

The Farmer's Manual.

A Journal of Agriculture, for the Promotion of Good Farming, and for the use of Farmers and Mechanics throughout the Province of Nova Scotia.

VOL. I.

KENTVILLE, N. S., JANUARY, 1880.

NO. 1.

THE Farmer's Manual,

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G. W. WOODWORTH, Proprietor.

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year, strictly in advance.

[Original.]
TODAY.

"You've a heavy load, to-day, my man
And the roads are as bad as can be;
What will you do, when you come to the hill
Beside the old willow tree?"

And then there's the sandy lane, my man
Where the wheels always sink so deep,
And the sand-hole beyond the bridge, you
know,
And the pull up the bank so steep?"

"I shall do, young sir, as I've done before,
And owe you no thanks at all,
It's not like tea, where Dobbin might slip,
Nor snow, where his feet might ball."

"You'll take off some of the load, my man,
When you come to these places, I know,
You'll set your strong shoulder to the wheel,
And easily off he'll go."

"Are you talking to me, to take up my time,
With lifting the things from the cart,
To say that I'm doing my share?"

"Whip! It greases the wheels;
Whip! It draws up the mire;
Whip! It beats the steepest hill
And shoves the worst in the shire."

What care I, though my horse may droop,
He can't get his horse at all!
The Squire would think that I'd use him
well,
That an accident made him fall.

And if he was mine, 'twould be all the same,
I'd see that he'd finish his work
I'd see that he'd be a woman with pitiful rt,
To let him a bit of it shirk?"

What's mine's my own, young sir, I say,
So give me no more of your jaw;
I'll whip my horse, if he tries to flip,
I know where he's got a raw."

"Whip! It gives him a feed;
Whip! It loosens the halter;
Whip! It's as good as a way-side fit
When his courage begins to falter."

"But I wish you could see what you
look,
As I and worse than a fool you are,
A regard you look, and you are,
More brutish than Dobbin by far."

You thrash your horse, for you know well
That he never can pay you back
You force him to work, as you never do;
You his patience and gentleness

"Get out of my road, my fine you
And let me be off to the town,
I'll do as I like, I swear I will,
Be off, or I'll knock you down."

Away he goes, with his whip an
And all that he said, he had in
For before they had come to the pd,
Poor Dobbin was thoroughly

The whip and the curse had
work,
And he fell,—never more to s
Not even the whip could raise
As the death glaze came o'er

His body lay there for a week,
And many a horse that went
Started,—and said to his own
"May be, that way, I too, s

Will our Councillors new, like good men and
true,
A good name in our County secure?
Let them say, with good grace, and put on a
bold face,
"This disgrace we'll no longer endure."
L. W. M.

HIS SECOND WIFE.

The wise people—those who manage their neighbors' affairs in theory much better than they do their own in practice—shook their heads in solemn conclave when Mr. Hepworth married the second time; but an added shade of venom was in their counsels when the village paper noticed, in a flowery paragraph, the birth of a son and heir at the great house.

"Poor Clarice," they said, "has no chance now. It was bad enough when Hepworth married a chit of a girl, who, of course, cared for nothing but his money; but now there is a son, there is no hope for Clarice."

A young, fair woman, herself in the very spring-time of life, yet having already taken the holy ties of wife and mother into her pure heart, knelt in one of the rooms of the great house—knelt to bring her beautiful face nearer to the cradle pillow upon which rested the soft cheek of her baby boy.

A low knock at the door aroused her, and, rising to her feet, she answered the summons.
A few years older than herself, who led by the hand a handsome boy who had seen two summers only.

The woman was poorly dressed in a shabby mourning suit, but the child wore dainty white garments.

"Did you wish to see me?" Mrs. Hepworth asked, smiling on the child.

"May I come in?" was the woman's question in return.

"Certainly. You look tired."

The stranger accepted the chair and looked sadly around the room.

"Everything is altered," she said in a mournful voice. "Perhaps I had better stay away. Mrs. Hepworth, you have heard of Clarice Henderson?"

"I have not," was the reply. "I am almost a stranger here. We have been traveling ever since I married, until a few months ago."

"and you never heard of me?" said the stranger, the tears rising in her eyes. "Then my errand here is indeed hopeless. If, in his new happiness as your husband, my father never spoke my name, it is useless to hope he will forgive me."

"Your father? Mr. Hepworth your father?" He told me that he had lost his only daughter.

"Not that I was dead; I was lost to him by my own disobedience. You love my father?"

Just a smile, proud, happy, and tender, answered her.

"Then you will understand me," said Clarence, "when I tell you I loved my husband better than father, home or duty. Father would not hear of our marriage, and sternly forbade me to speak to Lucien Henderson, assuring me that he was a fortune hunter, a gambler, and unworthy of my love. I would not believe this. To me he was the noblest and best of men, and for him I left all to fly secretly from home and father. I have been bitterly punished. I spare

you the history of the four years of married misery that followed. Then my husband and eldest child died of contagious fever. Three months later, on the very day this boy was born, I heard of my father's marriage. I returned here, hoping for pardon, but the house was shut up. When you came, I determined to make one more effort for forgiveness, hoping that you would plead for me. Think if he was an outcast from his father's love, sorrowing and penitent, and begging of a stranger the gift of his birth-right?"

"If my praying will keep you here, Clarice, you shall not leave your father's house again. Mr. Hepworth is in the library, and I will speak to him at once. 'Cheer up, Clarice,' she said bravely; 'what is your little boy's name?'"

"Stephen. It was the name of my brother who died. My first child was called after my father."

"Stephen," said Mrs. Hepworth, opening her arms, come here, darling, and kiss your grandmother."

The child sprang at once to the lovely grandmother, kissing her over and over again.

