test, or an ear, as the tail. If the animal is sick, administer proper remedies, but do not deprive it of those parts of its body which its Creator intended should be used as one of its means of protection, as well as give it those fair proportions which make it pleasant to the eye of man.

So of the barbarous custom of bleeding cattle in the spring. What is it for? Cattle are not usually sick in the spring, that have been well fed and tended during the winter, and if they have not received this treatment, and are thin and lousy and weak, do not deprive them of what little vitality they have by bleeding them, but rather administer in liberal doses, good red-top hay, a few sliced roots daily sprinkled with a quart of sweet corn meal, and let the patient partake freely of good cold water, and bathe frequently in the warm beams of the sun, and out of the wind. Then apply gentle friction occasionally with a soft card and brush, and you will soon become sensible of a rapid improvement. That gallon of blood which you did not take away, has been stimulated to action by your generous diet, so that the hair has become sleek, the skin soft and eyes bright, and every part of the animal would say to you if it had a tongue—"I thank you, sir; I thank you, sir; I had no blood to spare, I merely wanted something to eat."

Byfield, Mass., Dec. 1858.

Genesee Farmer.

From the Country Gentleman.

Butter and Butter Making.

Looking over, in Secretary Flint's last report to the Mass. Board of Agriculture, the awards of the committee, we find appended a series of remarks by W. S. Lincoln, chairman, from which we condense the following:

Good cows, sweet feed, and pure water, are the first of all requisites to the manufacture of good butter. Good cows, that proper color and right consistency be secured—sweet feed and pure water, that no flavor be imparted to the milk which would render the butter unpalatable. Dependence, however, as is the quality of the article manufactured, upon the cow and the goodness of the food, a proper degree of care and skill on the part of the dairy woman, is of much greater consequence. Care that all the utensils of the dairy are kept dry and sweet; that the milk room is well ventilated—of a proper temperature, free from dampness and the unpleasant smell generated by moisture; that the cream is not allowed to stand too long upon the milk, nor after it is skimmed; that it be churned at a proper temperature, the operation neither hurried unduly, or carried too far; that it should be salted with the nicest salt obtainable, not injured by the addition of sugar or saltpetre; and that all the butter-milk be properly and effectually removed.

Butter is judged by its color, aroma, taste and consistency. Its color should be a delicate pale straw, not approaching white, and yet perhaps that is better than the deep orange tint, almost always sure indication of extraneous coloring matter. The peculiar smell always given off by the nearest butter is easily recognized. The better the quality the more delicate this aroma, while as the quality degenerates, about in the same proportion does the smell vary until it becomes positively offensive. This fragrance is dependent very much on the process of manufacture. Orange county dairy maids make "Orange county butter," wherever they follow the same processes. The taste of the butter will betray any inattention to the proper care of either the milk, cream, or the vessels in which they are kept. So is the addition of any foreign matter, such as impure or too much or too little salt, sugar, or coloring matter. A certain amount of salt is necessary to bring out the true flavor of butter in its greatest delicacy. In texture or consistency, a greater difference was presented than upon any other point, in the lots examined by the committee. Some were waxy, leaving no mark upon a knife after being thrust into a lump, with hardly enough moisture to dim its brightness, while other lots were soft, leaving greasy streaks upon the blade, and large drops of an opaque liquid oozing from the newly cut surface. The existence of either of these signs, give some indication of an imperfect if not bad process of making. The utmost moisture which should be found in thoroughly worked butter, is a very slight dew, and it should be of such firm, waxy consistency, as to slice down, hardly dimming the brightness of a knife blade. No butter is properly made unless it will bear these tests.

W. H. GARDNER.

Amboy, Ill.

Importance of Comfort to Animals.

Let me touch a chord of compassion, my friend, as I point to that poor shivering flock of sheep, exposed to the cold air this morning, as they have been since breakfast. Pray turn them into the barn, and give them something to pick over, at least, if not to eat, that they may drive away the thought and feeling of cold, which threatens to shake them to pieces. I address every man who leaves his sheep and cattle exposed to the weather, when it is, as it is now, below freezing, and especially when the wind is strong enough to open the wool and stir the hair of the cows. It is sufficient to say it makes them uncomfortable. No animal in this state for long and frequent periods, was ever known to make the most of the food given it, or to improve in flesh and fat and muscle. It is enough for me to hear the cattle lowing in the barn, or see them walking about the yard uneasily, or to feed them irregularly, to satisfy myself that at the following milking the quantity will be less than usual, or that the cream when working will be restless and disobedient, or weak and unwilling to haul their load; and I always look here for the cause of the evil. An interesting anecdote illustrating this fact, may be found in the Farmer's Guide, where a great diminution of milk was the result of irregular feeding of a lot of cows in possession of the author.

