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VOLUME LII.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY R. WALKER MCKENNA.

Correspondence on practical agricultural topics is invited. Address all communications in regard to this department to Mr. McKenna at Fryburg, Maine.

CARE OF FARM TOOLS IN WINTER.

Perhaps no building about the farm pays so high a per cent. on its cost as a suitable shed or out-house for the purpose of storing tools in winter, and when not in use. The most of the tools used in the winter are of iron or steel, and are very susceptible to the action of moisture upon their surfaces. Wood, also, is much injured by exposure, not only being affected by rain, but receiving permanent injury from the cracking and warping caused by the sun's rays. We venture the assertion, and have no doubt but the facts will bear us out, that more tools are ruined by exposure, and neglect while in use, than by the actual wear of the parts. Mowing machines, particularly, being exposed at the most trying season, are allowed to become warped, rusted, and the general characteristics of the parts changed in such a manner that the wear is not uniform, but centers upon one or more exposed parts, resulting in frequent breakages and expense. So, neglect to properly oil any parts that wear, cause an extra amount of labor to be required to run them, and the unnecessary amount of friction soon wears the parts in such a way that the machine becomes worthless.

This is a digression from our subject, but seemed so very near the mark that, perhaps, we may be excused. Allow proper care to have been taken while in use of every tool and machine upon the farm, if they are not properly housed during the winter season it takes but few years to destroy them. We have seen cars, harnesses, plows, mowing machines, cultivators and tools placed away in some out-of-the-way place, covered, perhaps, from the direct fall of rain or snow, but so exposed to the winds as to become covered with snow and ice. A damp barn-cellar is also a very bad place for any instrument inclined to rust. So, instead of placing our tools just out of the storing in every nook and corner available, every farmer should be provided with a building for that special purpose; so arranged that there shall be a place for every thing that is wanted upon every farm. There should be an ample room for putting them away in their proper places, and a chance left for passage of air around for inspection, to see if any of them need repairs. If this building is connected with a good workshop so much the better. Upon one end can be placed a rack to put the chains on, near this should be placed hooks to hang hoes, shovels, neck yokes, and everything connected with the harness; a board nailed across two of the uprights will hold all of the horse-shoes not in use, and they can be readily inspected to find any for repairing. These things would occupy one end of the building. On one side there may be placed racks and hooks for the purpose of securing any pieces of wood that might come in for repair, or any new tool that is contemplated, all the necessary materials for its construction may be collected and stored here. On the other side should be placed hooks or nails on which to hang forks, spades, hoes, rakes and all the necessary hand tools that are used in the yard.

Many steps will be saved during the year by these arrangements, besides the improved condition of the tools. Then, during the winter, all of these things so near together and handy to reach, they can be looked over for breaks, etc. There is no better time to do this than now; not until everything is wanted, and he obliged to hurry through the necessary repairs at a time when both farmer and mechanic are busy.

As the mowing machine is the most expensive tool used on most farms, we will begin with that. Look over, carefully, every part and see if any new pieces will have to be obtained; if so, order them at once. If nothing but a general cleaning up is found to be necessary, attend to that, but do not take the machine apart unnecessarily. If nothing is out of place it is much better to let the parts remain just as they were put together at the factory. If we take extra pains, even, we are liable not to replace them just as they were, besides a bolt that has never worked loose is in a better condition to stand the strain and shake of labor than it will be after it has been once loosened.

After having the machine in perfect order, turn your attention to the axle and go through the same course with this, and so on through the rest of the machine. A lot of paint will come in handy; some already mixed will do, but for the most uses and last nearly as long.

Thus it will be seen that the winter care of the tools may be profitably made one of great importance. Saving time, labor and expense, and keeping everything about the place agreeable to the eye. If the winter tool house is made a little larger, the extra room will come handy for many purposes: not the least of which may be made the preparing of fence, in movable panels, for use the coming summer.

SHOULD A GOOD BUTTER COW, NECESSARILY, BE POOR?

Readers often see the remarks in print that a good butter cow is never fat. They are often cautioned against buying one if she happens to be in a condition of fat that might be called fat. Now we believe this is an error. Of course the value of a cow for the dairy depends wholly upon her ability to consume and digest food and convert into rich milk. Much time has been used and large sums of money expended to establish breeds that should possess certain characteristics. That should have been translated so fixed, that they would be generally established, but the indications most certainly point in that direction. The most intelligent in the care of their animals. With proper food and care, we hardly expect our domestic animals to require medicine.