Putting him into his mother's arms, the young wife lifted her own babe from its cradle and left the room.

In the darkly-furnished library, Mr. Hepworth was leaning back in his easy arm chair.

reversing and his wife led him from his

Her husband opened his arms to caress her, and laughed as he said:

"Oh, these mothers! Do you suppose, madame, that babies are admitted into the sanctuaries of legal gentlemen?"

"I do," said the mother, "if the legal gentlemen have the additional honor of being their papas."

"Listen to this most concerted of mothers, comparing legal honors with the ownership of little pink roly-polies like that."

"Did you know, Harold," said Meta, her lip quivering slightly, as she felt the deep import of her words, "that this is my birthday, and you have given me no gift?"

"You are impatient, little wife," he answered, thinking of the costly bauble that was to come without fail by noon.

"But I would like to choose my own gift," she persisted.

"What can I give my rosebud that she has not already?"

"Does not your office include the power of pardon?" she asked, her sweet face paling with earnestness.

"In a limited degree it does," he replied; "but, dear one, I shouldn't like it to be known that I had shown clemency to a criminal upon your solicitation. You would be constantly annoyed by the loving relatives of scamps trying to move me to pity through your intercession."

"But this is not a case of roguery, Harold—only a true penitent; one who erred in extreme youth, was led from a path of duty by a love as warm and true as our own, but mistaken. Oh, dear husband, do you know for whom I would plead?"

"Cannot you guess for whom I would beg?"

"Clarice," he asked harshly, "who has told you of her?"

"She has come herself to seek your forgiveness."

"She is here?"

"Yes. You will forgive her? For the sake of her own boy, Harold, let this be a home for her and Stephen."

"Stephen!" he cried, starting.

"Her son. Her husband is dead. She is widowed, poor and lonely. Let her return to your home and your love Harold."

There was a moment of silence, and the mother softly carried the strong right hand of her husband in her own until it rested upon the head of the babe in her arms.

He looked down and said:
"I will grant your birthday wish, Meta. Take me to Clarice."

With a tender, loving kiss upon the hand that still rested upon her child's head, Meta led the way back to her own pretty sitting-room, where Clarice awaited the result of her errand.

As she heard the steps coming across the wide hall toward the room where she was seated, her agitation became too great for patient waiting, and she stood up, holding her child by the hand, her breath coming in quick, panting sobs, her eyes dilated with suspense, and her whole figure quivering with emotion.

It was this eager face that met the father's eye as he opened the door—the face of the child to whom he had given the strength of his love for years.

"Father, dear, dear father!"

And they were folded fast in each other's arms, while Meta drew wondering Stephen into an inner room and closed the door.

The gossips are divided in their opinions as to the exact amount of hatred and jealousy existing between the young widowed daughter and the young wife at the great house, but it would be quite beyond the power of their narrow minds to understand such true sisterly love as exists between Clarice Henderson and Mr. Hepworth's second wife.

One of our citizens, who usually keeps several dozen work horses, informed us a few days since that he occasionally fed sour apples to his horses, with excellent results. They are a certain cure for worms. He recommends from a half to a whole pailful once a week. Another citizen who has been in the practice of keeping a considerable number of work horses on his farm, says that he has been in the habit of turning his horses into his orchard in the fall, when they could eat as many apples as they liked. He found that they derived much benefit from the feed, and gained flesh much more rapidly than others which did not receive an apple feed.—*Dirigo Rural.*

TIMES CHANGES.

'Twas in Arabia's sunny land
He woo'd his bonny bride;
His amber Ella, rain or shine,
Was ever by his side;

But now he does not Kaffir her;
No lovetale does he tell her;
He'd fair sedoum something else—
Alas! Poor Arab Ella.

—[Yacob Strauss.

THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

SENVILLE, N. S., JANUARY, 1880.

INTRODUCTORY.

WE launch to-day, our new venture upon the sea of Journalism, and in doing so it becomes necessary to say a few words in explanation of our aims and objects, and to give our reasons for introducing a new candidate for public favor.

In the first place, then, we think that this Province affords an ample field for a journal such as we intend the FARMER'S MANUAL shall be. At present, the "Journal of Agriculture" is the only periodical published in Nova Scotia in the interests of the farming community; and however valuable it may be as a means of communication between the Central Board of Agriculture—whose organ it is—and the Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, it will scarcely be claimed that it is the only agricultural paper that our farmers require. Still, we do not undertake our new enterprise merely with the intention of supplying a "long felt want," for while we are satisfied that the want actually exists, it has yet to be demonstrated that it has been properly felt.

In the early history of this Province, the position of the farmer was very different from what it is at present. With few wants, little competition, and a virgin soil, our forefathers were able to supply all their requirements by a very rude system of husbandry; but in those days of silent progress and keen competition,—with the cost of living greatly increased, and with farms that have lost much of their original fertility, it becomes imperatively necessary for our farmers to be thoroughly informed on all matters pertaining to their calling and to keep fully abreast of the age in which we live. Many of our agriculturists are well aware of the truth of this, and are ready to take advantage of all the modern improvements in farm stock, machinery, seeds and fertilizers, and to adopt any new system that has been proved to be advantageous. But, unfortunately, a large number of farmers appear to think it almost sacrilege to be wiser than their fathers, and (led along in the same old ruts and follow the same old systems which their ancestors made and adopted,—thus making their lives one continual struggle for existence, and driving their sons into other occupations and other countries. We desire to make the FARMER'S MANUAL a medium of communication between the farmers of this Province with a view to the promotion of improved agriculture. To this end we invite the co-operation of our progressive farmers, and we shall be happy at all times to publish brief communications giving the results of personal experience and observation in farming matters, or on any subject which has a bearing on successful husbandry. Our exchange list includes the leading agricultural journals of Canada and the United States, and from these we shall, from time to time, make selections for the benefit of our patrons. These selections will not be made at