The piercing wind, and still, cutting cold, has a no less disastrous effect. The quantity of food consumed has been clearly proved to be much greater than otherwise, and the profit derived from it at the same time is found to be much less. If wandering about the yard causes sheep and cattle to eat more food to less advantage than when penned up, who will deny that any additional demand upon comfort, quiet, animal heat and fat, is a source of loss to the farmer? Yes, my friend, this little matter also demands your care.

G. F. S.

Byfield, Mass., Dec. 1858.

Genesee Farmer.

Rules for Selling Sheep.

"The character of a flock depends very much on the practice of the owner in making sales," says an experienced sheep farmer in writing to the Ohio Cultivator, and he adds some valuable suggestions on the subject, which we condense below:

Never suffer a purchaser to take the pick of your flock, but do the picking yourself. Try to pick when you buy—be sure and pick when you sell.

Always sell ewes in the fall—selecting for that purpose, first, such as are getting old, next, such as are in any particular defective. By this means a flock of ewes is always right, and looking right. Never suffer a sheep to get old on the farm, unless perhaps a very choice buck or breeding ewe.

In the sale of wethers be governed by circumstances. Pasture scarce, we sell in the spring after clipping. Pasture plenty and winter feed scarce, we sell in the fall. Pasture and feed abundant, we fatten for the drovers or butchers in March or April—never permitting wethers to get over five years old before selling them.

By this means the flock is made to consist always of young, healthy and thrifty sheep. Better that old sheep should be sold at half their value, than good young thrifty ones at half price. [Country Gentleman.]

The story about the discovery of an ancient Egyptian hotel register, upon which was found the names of "J. Cobb and E. Sau, Mesopotamia," is a fabrication. Jacob and Esau were not accustomed to writing their names in that manner.

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Is Stock Growing to be Recommended in the Place of Raising Grain?

The two systems of stock growing and raising grain should go together on all farms and in all situations where stock and grain can be raised. There may be places where the price of stock is so low that it may be more profitable to raise grain; but even then stock raising, to some extent, will be found to pay better in the end; for it must be apparent to all that continually taking from our farms and returning nothing to them, will be most ruinous to the soil. We may, by applying lime, plaster, and ashes, stimulate the soil to greater activity for awhile; but this will only prove the more ruinous in the end; for these articles only supply the inorganic elements of plants; and if no organic matter is returned in the shape of barn yard manure, our crops of grain will by degrees grow beautifully, and then again, there are some soils so springy and wet that grain cannot be grown to advantage. On all such soils, stock raising of course should take the lead; but as a general thing, the two systems should go hand in hand. Many farmers who keep but little stock, raise so much grain that others who keep several head of cattle, horses, and sheep; and selling all the grain off their farms, and sometimes even their hay and coarse fodder, and burning up their large stacks of straw, and in these and various other ways continually drawing organic matter from the soil, and oftentimes "wasting their fragrance on the desert air," their farms are all the time growing poorer; while others, who keep a large amount of stock, consume some of their coarse grains and all their fodder, make large amounts of manure, their farms are all the time growing better—enabling them to raise more grain and keep more stock. There may be, and no doubt is, a limit to this; but I have sometimes thought that the more stock a man keeps, the more grain he can raise, thus realizing more than a double profit—a profit from both stock and grain, and also a profit from the increased amount of both stock and grain he is enabled to raise from combining the two systems.

C. C. WILSON.

Newfane, N. Y., Nov. 1858.

Genesee Farmer.

The Rockland Gazette is informed by General Inspector Ulmer that there have been manufactured in that city the past year, 704,000 casks of lime which is an increase of 14,000 casks over the manufacture of last year.

MISCELLANY.

HOW SHE FOUND THE TIME.

BY MRS. CAROLINE A. BOYLE.