[House Farm.]

The Legislature which closed its labors on Friday last, will be long remembered by our farmers as the one which enacted the establishment of the State Agricultural Experiment and Fertilizer Control Station which institution will be put in operation early in the present spring. This bill has been passed in full, and our countrymen are well known to all pay profits that would tend to encourage them to engage in the business.

Our view is that every cow has a capacity to convert a certain amount of food into milk, and if she is not fed above that limit will be constantly losing flesh. As she loses flesh the quality of her milk must deteriorate. It is acknowledged by every one that the milk from a cow in decent flesh is far richer than it would be from the same cow if she was very poor. This fact of itself ought to convince every owner of cows that it is for his interest to feed them so liberally that they shall maintain their flesh.

A cow may have a remarkable ability to convert her food into milk and lack digestion to properly utilize food sufficient to sustain life and so be comparatively worthless. A good stomach is as necessary for dairy cows as good lungs for the race-horse. So in every well-bred cow there should be the power to digest food over and above the amount required for the milk, sufficient to keep her in good health. And every careful feeder will be sure to give sufficient food for that purpose. We have heard the remark that great butter cows consumed the most food and were in the poorest flesh, while with the best breeds the best was the one that consumed the least and was in the best flesh.

Let us all do away with the idea that because a cow places a great amount of food into milk she must, of necessity, be poor. If we are fortunate enough to own such a cow let us feed her so liberally that at the same time she fills out with rich milk, she shall keep in good flesh. All the profits that can be made from feed, come from the extra allowance that is not required to sustain life. One well-fed cow is worth more to her owner than two that are indifferently fed and poorly cared for. For that reason our study should be to see how large a quantity of food our herds will consume and properly digest instead of how large a number we can keep on a given amount. Let all cows be given daily allowance of grain, and if they are healthy, they will amply repay for the extra food.

JOTTINGS.

—Mr. E. Chadwick, "whose life continues to be spent in works of true charity," writes to the *London Times*, that, though some depraved brutes can be subdued only by physical force or a conflict, nineteen out of twenty horses are spoiled by the stick.

T. B. Terry, of Country Gentlemen.

—I have watched those three powerful horses move quietly up a steep hill, keeping exactly even, with over four tons load on, without a word from the driver, and it was a grand sight to see that any agricultural horse trot I ever saw.

Live Stock Monthly.

—Don't forget that sheep require more water in winter, when they are on dry feed, than in summer, and the eating of snow only makes them the more desirous of it.

San Antonio Times.

—If nineteen-th of us city people had not acted the fool and left the farm, we would have been far better off in every respect, and happier than we are now.

Patent Office Report.

—Few are aware how susceptible of improvement is the living machinery which elaborates milk for nearly every family in the Union.

House Farm.

—It is the duty of all to try to elevate all of our agricultural interests, from the smallest to the greatest.

Pondings in Me. Farmer.

—Cows that yield the most milk as a rule are never fat.

S. L. Holbrook.

—Farming is the wellspring of our national prosperity.

[N. F. Farmer.]

INFLUENCE OF FOOD ON HEALTH.

One of Vermont's most noted, as well as most beloved physicians, the late Dr. S. W. Thayer, of Burlington, once said that the most important part of the physician's duty was to prescribe the kind of food his patients should eat. Chemistry is doing great work in the way of teaching men what their bodies are made of, and what portions of the different elements should be taken in each case. It is often said that milk and eggs are each nearly a perfect food for man, particularly the former, as it is capable of sustaining life from the cradle to old age. But there is a wide difference in the character and quality of even when it has not been in any way tampered with by unprincipled producers or dealers. Two samples of milk may contain equal proportions of milk and cream, but the quality of the milk may be very different, the one having its solids made up largely of cream or fat, and the other of casein or cheese.