random, but will be carefully chosen with a view to their fitness and adaptability to this country and climate, and we may add that while catering to the wants and requirements of the farmer, the farmer's family will not be forgotten. As the mechanical arts are closely connected with agriculture, we shall devote a portion of our space to the latest information in relation to the Arts and Sciences, and thus endeavor to make our little paper interesting to the mechanic as well as to the husbandman. We shall earnestly advocate the development of the natural resources of our country, and the encouragement of home industries, particularly those which are calculated to furnish a home market to our farmers. Thousands and thousands of dollars are sent out of this province every year for articles which might be manufactured in our midst, and which, if made here, would keep our men and our money at home and furnish a market for the products of the farm. To do all in our power to help to bring about such a desirable state of affairs shall be one of the chief aims of the FARMER'S MANUAL, and in the meantime it shall be our duty to watch carefully the foreign market reports, so that we may be able to lay before our patrons such information as may be of service to them in disposing of their surplus produce. To prevent any misunderstanding, we may as well confess that in adding another to the list of periodicals, we are not solely actuated by unselfish and philanthropic motives. Anything which advances the cause of agriculture in this province, cannot fail to benefit all classes, and in doing all we can to promote our agricultural interests, we are confident that at some future period our new enterprise will prove remunerative. Our terms of Subscription are very low, and place the MANUAL within the reach of all, so we confidently expect a generous support from the farmers and artisans of Nova Scotia; and as we shall honestly endeavor to pursue the course briefly indicated above, and give all our patrons the worth of their money at the very least, we hope that a large and profitable circulation will ultimately reward our efforts.

BUTTER MAKING.

Butter making is quite an important industry in this province, and might easily be made much more profitable than it is at present. If we were to say that one half of the butter sold in Nova Scotia is unfit for table use, we should have little fear of contradiction from any of those who purchase their butter at the shops. The manufacture of poor butter is as unprofitable to the producer as it is annoying to the consumer. In some of the cities of the United States fancy, or "gilt-edged" butter will readily command from seventy five cents to one dollar per pound, while an inferior quality will not bring more than twenty five cents. The difference in price is not so marked in this country, but even here a first class article of butter will always find a ready market at fair figures, while the poor kinds have to be sold at low rates,

and in many cases will not sell at all. The makers of poor butter not only suffer loss from their ignorance or carelessness, but they injure those who manufacture a superior article, for the flooding of the market with the trash often sold under the name of butter has a tendency to keep prices down. It is impossible to defend the manufacture of inferior butter on the score of economy, for it costs very little more to produce the best quality than it does to make the wretched stuff which is only fit for soap-grease. Extreme care and cleanliness are required for the production of the best of butter, and without these qualities no amount of skill will suffice to turn out a really first class article. We intend, from time to time, to publish useful hints on this important subject, and we shall be duly thankful if our efforts have the effect of making an improvement in the manufacture of an article which modern civilization has placed among the necessities of life.

CUT FODDER.

The cutting of hay and straw for feeding farm stock is not practised in this province as extensively as it should be and has not received anything like the attention that its importance demands. The trouble and expense of cutting feed are undoubtedly considerable, but the saving of fodder and other advantages amply compensate for the outlay. Some of the coarser sorts of hay and straw are, in their long state, almost worthless for fodder, but when cut and mixed with bran or meal they can be fed with advantage, and without loss. For feed made, and every one who owns a horse should use a hay cutter. By the use of cut feed horses can be kept in good condition on a much poorer quality of hay than would otherwise be required, and less time is occupied in eating, thus affording a longer period for rest, while by the method of using short feed usually adopted, the injurious effects of cast are entirely obviated. Cut fodder produces excellent results when fed to milk cows, increasing the flow of milk, and keeping the animals in good condition. Another beneficial result of feeding cut fodder is the improved quality of the manure, the difference being almost enough to pay the cost of preparing the food. On small farms, and in villages, the amount of hay and straw required can be cut by hand at odd moments without much expense; and wind mills may be profitably employed wherever large stocks of cattle are kept. We hope to see the practice of cutting fodder become much more common in this country, and we have every reason to believe that all who give it a fair trial will be satisfied with the results.

PRICKLY COMFREY.

This new forage plant is attracting a large amount of attention at present both in the United States and Canada, and if one half be true which is said and written in its favor, it certainly merits all the notice it has received. The enormous yield of this

plant, and the number of cuttings it will bear in one season, seem to make it admirably adapted for the requirements of this Province where something of this sort is imperatively needed to supplement the pastures during the month of summer; while its rapid habit of growth and its great productiveness must render it invaluable as a soiling plant. As a rule, we are inclined to look with some suspicion upon a new varieties of plants, for which remarkable qualities are claimed, for past experience has taught us that the merits of some of them are greatly exaggerated or that they are unsuited to our climate. Some plants which produce excellent results, under certain conditions of soil and climate, prove very disappointing when these conditions are lacking. The Prickly Comfrey, however, has been tested over such a wide range of country, and under such a variety of conditions, and has been endorsed by so many of the leading Agricultural journals that we feel justified in recommending it to our farmers and advising them to make a trial of its merits. It will cost but little to make the experiment, and if the new plant possesses one half of the virtues ascribed to it, there can be no doubt that it will ultimately work a revolution in the agricultural affairs of our country. We trust, then, that all our farmers will give the Prickly Comfrey a fair trial during the coming summer, and thus be in position to take advantage of any benefits which may arise from its cultivation and use.