"Ah!" said Mr. Nelson, as drawing his chair to the centre table, his eye resting on one of the popular novels of the day, "so you have a new book to read, Sarah? Where did you get it?"

"I borrowed it of Mrs. Merton, or rather she lent it to me—insisted upon my taking it, because, she said, she knew it would interest me, fascinate me—indeed, I told her it wasn't much use to take it, for I should never find time to read it."

"But she had found time, hadn't she?" asked her husband a little roughly.

"Of course she had. She always finds time to do anything she wants to; I never saw such a woman in my life."

"And yet she has four children, and keeps but one girl!"

"And I have only two children, and as many girls, I suppose you would like to add, wouldn't you?" responded the wife, just a little bit out of humor.

"I must confess you have guessed right my dear. But I would have said it in a fault-finding way, but simply from a desire to find out if we can, why you have so little time to devote to reading—why you always have so much reading—why you always have so much to do. Does Mrs. Merton do everything so neatly as yourself? Her parlors I know, always seem the perfection of order and comfort, her husband's and children's clothes are always tidy, and she herself, in appearance the personification of neatness and taste. But after all, perhaps there may be some oversight that is kept out of view."

"You are mistaken," said Mrs. Nelson, emphatically. "She is one of the most thorough housekeepers I ever knew. I have been sent there when she has been taken suddenly ill, and so violently, too as to be unable to give a single direction, and yet everything needed was found without the least trouble, every drawer and closet was in order, and the whole house would have borne the closest scrutiny of the Quaker sisterhood. And yet she is never in a hurry and though always doing something, never complains of being tired. She does all her own and her children's sewing, even to cutting dresses, and coats, and pants, embroiders all her collars and sleeves, and little girl's ruffles; writes more letters every year than I have done since my marriage, and reads more than any other woman not strictly literary that I ever knew. But how she does it is a mystery."

"Why don't you ask her to solve it?"

"I have thought of doing so; but—to own the truth, I am ashamed to. It would be a tacit confession that I am in the wrong somehow."

"But do you think you are?"

"Sometimes I do and then again I think my failures to do what I would so dearly do are the results of the circumstances which I cannot control. For instance, yesterday afternoon I meant to have emptied my mending basket entirely. I could have done so easily, and then one worry of the week would have been over. But Mrs. Lawrence and her friend from Boston came in quite early, and as you know, passed the afternoon. I could not blame them for coming when they did, for I had told them to come any afternoon this week, and I was glad to see them and enjoyed their visit. Yet upon my plans about mending entirely, for of course, it would never have done to have littered the parlor with that. The afternoon was lost, as far as work was concerned."

"But was there nothing you could do?"

"Yes, if I had only had it. There were the handkerchiefs and cravats you want to take with you next week, which I might have hemmed if I had only had them. But you see I had designed them for this afternoon, and so did not go out to buy them till to-day. And so it goes. I wish sometimes the days were forty-eight, instead of twenty-four hours long."

"Well I don't, I'm sure," said her husband good-naturedly. "For I get tired now, fully; and then again, there are some soils so springy and wet that grain cannot be grown to advantage. On all such soils, stock raising of course should take the lead; but as a general thing, the two systems should go hand in hand. Many farmers who keep but little stock, raise so much grain that others who keep several head of cattle, horses, and sheep; and selling all the grain off their farms, and sometimes even their hay and coarse fodder, and burning up their large stacks of straw, and in these and various other ways continually drawing organic matter from the soil, and oftentimes 'wasting their fragrance on the desert air,' their farms are all the time growing poorer; while others, who keep a large amount of stock, consume some of their coarse grains and all their fodder, make large amounts of manure, their farms are all the time growing better—enabling them to raise more grain and keep more stock. There may be, and no doubt is, a limit to this; but I have sometimes thought that the more stock a man keeps, the more grain he can raise, thus realizing more than a double profit—a profit from both stock and grain, and also a profit from the increased amount of both stock and grain he is enabled to raise from combining the two systems."

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ry than usual, that she went to the centre-table for a misplaced memorandum. In her search for it, her glance fell upon the borrowed novel, and with that glance the foregoing conversation rushed forcibly over her memory.