A prominent agricultural writer, in Washington, who had suffered for many years from obesity, was induced to live six months entirely upon skimmed milk and stale bread, and by doing so he lost weight, and by two pounds per week, for the entire period, and enjoyed great improved health thereby. The skimmed milk diet gave muscle and strength, but the cream diet gave fat. This was true, and the writer, who had been suffering from obesity, was induced to live six months entirely upon skimmed milk and stale bread, and by doing so he lost weight, and by two pounds per week, for the entire period, and enjoyed great improved health thereby. The skimmed milk diet gave muscle and strength, but the cream diet gave fat. This was true, and the writer, who had been suffering from obesity, was induced to live six months entirely upon skimmed milk and stale bread, and by doing so he lost weight, and by two pounds per week, for the entire period, and enjoyed great improved health thereby. 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The Oxford Democrat.

Supplement.

PARIS, MAINE, MAR. 31, 1885.

FESSEDEN POST O. A. R.

JUBILEE AT BUCKFIELD, WEDNESDAY
EVE., MARCH 25.—TOWN'S HALL
FILLED ON THE OCCASION OF A BENEFIT
TO THE VETERANS OF THE LATE
WAR.

The local musical talent was called in to requisition under the direction of Mr. C. M. Carleton, whose unwearied efforts brought about a very enjoyable treat for our citizens.

At 8 o'clock the curtain rose on an Army Scene, representing the "Color Guard." A good vocal and instrumental voluntary, with drum corps accompaniment. Miss Mary Frances Bridgman gave a recitation in her usual good taste. The "Picket Guard" was sung by Mrs. Jason Farrar, a leading soprano, well sustained by a good chorus. Duet and chorus by Miss Tot Bridgman and Mrs. Ada Shaw, was well received. Dr. C. B. Bridgman gave in costume "Yankee Doodle" came to town in striped trousers. Swore he couldn't see the town there were so many houses, which brought down the house and the curtain, and was followed by a storm of applause and the re-appearance of the doctor. Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, with a novel echo chorus in the dim distance, was sung with good effect. A harmonica duet by Herbert Twitchell and Isaac Jordan, in African costume elicited rounds of applause and was enjoyed. Corporal Schnapps, by C. M. Carleton, was then sung. Solo and quartette, "Just before the Battle" was well executed; Miss Clara Barrows taking the solo. "Babylon is fallen," a negro melody, song and chorus, drew on the lungs and feet of the audience again. Solo, "Who will care for Mother now?" was given by Mrs. Jason Farrar, and met the approval of an appreciative audience. Perhaps it is as well to say here that Mrs. Farrar's musical talents have not been "hid in a napkin." She has always responded to every call and her loss to the musical department of this community would be seriously felt. "Star Spangled Banner," a solo and chorus by Miss Lenora Packard. Miss Packard appeared to good advantage and evidently gave her friends much satisfaction and hopes for her future musical development.

The "Skidmore Guards"—colored, under command of Capt. Frank P. Withington, was the hit of the eve.

"Nobody, any, light as fairy,
Marching pl. jing went and gay,
Hats are waving, we're parading,
Marching down Broadway."

The audience fairly screamed with delight at the humorous manœuvres and fancy drill of this unique company. It is needless to say, there was no peace until the curtain was drawn and the "Guards" were again under marching orders.

"Tenting on the old Camp Ground," a solo and chorus, was sung by O. H. Hersey, esq., and received its full share of attention. Several other musical pieces were rendered, and last tho' not least among the good things, was a scene in the slave life of "Happy Uncle Rufus," by Dr. C. B. Bridgman and his daughter, Miss "Tot" Bridgman. Perhaps it would be putting it rather strong to say the doctor had made a mistake in his calling when he entered the medical profession.

The doctor is certainly at home in the delineation of the negro character, and in this piece had a chance to display some artistic dancing and singing, which left the audience happy as well as "Uncle Rufus." The whole closed with a tableau under Greek fire, representing the death of Uncle Rufus's master's son. Mrs. Farrar and Miss Emma Shaw presided at the organ. The entertainment lasted two hours and a half and gave universal satisfaction.

ARE WE RETROGRADING?