We respectfully invite the farmers and mechanics of Nova Scotia to send experience and observation in reference to any subject calculated to be of general interest to our readers. We wish to make our paper thoroughly practical and useful, and we know of no better method of attaining the desired end than by publishing the opinions and deductions of practical men in our own province who know the truth whereof they affirm. We trust the friends of progress and improvement throughout the country will comply with our invitation confer a mutual benefit by helping us to make the FARMER'S MANUAL really valuable medium for the circulation of useful information.

OUR NOVELLIST.—Ouida's name is de la Rama, and she is the daughter of a Frenchman. More information than this the most intelligent reviewer has not been able to get from the author. She lives in a villa about two miles from Rome, where she is surrounded by books, pictures and what she more than both of these, a dog has a burying place on her for dogs, where they are buried with a tenderness that is bestowed on the human race was an unknown writer. She writes a page for her magazine when her novel of "Granville" made her reputation, and every novel she writes finds a market at \$8,000.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association was held on Tuesday 6th inst. in the Temperance Hall, Wolfville. The number of members present was not as large as usual, but comprised some of the most noted and influential Fruit Growers in the County.

After a somewhat lengthy address from the President, reviewing the position of Fruit and Fruit Growers, the necessity of foreign markets, and of growing only such sorts as would be suitable for export. That the time had arrived when the list of apples now grown in this and the adjoining counties should be "severely pruned," and only those sorts grown that are reliable and suit the market.

The Secretary was then called upon for his report, which he read, reviewing the work done during the past year. This was quite lengthy, and was well received, and was ordered for publication. The Treasurer's report, as audited, was then read, showing a very healthy state of the finances. The receipts during the year amounting to about \$415, and the expenditure to about \$385, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$30. This with a bank deposit of \$150, and notes of hand from responsible parties amounting to \$155.40, other securities and interest accrued to \$11.22, making in available cash assets the sum of \$376.62.

There are a few unpaid liabilities, amounting to say \$20 or \$25, and also the sum of \$30 for prizes on Winter Fruits at the Show to take place in September. The Secretary was ordered to call in all the books belonging to the Association, and make a list and report at the April meeting.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following results, viz.:

- PRESIDENT—C. C. Hamilton, M. D., Canard.
- VICE PRESIDENTS—For Kings—Edwin Chase, Church Street.
- For Annapolis—Avaré Levy, Esq., M. P., Paradise.
- For Halifax—Geo A S Cohn, Esq., Dartmouth.
- For Hants—Geo Wiggins, Windsor.
- For Digby—Colin Campbell, Weymouth.
- For Yarmouth—Chas E. B. Esq., Yarmouth.
- For Lunenburg—Hon B Desbrisay, Bridgewater.
- For Queens—James Spurr, Liverpool.
- For Colchester—Israel Worth, Esp. Truro.
- For Pictou—David MacE, Esq., Pictou.
- For Cumberland—C. E. Esq., MacE.
- For Cape Breton Island—Eass, Esq., Bonaventure.
- SECRETARY AND TREASURER—R W Starr, Esq., Port Williams.
- COMPOSING SECRETARY—Prof D F Higgins, M. A., Wolfville.
- ADVISORS—A H Johnson, Geo H Wallace, Esq., Wolfville.
- COUNCIL—For Kings—Johnson, Leander, B. A. D., C F Eaton, Jam. Isaac Shaw, John G Byrne, Cr. J W Hamilton, William Sutton, Sec. Chas Y. Johnson, Esq.
- For Annapolis—Ben H H Morse, Robert Marshall, Del. As, Jas Horsefall, C B Whitman, Radolph, Esqs.
- Hon W B Troop, Col. M P P.
- For Hants—H V. Esq., Charles Bacon, W H Allison, Esq., Andrew Shaw, W Armstrong, Esq.
- For Halifax—Herb Esq., Hon F C Hill; Col J W LaGeo Lawson.

STANDING COMMITTEES—Fruits—R W Starr, A H Johnson, Avaré Longley, Chas E Brown, C R H Starr.

Publications—Prof Higgins, A Longley, R W Starr.

Editor—F C Bouché, Esq.

After which the meeting adjourned to Saturday, 10th inst., at the Music Hall, Wolfville, for a show of Winter Fruit.

The Fruit will be received and arranged from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Doors open to the public at 2 p. m., close at 5, open at 7, and close at 9, and the small sum of 5 cents will be charged for admission to pay the expenses of Hall, &c.

VALUE OF FODDER CORN.

The experience of the past season has given the writer a highly favorable opinion of fodder corn. A number of cows kept for milk have been steadily fed from July until frost upon fodder corn, with the addition of four quarts of meal daily. The ration has been 90 lbs. in three meals of 30 lbs. each. The first feed was given at 6 o'clock in the morning, cut up in a fodder cutter, wetted with water in which malt sprouts had been steeped for 12 hours, 2 qts. for each cow, and sprinkled with a quart of meal of corn, oats, and wheat-meal, ground together; the second at noon, given whole, and the third at 6 o'clock in the evening, cut as in the morning, but without any malt-sprouts and with 2 qts. of meal, mixed with it after wetting it with water. Upon this feed the cows have kept up their usual flow of milk and in good condition, and have done as well as when fed upon sown with the Albany corn planter in drills 3 feet apart and 3 inches apart in the drill. Five feet of row produces 30 lbs. of fodder, or 2 lbs. to the square foot, or 43 tons to the acre, the corn being about 8 feet high and having a good many half grown ears here and there. One acre of such corn is thus able to support 40 cows 12 days, or 12 cows for 40 days; but this is only when fully grown, as it was when those weights and measures were made. Half of this estimate would be fair, considering that the feeding of the fodder usually begins when a part of the field is only half-grown. It may be gathered from these facts that there can be no more valuable fodder crop grown for late summer and early fall feeding than fodder corn. This experience is corroborated by that of many other dairymen and farmers, but it is worth noting that there is a difference in fodder corn which may well account for the various opinions regarding it. There is that which, sown broadcast and being too much shaded from light, is without color or substance, and makes very poor feed; and that, on the other hand, which having been grown in rows and exposed to the light is more solid and the juices are more mature and perfect. The latter kind is that which satisfies those who use it, and the former is that of which so many complaints have been justly made, and which have given fodder corn a bad reputation with those farmers who rather give heed to what they hear than try experiments for themselves.