"I declare," said she, "I have half a mind to run over to Mrs. Merton's this afternoon and cross question her, till I learn her secret. Such a life as I am living is unendurable. I cannot stand it any longer. If she can find time I know I can, if I only know how."

And true to her resolution, for though seemingly hasty, it had been for some time maturing in her mind almost unwittingly she found herself at an early hour at her friend's parlor, her bonnet and shawl thrown aside, and herself, work bag in hand snugly ensconced in a low rocker beside her little workstand.

"You have not finished your collar then?" she observed to Mrs. Merton, after a while, by way of leading the conversation in the desired channel.

"O yes, indeed," answered the hostess, tossing her head to one side gaily, with a pretty affectation of pride. "Didn't you notice how becoming it was?"

"And commencing another so soon?"

"Only hastening on the pattern so as to have it ready for some moment."

"But how can you bear to spend so much time in embroidery? Why not purchase it at once?—it is so much cheaper in the end."

"For the wealthy it is and for those not very wealthy, if their eyesight is poor, or if lacking taste and needle skill. But find it cheaper to do it myself. My husband's salary does not allow us many luxuries, and the small sum we can spend for them I prefer should go to purchase what my own fingers cannot make. I can embroider collars and sleeves, not so perfectly it is true, as they do in foreign climes, but handsomely enough to suit my own and husband's eyes—but I cannot write books, magazines, reviews or newspapers, and they are luxuries more essential to happiness than these articles of dress, so I do my own needlework, and with the money thus saved, we purchase something that will never go out of fashion—an intellectual heritage for our little ones, as well as a perpetual feast for us."

"But how do you find time to do so much work? I cannot conceive how, or where."

"Well, I hardly know myself," said Mrs. Merton laughingly. My husband sometimes tells me he believes that the fairies help me. I seldom set down to it in earnest, but I catch it up at odd moments and before I am aware of it myself it is done."

"Oh, dear," and Mrs. Nelson sighed, "I wish I had your faculty. Do pray, Mrs. Merton, tell me the secret of your success in everything. How do you always find time for everything?"

"Do you question me seriously or only mockingly to remind me how much I leave undone?"

"Seriously. Very seriously. To own the truth it was to learn this that I came over here today. There are a thousand things I long to do, because they would not only increase my own joys, but those of my household but I cannot find the time. Yet you do them, and you have more care and duties than I. If you will tell me your secret believe me, I shall feel under deep obligations to you."

Her friend hesitated a moment. She was not wont to speak very much of herself, believing that character should reveal itself by actions mostly, and conscious that it will, too whether it be a perfect or a faulty one. Yet there was such an urgency at length it conquered the scruples of modesty.

"I am afraid I shall remind you of great I, if I undertake it," said she with a blush, "yet I can hardly give you my experience without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism. Yet as we are alone, and as you seem to think that I have avoided some of the besetting evils of this life, why I will reveal to you what you call my secret."

My mother early instilled into my mind and heart, by precept and example, a few rules of action that I have solemnly endeavored to follow, and which, I believe almost more than anything else, have contributed to my domestic peace and happiness.

One of them, is to always have a time for every ordinary duty; to have that time at such a day, or such an hour of the day, as is best adapted to its perfect fulfillment, and always extraordinary cases only excepted to perform the duty at the time.

For instance, my general sweeping day is on Friday, because to my mind, it is the most suitable one in the week. And the best portion of the day to do it is very early in the morning, for then I can throw open my doors and windows to the freshest pure breezes we get at all, and I am not disturbed by the din of travel, nor annoyed by the dust, and then by postponing my bath and breakfast toilet, merely throwing on a wrapper and cap to sweep in, till the house is clean, why I am tidy for the rest of the day.

Whereas, if I wait till after breakfast, I must spend time to take another bath, and make another change of dress. Now, I confess it is hard sometimes to keep to this rule. When my sleep has been broken by the restlessness of the baby, or when something has kept me up later than usual, the previous evening, I feel strongly inclined to lie in bed and let the sweeping hour go by. But the direful consequences always stare me in the face so ruefully, that sleep and weary though I may be, I struggle out of the bed—for it is verily a struggle, and tying down my hair, and buttoning on my wrapper, and drawing on my gloves, as my old aunt used to say, I "make business fly."

And I assure you I always find myself enough happier to compensate me for my efforts, hard though they seem.