Mr. Editor:

I desire if you will kindly allow me space in your columns to enter a protest against the action of that body of men, known as the late Maine Senate, in their refusal to concur with the House on the bill known as the ten hour bill. It strikes me that the defeat of this measure is the most glaring and barefaced outrage ever perpetrated by a legislative body. If it had occurred in Texas or any other Southern State we should not have been more surprised, but occurring as it does in a State boasting of its intelligence and humane principles, we are inclined to look with distrust upon such proceedings and wonder if Dringo is a fit motto for us to blazon before the country. Have we not men in our midst for Senatorial timber with that sense of honor and preceptive powers that would

enable them to discriminate between right and wrong? If not it would be better that the legislature convened but once in ten years, instead of bi-ennially. I do not impute as a motive for their action any undue influence, oh no, of course not, for the manufacturers and capitalists would not stoop to anything quite so vile as to contribute means for the defeat of any measure that would tend to increase the thralldom of women, they are too magnanimous and pure of heart; how often have we stood in the presence of some mill owner, struck with awe at his greatness, and listened to a recital of the events that had brought him up from penury to affluence, and wondered if he realized that his wealth and greatness were attributable to the exertions of his half paid operatives, and whether or not his mother or sisters were obliged to toil fourteen hours per day over a Crompton loom. Can it be possible that these Senators were aware of the true condition of affairs in this State as relates to women and children employed in mills. Let those who opposed this measure witness as I have many a bitter cold night in winter when the streets were rendered nearly impassable by huge snow drifts, and behold fifty or seventy-five women and children dragging their weary limbs through the streets to their several places of abode at ten o'clock at night, and after snatching a few hours of sleep return again at six in the morning. I think it would cause a blush of shame to say the least. And the routine continues week after week and month after month, is it any wonder the race is degenerating where mothers are thus subjected to this ordeal for the gratification and pecuniary interest of the manufacturers. But one noble Senator whose heart is so touched with sympathy for woman, says that the enactment of such a law would be a retrograde movement. A step backward as he terms it. What a grand effort he made in her behalf when he opposed this measure which was designed purely for her good and benefit. "Chide him for faults, and do it reverently," but he should remember that woman disfranchised is in rather a poor condition to dictate terms to manufacturers or even think to control her hours of labor.

There is not an employee in any mill in this State I presume but could instantly show him the folly of his arguments, and why it is utterly impossible for her to do so, and now in conclusion I suggest to the voters of this State, and to the voters of Oxford County in particular. That toward those Senators who so nobly stood by this just measure that we cherish a fond remembrance, so that if in the future we are called upon to favor them with our franchise, we may do it cheerfully and to those who lacked the true manhood to stand up fearlessly, and lend their assistance to elevate woman from this condition of servility, let us earnestly request and insist that they retire to an oblivious state until their sense of justice shall become quickened.

S. D. EDWARDS.

Oxford, March 20th, 1885.

WEST PARIS.

PENSIONERS—REAL ESTATE CHANGES—
GONE TO KEEP A HOTEL—LIKE THE
DEMOCRAT—SCHOOL—GOOD TALKER.

BY A TRAVELLER.

There are a large number of pension checks received here quarterly. J. H. Barrows, esq., makes out most of these papers. Thus does our nation do itself honor by remembering its worthy defenders.

There has been some real estate transfers in the village. Ethan Willis has sold his cottage on Church Street, to A. S. Dunham, and E. K. Cummings has purchased the Alanson Bacon stand on the same street.

J. C. Riddon is reported to have hired the Mt. Abram House, at Locke's Mills. He is a genial fellow and doubtless would make a popular landlord.

The DEMOCRAT has a large circulation here; and its many patrons appreciate the efforts of the Editor, and we think we get our money's worth in a county paper.

Mr. Swift is teaching a good school. There has been a large decrease in the number of scholars in this district for the last few years. Had a division of the old district never occurred there would probably been a substantial school building erected and good graded school here. The selfishness of a few individuals and the satisfaction of their having their own way, has deprived the scholars in this part of the town of high school privileges.

A. J. Curtis, of the firm of Andrews & Curtis, does a large amount of custom

tailoring work. Mr. Curtis makes a specialty of business suits; after eight years patronage, your correspondent gives him a good recommendation.

The physicians report a large amount of sickness. There will doubtless be lots of sick Democrats in our county when the offices are disposed of.

OCCASIONAL.

(By our Jimmy.)