EXPENSIVENESS OF ENGLISH PATENTS.—A writer in the London Builder complains that an English patent costs, in government duties, \$125 within the first six months, then \$250 within three years, and \$500 within four more—total, \$875 levied in seven years for a patent during fourteen years; while a patent in America costs only \$35, in one payment, for seventeen years. He finally adds: Thus are the brains of English inventors handicapped against those of their rivals.

COMMANDER CAMERON, of the British navy, says that the Morse system of telegraphy, as far as it depends on the length of the sounds, has long been in use in Africa. He has found tribes that, by stationing drummers at intervals, carry intelligence for miles with great rapidity, the beats of the drum being made in accordance with a previous arrangement of signals.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUGAR BEET.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Manual.

MR. EDITOR,—I have been thinking for some time of the practicability of addressing a few words to the farmers of the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valley, and not merely to the farmers of this valley, but to every farmer who may be interested in the subject upon which I propose to write.

With your consent, Mr. Editor, I propose to write a series of articles upon the Sugar Beet, if you will have the kindness to print them in the columns of your paper. I wish to speak of the Sugar Beet in several of its relations to the farmer, as well as concerning its cultivation.

I take it for granted that there is no need of discussing the question, whether the sugar beet can be raised in this valley or not, and not merely raised but grown with profit to the farmer. This question can be answered in the affirmative by many farmers. It is true, that the experience of the past season does not, to many, afford much encouragement, yet I believe it may be safely affirmed that the sugar beet can be raised with profit not only to the farmer, but to all concerned; and just here let us not forget that the past season was very unfavorable for a heavy growth of beets, the cold dry summer was anything but beneficial to the successful growth of the beet—and not only was this the case in our own province, but also upon the continent at large. In France and Germany there exists the same complaint, there the crop is from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. less than usual. So when we consider every thing, I think we need not be discouraged.

In this first letter I do not intend to enter directly upon the discussion of my subject; but prefer to make this letter an introduction to it.

At the present time there is in this province an organization of farmers which can, if it will, wield an influence which may result in much good. The Grangers will please understand that I am not opposed to their organ-

ization so long as they seek to benefit themselves and the country. But just here I should like to sound a note of warning: Beware whom you admit. Because a man has become a Granger, think not that his nature will be changed. Neither laws nor rules, will change the nature of man. Then too, your organization is for the farmers alone, and to be true to your principle, none but farmers ought to be admitted within the precincts of the Grange. Whether all the principles of the organization are sound is a question which will admit of debate, but so long as the Grangers work for the good of the farmers and our country no one need complain. Many a scheme, if even upon paper only, often looks fair and promises well; but it is the practical working of such to which we must look.

Now it has occurred to me that the Patrons of Husbandry might take in hand this matter of the sugar beet in all its relations. Large quantities of the best seed might be imported, and arrangements made for the erection of a factory, for the manufacture of sugar from the beet. Now, now, I say at the time to attend to this matter. There is no good reason why another season should pass without a factory being erected. Grangers, farmers at large, show yourselves worthy of your calling. Let the ineceptive steps in this matter be taken at once. That such an undertaking would be a paying business no one will doubt after carefully looking into the matter. If the farmer of this valley would guarantee to deliver at some convenient place a sufficient quantity of beets, there is no doubt but that a factory would soon be erected in a convenient locality.

I have understood that parties in Maine have offered, under certain conditions, to erect a factory for the manufacture of sugar from the beet, somewhere within the valley; but, concerning those parties I am unable to say anything certain. In this connection I take the liberty to quote a few words from a letter received a short time since from a gentleman who has identified himself with the best interests of our country, and is an authority upon all matters relating to sugar. I refer to George Gordon Dussan, Esq., of Woodside, Halifax Co., he says: "Yes, the whole trouble is with the Farmers; if I could get them to agree to grow and deliver ten thousand tons of properly grown roots, I could get a factory erected in the valley at once."

Doubtless many of your readers have read Mr. Dussan's letter upon the sugar beet which appeared a short time since in the columns of the "Morning Herald." I am unable at present to place my hand upon the paper containing the letter to which I refer. But through the kindness of Mr. Dussan, I received a pamphlet entitled "Sugar Beet," prepared by E. A. Bernard, Esq., Director of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. I propose in my letter to quote quite largely from the mentioned pamphlet, as it is a work upon the reliability of which we may safely depend.

C. E. G.
Cornwallis, N. S., Dec, 18th, 79.

AS REGARDS EATING AND SLEEPING.

The idea of getting up from the table hungry is unnatural and absurd and hurtful, quite as much so as getting up in the morning before your sleep is out, on the mischievous principle that 'early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.' Early rising in civilized society always tends to shorten life. Early rising of itself never did any good. Many a farmer's boy has been made an invalid for life by being made to get up at daylight, before his sleep was out. Many a young girl has been stunted in body and mind and constitution by being made to get up before the system has had its full rest. All who are growing, all who work hard, and all weakly persons, should not get up until they feel as if they would feel more comfortable to get up than to remain in bed; that is the only true measure of sufficiency of rest and sleep. Any one who gets up in the morning feeling as if he would give any thing in the world to remain in bed a little while longer, does violence to his own nature, and will always suffer from it not immediately, it may be, but certainly in later years, by the cumulative ill effects of the most unwise practice. In any given case, the person who gets up in the morning before he is fully rested, will lack just that much of the energy requisite for the day's pursuit.