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And then for a second rule, I always have a place for everything and always put it in its place, and thus waste no time in looking after things. For an example perhaps you will laugh at it but I always make it a rule to put my thimble in my sewing box when I leave my work, no matter how great the hurry and you have no idea until you have tried it, how much is thus saved. Why I have one friend who says she has lost so much time in looking for her thimble that she has sought herself three, so that when one is mislaid, she needn't wait to hunt it up. Yet this rule which would soon become a habit, would have saved her time and money.

How can Hens best be kept so as to procure Eggs in Winter?

Build a commodious hen house upon some plan, only that there be a roosting apartment, a place for feeding, with boxes for nests. A good plan is to build in the shape of a parallelogram, with the roosting place across one end. The central portion can be used for feeding, the boxes for nests being placed around the sides of the building, with a small place between them and the wall, that the hens may enter the nests on the back side. Build the house either of stone, wood or other material, as may be thought best; but let it be warm and comfortable in the coldest weather, and so made that it can be well ventilated. Procure some of the large Asiatic breeds, as I have found, by my experience, that they will lay in winter when the common varieties will not, with the same treatment. But the person who expects his hens to lay much in summer, after laying all winter, will be disappointed. Give them as great a variety of food as possible, such as corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, &c., with pure water, daily. Give them fresh meat once or twice a week, or often, if convenient, with an occasional feed of boiled potatoes or apples. In short, make their food as near as possible what it is in summer, and not forget to give them a free supply of oyster shells pounded fine, or lime and sand. Mix lime and sand as for plastering a house, let it dry and place a box filled with it in one corner of the hen-house, and it is surprising how fast it will disappear. Hens will lay some in winter without being at all this trouble; they must have good, comfortable quarters. There are other advantages from having a good hen-house aside from hens laying in winter. Two or three wagon loads of good home-made guano, every year, will soon pay the expense, and help to raise corn to feed them. And then, again, fresh manure cannot always be procured. They will lay if they have plenty of corn; and as this contains a large portion of oil or fat, it may perhaps be substituted for meat to some extent. [Glenwood Farmer.]

BOSTON JOURNAL FOR 1859.

"The Favorite Paper of New England."

Published Daily, Semi-Weekly & Weekly.

PAYMENT INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

In announcing the terms of the Journal for 1859, the proprietor desires to convey to his subscribers the assurance that the Journal will be as popular and profitable as ever, and to make any special promises for the future. He deems it sufficient to say, that what

The Boston Journal

has been in the past it will be in the future. By the almost unanimous consent of its contemporaries throughout New England, it stands at the head of the New England Press in all those qualities which go to make up a reliable, enterprising, live newspaper. This position it has attained by pursuing a steady, straight forward course in all respects, and by sparing neither labor nor money to give the latest intelligence and the fullest reports of all matters of interest to the earliest moment. It has relied upon its own merits, and not upon the representations of canvassers or "drummers" to gain for it the confidence and patronage of the public, and the result has been that it has now a circulation nearly three times as large as that of any paper of its class in New England—and it is constantly and steadily increasing. The proprietor, by the employment of experienced and efficient editors, and by the most liberal outlay of money in the procuring of important news from all quarters, to make the Journal still more worthy the name of the "Boston Journal," has endeavored to give it this simple announcement, he invites the attention of newspaper readers and newspaper dealers throughout New England to the following statement of the terms for the several editions of the Journal.

Boston Daily Journal,

Morning and Evening.

Contains the latest news received by the mails and telegraph up to the hour of going to press. It is printed on one of the Six Cylinder Fast Presses, and the circulation of the late issue of the Journal enables us to hold back the forms until the very latest moment, and still work off the edition in season for the mails and express. It is published at the late rate of Six Dollars a year, single copies two cents.

Semi-Weekly Journal,

Tuesday and Friday Mornings.

Contains all the reading matter published in the daily Journal for the three days preceding—except the news of the day, and the price of the subscription is Three Dollars a year.

TO CLUBS.

Five copies, 1 year, Twelve Dollars Fifty Cents. Ten copies, 1 year, Twenty Dollars. To business men in the country who do not desire a daily paper, the Semi-Weekly Journal is available.

Boston Weekly Journal.