C. F. Reed has moved into Adna Tuell's house.

J. A. Tuell and wife are stopping at the Maple House.

A. S. Dunham and family have moved to their Church St. home.

E. E. Judkins has been quite sick, but now seems to be improving.

Rev. A. H. Witham, pastor of the M. E. Church has been quite ill. Like many country clergymen he has found work as plenty as pay; and now the close of the Conference year finds him nearly worn out with the incessant toil of well-meant efforts. He is a most worthy man.

Eugene H. Judkins was in town a few days last week, and has now returned to his studies and work in Portland.

Who furnished the bottle of whiskey to the boy who stole the pistols? Is it "corn juice" that comes to this place labeled "Green Corn," etc.? *Ardent spirits* and quick preceptions should enable the guilty to "see themselves as others see them."

A. K. Dimmock has opened a shop over the Meat Market.

On Thursday eve., at the "Opera house," the members of Prof. Chamberlain's singing school, and others from Woodstock, etc., gave our citizens a fine feast of song and a good entertainment, assisted by the band. It was a happy closing of a successful school.

Ask Sam Briggs about the boy under the seat.

BIG SNOW STORMS.

BIG STORIES BUT BIG TRUTHS—HOW IT USED TO SNOW.

BY G. H. B.

MASON, March 4, 1885.

Notwithstanding we have had such severe times in breaking roads and the almost universal cry of unusual snow storms, in reality we have had but a small quantity of snow as compared with many winters during the last sixty years; yet there is time enough of the season left to make up part of the deficiency if the time is well improved; and besides, we have had no large snow storms—what is twenty inches of snow at one fall, compared with many storms that any man of sixty years of age or upward, can remember if he but spend the time to look backward and consider. In the winter of 1836 and 7, it commenced to snow the last night of December, which was Saturday, and snowed until Monday at two o'clock, when the sun came out for about two hours, when it commenced to snow again and continued to Wednesday morning, at which time there had fallen 5 1/2 feet of snow, and that day people commenced to break roads on main thoroughfares and continued for fifteen days before the roads were passable. Cross-roads and by-roads were left untouched for the winter. At that time I was a boy and lived at home at North Albany; my father was a well-to-do farmer and had an abundance of provision for his family, but happened at that time to be nearly out of meal, and to get to mill was impossible, so we shelled and hulled corn enough to fill a five gall kettle, when cooked, and boiled it, and we all ate of it with milk for, if I am not mistaken nine days, and if a neighbor happened in he was invited to share with us, which invitation was readily complied with. There were at that time but five horses kept among us, and work was all done with oxen, and after breaking roads a few days, the wind blowing all the time, it became impossible to drive them in the yoke, and for a time they would tie them together with ropes and drive them through the snow without any sleds. Afterwards all that were obliged to use oxen had crooked yokes made, and sleds with thills or arms like single horse-sleds, so that they could work their teams tandem instead of in pairs as is the usual custom. There were but four of our people that had got up their winter's wood and nobody attempted to break into wood lots with teams, and except in cases where men owned or could buy growing wood on the side of the main road, it was all hauled to the house on hand sleds. Again in the winter of 1854 we had but little snow until near the middle of February; it was very icy and extremely rough travelling, loggers and everybody that had teaming to do were praying for snow; and one day without any unusual signs of a storm, it clouded up and in the evening commenced to snow and continued till eleven o'clock the next day, (not far from twelve hours in duration) and cleared off with a little shower of rain, enough to make the snow slightly damp. After the storm we measured the snow and there was just forty-four inches in Albany and Mason where I was at the time; and loggers who had been in the woods in Berlin, N. H., reported the same depth there.

I ought to have mentioned before this as it was at an earlier date, the winter of 1842. It was nothing but snow and blow that winter except from the sixteenth day of January to the twenty-third day of February; during that time we had no storm but rain, and for fifteen days and nights in