As a people, we do not get enough sleep, we do not get enough rest; we will not take time for such things; hence our nervousness, our instability, our hasty temper, and premature giving out of the stamina of life. Half of us are old at three score, the very time a man ought to be in his mental, moral and physical prime. Half of our wives, especially in the farming districts, die long before their time, because they do not get rest and sleep proportioned to their labor. Nine times out of ten it would be better for all parties if the farmer should get up and light the fire and prepare breakfast for his wife, she coming directly from her toilet to the breakfast table, because it almost always happens that she has to remain up to set things right, long after her husband has gone to bed, when really he has nothing to do after supper but go to bed. This is a monstrously cruel imposition on wives and mothers.—*Halls Journal of Health.*

STICK TO THE FARM, BOYS.—At a time when there are two men in waiting for every business opportunity that the cities afford, farmers' boys who have comfortable homes and fair chances for the future in the country had much better stay where they are rather than swell the army of the unemployed in the chess-boarded houses of cities. It is true that the cities would run to waste but for fresh blood and energy which so constantly come into them from the country, but it is also true that where one man makes a fortune large numbers fail to get even a foothold. In every many respects life in the country is sweeter, purer, healthier, better, and in every way more desirable than life in the town. Notwithstanding this is so, universally admitted to be true, the farmers' boys who become dissatisfied with the farm, perhaps because their work is not made so pleasant and profitable to them as it might be, will not readily believe it. They do not show their faith by their words.—*New England Homestead.*

A Californian has succeeded, after several experiments, in raising roses as black as ink. His plan was to insert a slip of a black rose into an oak tree, where it grew, flourish and blossomed the dark sap of the oak effectually coloring the rose black.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOT-SOLES.

If the patent for a sort of stone sole for boots and shoes be found as valuable as the inventor considers it to be, what will become of the maxim that 'there is nothing like leather?' for though he still proposes to utilize that product of the tanner's skill, it plays a much less considerable part in the instrument of torture known to-day, as it was generations ago, by the name of 'the boot.' On the well cleaned leather sole and heel the inventor applies a kind of glue-mortar, consisting of glue insoluble in water, but flexible like leather, and of clean washed quartz sand. Round the parts to be covered is placed a strip of sheet lead, standing up as far as the required thickness demands. Into the enclosure thus formed the mixture is poured in a hot state, and then smoothed and made even 'all over.' When the glue-mortar has become cold, the strip of lead is taken off, and the cast is then allowed to settle and to dry. The use of quartz sand is said to prevent wear and tear, so that the nuisance of soling and heel'ng boots will be abolished.

TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.—If the fact can be demonstrated to a cook that tough meat may be made tender by softening the fibres with the action of a little vinegar, there will be no reason why she should thereafter send a tough steak to the table, if she can be convinced that it is better to turn it over on a plate containing a little vinegar, salad oil and pepper, four or five times in a couple of hours, instead of trying to make it tender by battering it with a rolling pin or cleaver, and so forcing out all its juices, she must be obstinate indeed if she prefers the latter method, and the sooner her services are dispensed with the better for the temper and stomach of her employer.

A short time ago, Gen. Joab Gibson, of St. Paul, Minn., advised that one hundred bushels of wheat had been raised on an acre of ground in the territory of Montana. The statement having been received with incredulity, he wrote to the President of the First National Bank, in Helena, for proof. In reply he received the certificate of the president and secretary of the Territorial Fair Association, that one Jas. L. Ray, of Lewis and Clark county, was awarded first premium for the best acre of wheat, being one hundred and two bushels to the acre. This is believed to be the largest yield on record.—*Indiana Farmer.*

ARSENIC IN WATER COLORS.—According to the 'Chemiker Zeitung,' M. Fleck, in searching into the house of the death of a young engineer, found in the corpse remarkable quantities of arsenic, the origin of which he attributed to the water colors which the deceased had been in the habit of using; for on an analysis, he found that a specimen of sepia contained 2.08% of arsenious acid, one of terra di Sienna 3.14%, and one of red brown 3.15%.

The deceased engineer having been in the habit of drawing his brush, charged with the color, through his lips, it is not impossible that the arsenical colors were absorbed by degrees in the saliva.

An old gentleman who had provoked the hostility of a fashionable lady, whom he had known in boyhood, was asked by his wife what he had done to incur the lady's displeasure. 'Nothing at all,' replied the innocent old man; 'on the contrary, I was very cordial to her, and spoke of the time when I used to carry her to school, nearly half a century ago. His wife threw up her hands in amazement and murmured, 'How stupid men are!'

HAY FOR HOGS.

Few men are aware of the fact that hay is very beneficial to hogs, but it is true nevertheless. Hogs need rough food as well as horses, cattle or the human race. To prepare it you should have a cutting box or hay cutter, and the greener the hay the better. Cut the hay as short as oats, or shorter, and mix with bran shorts or middlings; and feed as other food. Hogs soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill as other slop food, is highly relished by them. In winter use for the hogs the same hay you feed to your horses and you will find that, while it saves bran, shorts or other food, it puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them. The use of hay can be commenced as early as the grass will do to cut, and when run through the cutting box can be used to advantage by simply soaking in fresh water until it sours.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

LIFE'S BREVIDITY.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.
Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness;
And those of youth, a seeming length,
Proportionate to their sweetness.