Three years ago the Proprietor of the Journal decided to reduce the price of the Weekly Journal, and the result has been that the price of the Weekly Journal has been reduced to the following low rates for 1859:

One copy, 1 year,	\$2.00
Two copies, one year, to one address,	3.00
Five copies, one year, to one address,	10.00
Twenty copies, one year, to one address,	20.00
And two copies to the getter up of the club.	

Payment to be made invariably in Advance.

At the expiration of the time for which advance payment has been received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

The Journal for California

Is printed on the 4th and 10th of each month, for mailing by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, and is sent to the subscribers by the same route. It is made up of the latest news from California, and is a most valuable paper to the subscribers in California. Over 12,000 copies a month are sent there, which is a much larger circulation than any other paper printed in the Atlantic States. It is mailed at this office for 6 cents a copy.

To Advertisers.

As an advertising medium the Journal has no equal in New England. The old, well known, and long established, and now a new system of prices adopted, by which each advertiser pays for the space occupied in the paper, and no more. Advertisements are sent by mail or otherwise, with perfect confidence, that the price charged will conform exactly to the published rates, and that they will be inserted on precisely the same terms as though handed in in person. A longer notice of the "Drummers" are or ever have been employed to solicit advertisements, and no discount from the regular established prices are ever allowed, however large the amount advertised, or how long the advertisement, confined to the fact that its circulation is nearly

Three Times as Large

As any Subscription or Two Cent Daily Paper published in Boston, and that all advertisements are sent by mail or otherwise, with perfect confidence, that the price charged will conform exactly to the published rates, and that they will be inserted on precisely the same terms as though handed in in person. A longer notice of the "Drummers" are or ever have been employed to solicit advertisements, and no discount from the regular established prices are ever allowed, however large the amount advertised, or how long the advertisement, confined to the fact that its circulation is nearly

O. H. DUNHAM,

Norway Village, Me.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the

TOOLS, PATTERNS, AND MACHINERY,

Recently owned by F. W. Mallett,

and established himself in Norway Village, where he is prepared to make and repair all kinds of machinery which the wants of our community may require; and he hopes by a prompt and faithful attention to business, to merit and receive a generous share of patronage.

DANIELS & WOODWORTH'S PLANERS;

Rolling, Turning, Bannister and Stretcher Machines; Saw and Lathe Arbors;

Nash Stickers; Vice, Clamp and Press Screws, &c.

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Particular attention paid to repairing.

Norway, Aug. 9, 1858.

Notice.

BY virtue of a license issued to me from the D. Court of Probate, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have been appointed executor of the last will and testament of the late

JOHN DENNETT, WM. POSTER.

Paris, Dec. 23, 1858.

Paper Hanging and Graining.

L. B. WEEKS, at the South Paris Paint

Works, will execute orders for Paper Hang-

ing, Graining, or Marbling, with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

W. H. VINTON,

Corner of Exchange and Federal Sts.,

PORTLAND.

April 7, 1858.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of MRS. MERRILL, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, whose estate has been represented by her executor, notice is hereby given that all persons who have claims against said estate are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Store Store of Albert G. Barbour in South Paris, on the last Saturday of January, February, and March next, from one to five o'clock P. M.

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JOHN DENNETT, WM. POSTER.

Paris, Dec. 23, 1858.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY.

Solicitor of Patents!

Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office, Wash-

ington, under the act of 1857.

After an extensive practice of upwards of

twenty years, continues to secure Patents in

the United States; and also in Great Britain,

France, and other foreign countries. Civil,

Patents, Assignments, and all Papers or

Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms,

and with dispatch. Researches made into Amer-

ican and Foreign works, to determine the validity

or utility of Patents, or Inventions, and legal

opinion rendered on all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patents for-

warded by remitting One Dollar. Assignments

recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New Eng-

land, but through its inventors have advantages for

securing Patents, or ascertaining the patentability

of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasur-

ably superior to, any which can be offered from

elsewhere. It is a pleasure to accommodate the

PATENT OFFICE, and the subscriber, and as

SUCCESS IN THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGE.

As he has abundant reason to believe, and can

prove that no other office of the kind are the

charges for professional services so moderate. The

minuteness of the subscriber during twenty

years has enabled him to accumulate a vast

collection of specifications and official decisions

relative to Patents. Besides his extensive

library of legal and mechanical works and full

accounts of Patents granted in the United States

and abroad, he has, beyond question, to offer

superior facilities for obtaining Patents.