succession it did not freeze once. On the first of April of that year the snow was seven feet deep on a level in the deep woods where it had been undisturbed by the winds. Every man who made maple sugar in those days ought to remember this fact. In the winter of 1861, there was snow fell to the depth of fifteen feet and one inch. I well remember hauling hay from Daniel Morrill's barn and part of the way it was through thick woods, and in one place there was a hollow and on the windward side of the road was an open field, here was a tree with limbs extending across the road, and during the last of my hauling my sled used to run over one of those limbs, and finally it became embedded in the snow and was covered up entirely; the next summer I hauled a load of hay on an oxcart under that same limb and the hay did not touch it. That spring Leander and Alpheus S. Bisbee made sugar in the upper part of Mason on a side hill, where the snow could drift over into the sugar orchard. When they tapped their trees they hung the buckets on nails driven into the trees. The next summer when they went to gather their buckets they found them from fifteen to twenty feet from the ground. "How is that for high?" I heard it not only from Mr. Bisbee but from others, and I know Mr. B. to be very reliable. I will only refer to one more winter which all must remember unless they were so astonished at a thing so unexpected that it muddled their memory. I think it was in March, 1871. It commenced to snow just at night and ceased in the early morning; thirty inches of snow had fallen and it was piled in drifts from five to fifteen feet deep, according to locality. Houses and barns were completely blocked in and some were so completely so that the people could not get out without outside help. One house in Andover was entirely covered, they could tell where it was only by the direction. They had to tunnel for it, commencing back sixty feet from the house. At North Waterford the boys used to take their sleds upon the roof of a barn and slide off across the road. To some young people this may seem incredible, but they are true nevertheless.

GOOD STOCK.

ALBANY, March 23, 1885.

Mr. P. P. Dresser has a pair of matched steers that will be two years old in May next, that weigh six feet; also two pairs of steer calves less than a year old, one pair weighs five feet, and one pair four feet nine inches, quite fairly matched. His son Jacob W., who lives with him has a fall blooded speckled Durham bull calf, one year old the twentieth of this month, that weighs five feet ten inches and weighs nine hundred and eighty pounds. He is a beautiful animal and hard to beat on the scales. The Dressers are introducing and raising good stock. Durham and Ayrshire are their favorites. Their neighbor Charles Flint has a pair of grade Ayrshire calves that will be a year old in April next, that weigh five feet, perfectly matched. I think they were sired by Dresser's Ayrshire bull.

JACKSON VILLAGE.

OTHERWISE, WEST SUMMER HAS COLD WEATHER—ALSO SOME SURPRISE PARTIES—LIKEWISE, A SHOW—AND SOME BUSY PEOPLE.

West Summer, March 27, 1885.

We are having cold weather here now. A number of surprise parties and social dance gatherings have been held here this winter and spring.

The West Paris Band played the interesting drama, "A Soldier of Fortune," preceded by a Band Concert on the 10th inst.

Clarence Buckman who was cut badly this winter, is now prospering, and is now at West Paris.

Everybody is busy at work on their wood. The truckmen are at work busily. The mills have not started here yet. Mr. Horatio Chandler is going to build a new barn this spring.

The members of Barrows Post No. 65, G. A. R., gave an interesting entertainment on the 7th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Tuell, are visiting his father here.

Mrs. Washburn of Lewiston has been here trying to organize a United Order of the Golden Cross. The results I do not know.

POOR LITTLE CALVES.

AN INDIGNANT SUBSCRIBER INQUIRES ABOUT THE INHABITANTS OF MEXICO—HE PITIES THE CALVES AND CALLS FOR VENGEANCE.

FRYEBURG, March 17.

Mr. Editor: In your issue of March 10, your correspondent from Mexico says: "E. G. Carr, of this town, has hauled up a pile of wood, consisting of between fifteen and twenty cords, all with a pair of calves, girthing three feet and eight inches."

Now I would like to inquire, what kind of people live in Mexico? Are they all barbarians? Are there no civilized people there? that they should let such a mighty wrong be done in their midst, and not bring the perpetrator to justice! Think of it! Two tiny calves forced by a big wretch in the form of a man, to do work, that would be thought by decent people, to be a hard winter's task for a pair of large yearlings. And yet, your correspondent challenges others to beat this piece of cruelty if they can! Do they not know, that the laws of our State forbid any one to work animals unfit for labor? Who will not say, that those poor, little creatures were not fit for such a cruel task? If there is no one in Mexico who will protect those helpless calves, and answer their lumb appeal for help,—is there not someone in a neighboring town, who will bring their owner to the punishment he deserves?

JUSTICE.