When little Bob asked his sister's beau for a cigar, his future brother-in-law snubbed him with the remark: 'Young man, a strap would do you more good.' Next night B. b's sister and her young man got their hands, chins and clothes smeared with coal tar, while lingering at the front gate, and little Bob, when questioned on the subject, said he couldn't tell a lie.—'It must have been a tramp.'

This is the season when, as they fondly linger at the gate, he says in tones tremulous with ecstacy of love, 'Oh, my dear Miss Cecy, how you have a sharp voice from the upstairs window calls out, 'Sarah Jane, you march into the house. To morrow is washin' day, and you ain't a going to lay abed till noon, now I tell you!'

Little Nellie, a four-year old, was punished by her mother the other evening for some misdemeanor. The little one sat quiet for a few moments, and then began scolding, winding up with, 'Well, I never could see the use of mothers! Always spanking little girls, and it don't do any good, anyhow?'

An Excited Youth.—An excited young man, to show his agility, recently jumped from an express train while going at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The last seen of him, he was going flip flaps at the rate of 17 revolutions a minute, while the air was cloek full of dicky strings, fragments of cloth boots, and torn linen.

A young lady of Moultrie County sends in a communication on some presumably interesting topic, with the request 'Please print if not too full.' It is hardly necessary to say that we hurl back the base insinuation with scorn—also the communication.

NOTICE.—The following notice was lately affixed to a church door in Hertfordshire, and read in the church:—'This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clerk.'

A Scotch parson said recently, somewhat sarcastically, of a toper, that he put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains, but that the enemy, after a thorough and protracted search, returned without anything of elegance.

EGGS FOR WINTER USE.

It is a foolish plan to be seeking the best methods for putting down eggs for the winter use. This used to be one of the first tests of thrifty house-keeping. But it is better and just as easy to have the hens lay all the year round. If hens have a warm house and enough to eat, and of the right kind, they will lay in winter as well as in summer. Farmers always expect to feed some grain to the fowls, then if they would save all of the waste meat and scraps that accumulate from the table, and feed it to the hens in winter they would be repaid in fresh eggs. It is also a good plan to hatch out some early and some late chickens, as, in that way, the late ones will be laying when the older ones want to set.—*American Stockman.*

DEATH OF THE BIGGEST HORSE IN AMERICA.—Selim, the big white horse of the Street-cleaning Department, died of lockjaw at the city stables, Liberty and Linn streets, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He was between eighteen and nineteen hands high, and, when in condition, weighed a little over 2,300 pounds. He was brought to this city from Pennsylvania fourteen years ago. It was designed to use him in the Fire Department, but he was too big and cumbersome for its use, and he was bought by Maj. Robinson for the Street-cleaning Department. He ran a nail into his hoof night before last, with the result above stated.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

HOME HINTS.

NICE CAKE.—Three eggs and yolks of two; two cups of sugar; one cup of butter; three cups of flour; one cup of milk; three teaspoonfuls of yeast powder; bake in two tins and frost with the whites of two eggs.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—One quart of milk; four teaspoonfuls of rice; one egg; and put in butter half the size of an egg; bake in a moderate oven three or more hours. It is an improvement to stand over night.

A former Pittsfield (Mass.) minister of the Gospel, in speaking of the newspapers as being one of the many evils which kept his and other congregations from attending divine service accompanied his flock to Zaccheus, while them, was unable to reach the board on account of the press.

Nearly all cases small boned animals are good feeders, will mature and possess fine flesh. On the other hand, coarse bones and large ribs indicate late maturity, poor quality and coarse flesh, with the proportion of offal.

One of the highest characteristics of good is purity of speech. Nothing will send a man's influence and reputation so far below par more easily than improper conversation.

Thought and action are inseparable qualities indispensable. If we thoroughly perform our task, we grasp it mentally and do it fully.

Insulting words often rankle the wound injury gives, but soft words as-it, forgiving cures it, and forgiveness takes away the scar?

A girl a young witch and pleased; call an elderly woman a witch, and her indignation no bounds.

Who is bold indeed is he who has no bold enough to point out his

who does a good turn should remember it.

with propriety is the foundation of elegance.

STRAW MATTING FOR BED SASHES.

Employ a frame, consisting of two pieces of two-by-four spruce joist for the sides, of the length required for the mat and of two transverse pieces mortised into them at the ends. Four feet will be found a convenient width for the frame. By resting this frame work upon a pair of wooden horses of convenient height the labor can be easily performed. A mat four feet wide should have at least four strings running across it. Screws are inserted at proper distances in the cross pieces, to which the strings are attached while the mat is being formed. The straw is placed on the strings, so as to have all the butts or lower ends come against the side of the frame, with the tops meeting in the middle, and so thin as to have the mat not more than three-quarters of an inch in thickness when finished. The stitches should not exceed three-fourths of an inch in width. The tying string ought to be wound on a reel, and there should be one of them for each stationary string. Take a little of the straw with the left hand and work the reel with the right first over the straw and then under the stationary string, bringing it back between the two strings, pulling tightly and pressing the straw, so as to have a flat stitch. In this way the work is continued until the mat is finished.

EXHIBITIONS AND THEIR EFFECT ON STOCK BREEDING.

The Maritime Journal says:—Competition in the show yard induces more exertion to excel, which leads to more care in selecting, feeding and housing their animals. As a proof of this we may refer to several of the local shows held and particularly to those of the St. John Society, where the improvement was very marked, and which is in a great measure due to the exertions of the Society in holding competitive exhibitions. At this show several of the pure breeds were very well represented, particularly the Ayrshires and Jerseys in cattle, and thoroughbred and draught horses. A few years ago little attention was given to pure bred cattle; now the great interest of the exhibition was centered in them and the horses. The last few years Nova Scotia has given great attention to the annual exhibitions, and the good result is very apparent—we think the result of our cattle. You can gather full accounts of the vast increase of numbers in the past few years, but that is not all; there is such marked improvement in the caring for the stock and the whole turnout of the cattle, they come cleaned and indeed groomed. Of course there is plenty of room for improvement.