All necessary a journey to Washington to pro-

cess a Patent, and the usual great delay there, are

avoided.

Testimonials.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable

and successful practitioners with whom I have had

official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON,

Commissioner of Patents.

"I have a business in securing Inventions that

cannot employ a person more competent and trust-

worthy, and more capable of putting their applications in

a form to secure for them an early and favorable con-

sideration at the Patent Office."

EDMUND BURKE,

Late Commissioner of Patents.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1858.

"Mr. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN

applications, on all but ONE of which Patents have

been granted, and that one is now pending. He

has made a great deal of good work, and his

ability to recommend all Inventions to apply to him

to secure their Patents, as they may be sure of having

the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at

very reasonable charges."

JOHN TAGGART,

From Sept. 17, 1857, to June 17, 1858, the sub-

scriber, in course of his large practice, made, or

caused to be made, SIXTEEN AP-

PEALS, EVERY one of which was decided in

his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1859.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial

Court, next to be held at Paris, within and for

the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of

August, A. D. 1859.

VALERIA M. JOHNSON of Waterford in the

County of Oxford, wife of Henry S. Johnson of

parts unknown, respectfully files and gives this

Honorable Court to be informed, that she was law-

fully married to the said Henry S. Johnson, on the

9th day of August, A. D. 1853; that her husband since

their marriage has always behaved himself as a

faithful, chaste, and affectionate wife towards her

said Henry S. Johnson, but that she and the said

Johnson, without any fault or fault of her own, or

his, have become separated, and she has since that

time, and without any fault or fault of her own, or

his, been living with and under the protection of

her father, and has ever since that time

entirely refused to live with her husband or in any

way contribute to her support, but has abandoned

any and all claims of her husband, and has since that

time, and without any fault or fault of her own, or

his, been living with and under the protection of

her father, and has ever since that time

entirely refused to live with her husband or in any

way contribute to her support, but has abandoned

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time, and without any fault or fault of her own, or

his, been living with and under the protection of

her father, and has ever since that time

entirely refused to live with her husband or in any

H. H. HAY & Co.

JUNCTION FARE & MIDDLE STS.,

Portland, Maine.

Wholesale Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISH, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, COLORS,

Standard Family Medicines, Hair-Dyes,

Perfumery,

BURNING FLUID,

Camphene,

Potash, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Pure Wines

and Liquors, (for Medicinal and Mechan-

ical purposes only.)

SURGICAL AND DENTAL

Instruments,

Gold and Silver Plating, Teeth, Fine Chem-

icals, Reagents, &c. &c.; Including all

articles wanted by Druggists, Physicians,

and Country Merchants.

H. H. HAY, D. L. MITCHELL,

General Agents for

L. F. ATWOOD'S BITTERS.

The most popular remedy for Jaundice, Dyspep-

sia, and all diseases incident to Spring and Sum-

mer. Beware of Counterfeits and imitations! Pur-

chase none without the signature of L. F.

ATWOOD.

120

Bounty Land--War of 1812, &c.

THE subscriber is desirous of obtaining charge

of all claims for Bounty Land, under Acts

of 1850 and 1855, and all other claims of the

same nature, and to secure for them an early and

favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

As he has a full and complete list of all the persons

who were engaged in the volunteer or militia ser-

vice of the State of

MASSACHUSETTS (with MAINE),

he can refer to any service actually rendered.

Persons having such unpaid claims, and are

desirous of obtaining their warrants, will find it

to their interest to write to him, stating the name

of the soldier with a short history of the service,

with, if convenient, the names of two or more

persons serving in the same company.

His fee for obtaining a warrant in such cases is

\$20. As he charges nothing unless the warrant is

obtained, claimants incur no expense in testing

his ability to serve them. He will answer all let-

ters respecting such claims, or other claims against

the government, with promptness, and attend care-

fully to the interests of his clients.

Having been engaged in the agency business for

the past eight years, he deems any reference, ex-

cept to past and present members of Congress, un-

necessary.

He has a few copies of his "Digest of the Pen-

sion and Land Laws," &c., for sale. It contains