YEARLY OXFORD BUSINESS REVIEW.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN OXFORD DURING THE PAST YEAR—AN ENTERPRISING TOWN—A FEW WORDS FROM AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

(A. WARD, JR.)

OXFORD, March 14.

There has been but little change among our business interests since our review of last year.

About the time of our last writing, the Robinson Manufacturing Company went on to three-quarters time, which they continued several months. But business is now much better with them, and the spinners and carders work extra time, until 10 o'clock every night, except Saturdays, while the weavers work every other night. Two new spinning mules have been put in and other improvements and additions made.

Morris Clark's shoo business is rather improving; at least there is more demand and a rising market for shoo. He will put in 700 or 800 cords of oak, this season.

Chadbourne's shovel handle factory is doing very little just now. The are sawing shingle, we think.

Business at Holden's basket factory is fair. He makes a class of goods which are always in demand.

Durrell & Hawks's general variety store remains about the same. They do the largest business of any store in town, and carry a heavy stock. Several improvements have been made in the arrangement and variety of their stock in trade.

Edwards & Lord are slowly increasing their list of customers. They have a good stock and sell at reasonable rates.

George Parrott has added a grocery and variety department to his candy store, and is doing a most satisfactory business.

Thomas Baker is constantly adding to the variety of his 5, 10 and 25 cent counters. His trade from year to year is as sure and steady as the revolutions of the earth.

Business at George H. Jones's drug store remains about the same. He has gone into the patent medicine business to some extent—making a pile remedy which is selling well. He sold 100 dozen of it to J. W. Perkins at one time recently. He also has a medicine which has worked wonders in curing rheumatism.

There is no great change at the drug store of Dr. Orrin Stevens. A. L. Faunce is acting as clerk. Prices have somewhat advanced. Dr. Stevens makes a cough medicine, which is an article of unusual merit.

George Walker, millinery and clothing; has increased his stock and is doing well.

Geo. H. Jones, clock and watch repairing and jewelry department; has been opened since our last review. This department receives a moderate patronage.

There is no change in Mrs. A. L. Faunce's millinery store.

H. O. Blake, hardware and tinmith; is doing a good business, as usual. He keeps one, and most of the time two, men beside himself at work.

S. D. Edwards has added carriage repairs to his stock of hardware, and is having a good run, especially from Outfield way.

John Watson, blacksmith, commenced with Nat. McKee who is now blacksmithing in Lovell; then he went in to Edgar Everett's shop for himself; now he is back again in the old shop formerly run by McKee. He is having a profitable patronage.

Edgar Everett is now at work in his old shop, blacksmithing.

Herman Hampus has moved his carpenter and repair shop into the lower story of the old cheese factory. He is a fine workman.

J. K. Chase photographer, finds that his business has increased so rapidly as to have rather outgrown his small car. His trade has more than trebled since last year. He will have to make some changes soon. An agent for the Portland Transcript informs us that the Postmaster here says Mr. Chase sends out and receives more mail matter than any other person in town.

Artemas Hersey, M. D., is kept very busy by a large circle of patients. He is the best educated physician in this section.

Orrin Stevens, M. D., has a very large and widely extended circle of patients. He seems to have unusual good success with most of his cases.

B. G. Hall, esq., a young lawyer, came here from Naples. He studied with Strout of Portland. He has shown talent in the few cases given him. He kept a most successful school here last winter.

Geo. Hazen, esq., came here from Red Lake Falls, Minn., and opened a law office last winter. He has been here before and is a popular man.

Harber Brown found business rather dull and went to work in the factory—keeping his shop open four evenings each week.

Dr. Warren has moved into the village since our last. He makes patent medicine, which meets with a ready sale.

Wm. A. Emery still goes about fixing clocks.

About 50,000 feet of lumber will be sawn at John Robinson's saw mill this spring. 300,000 feet are lying on the ice ready to move when the pond opens; most of it goes down the river to Lewiston.

The Argus got up an original item about Oxford County affairs, last Friday, and delivered itself of the following:

The court sentenced Ross to State prison for five years, Burns for five years and Harrington for five years. Harrington offered a defence pleading not guilty to the one indictment against him. F. E. Carpenter, the postmaster who shot the tramp, got nine months in Auburn jail.

It is interesting chiefly for the number of errors it contains.