SULPHUR FOR SHEEP.—An exchange says: Mix a little sulphur with salt, and feed occasionally to sheep. It will effectually cure sheep of all ticks. The same remedy applied to cattle troubled with lice will soon rid them of the vermin. The use of sulphur with salt well repays the trouble of keeping a supply for cattle and sheep. If a mixture of one part of sulphur with seven of salt be freely supplied there will be no trouble with vermin. You can give horses the mixture with good effect.

LOBSTER SALD.—Pick the meat from the shell, cut into nice square pieces, cut up some lettuce and mix. Make a dressing of four tablespoonfuls of oil, two of vinegar, one of mustard, the yolks of two eggs and pepper and salt to taste. Rub smooth together forming a creamy looking sauce, and cover the lobster with it. Garnish with sliced cucumber pickles, egg-rings, parsley and cold beet cut in fancy shapes.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE VETERAN.

Queen Victoria, the other day, visited Nestley Hospital, near her residence in the Isle of Wight, where the maimed soldiers from the Zulu war are under treatment. Victoria's eyes were moist with tears, as she spoke kindly to the humble heroes. When she left the wards, all who could stand awaited her, to give her a cheer. She paused a few moments, and the officer in command called out: 'Private Hitch!' A fine-looking young soldier, with his arm in a sling, stepped out with easy, elastic tread. This was the hero of the desperate and successful defence of the little post at Rourke's Drift, against overwhelming numbers of the formidable Zulus. He was motioned to go to the Queen, who stood on the hospital steps. She stooped towards him and pinned to his breast the Victoria Cross, the only decoration for valor in the British army—a bit of bronze that many heroic men have died for. Both sovereign and soldier were evidently much moved, and the spectators were still as death the while. Then, as the young man turned to rejoin his comrades, the welfin rang with hearty cheers.

A POLICE JUSTICE WITH BUSINESS ON THE BRAIN.

One night last week the wife of Justice Moses was roused from a sound sleep by a stern voice.
'Are you ready for trial, I say?'
'Hush! Don't make a noise or else you'll wake the baby,' she replied, endeavoring to soothe him.
'Don't talk 'nonsense' to this court,' he roared. 'If you've got any witnesses bring 'em on, but let your lawyer do the talking.'
'Why, Tom, how you take us! What is the matter?'
'I send you up for sixty days—that's what's the matter. Here, [he snatched a paper from the prisoner's pocket] for that petty larceny case. Bring up the prisoner.'
And jumping out of bed, he started for the next room to summon a jury, but fell over a rocking chair, barked his shins, woke up, and asked his wife what the dickens was the matter, anyhow.

Onions are best kept in a well ventilated building secure from moisture, by being placed on shelves or racks twelve inches apart, one over the other, with suitable passage ways between. The onions are placed on these shelves about eight inches thick, and keep as near the freezing point as possible during cold weather, and as cold and dry as possible before that time. They may be kept in a dry, airy cellar, in the same manner. Indeed they may be frozen solid and remain so all winter if kept dark and not allowed to freeze and thaw alternately. They should not, however, be handled until they have thawed out naturally, and without exposure to the light.

TO FRY CHICKENS.—Cut up the chickens, and season them with salt and cayenne pepper, roll them in flour, and fry them in hot lard; when the whole are fried, pour off the lard, and put in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb butter, one tea-spoonful of cream, a little flour, and some scalded parsley chopped fine for the sauce.

It is more honorable and dignified to be a farmer and live independently on the farm, raising fine stock, abundant crops, and manufacturing a first-class article of butter and cheese, than to sit in high places (secured by dishonorable means) and assist in making bad laws.—*Maritime Farmer.*

It is said that one bushel of beets added to nine bushels of apples makes cider richer, and of superior flavor to that made from apples alone.

A Miracle of Honesty.

At a party one evening, several contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing; a reverend gentleman was appointed judge of their respective retensions.
'One produced his tailor's bill, with a receipt attached to it. A buzz went through the room that this could not be outdone, when a second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money that was lent him.
'The palm is his,' was the generous cry, when a third put in his claim.
'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I cannot boast of the facts of my predecessors, but I have returned to the owners two umbrellas that they left at my house.'
'I'll hear no more!' cried the astonished arbitrator. 'This is the very acme of honesty, it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any one capable. The prize—'
'Hold!' cried another. 'I have done still more than that.'
'Impossible!' cried the whole company. 'Let us hear.'
'I have been taking my paper for twenty years and have paid for it every year in advance.'
He took the prize.

Improved Farm Gate.

FIRST PRIZE.—C. M. Abell was awarded first prize for his Improved Farm Gate at the Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, Oct. 2nd, A. D., 1879. A full sized model of which was on exhibition on the grounds. For cheapness of manufacture, simplicity of construction, lightness and ease in working—it is not excelled by any style of gate we have ever seen. It is a combination of a large and small gate, and is therefore a particularly convenient and handy gate for use on farms or village property. The mode of construction, and manner of hanging renders it impossible for the gate to sag, (like other gates supported by iron hinges), therefore rendering it very durable, and not liable to get out of order,—any child that can raise the latch can open it. The gate is patented and individual rights with plain of instructions sells for one dollar. The patentee refers intending purchasers to His Honor, Lieut. Governor Archibald, Mayor Tobin, Halifax; Prof. Lawson, Col. Laurie, Sen. McLeiland, W. M. Blair, M. P., J. P. J. Furmire Company, Windsor Foundry Company, Alex. Haley, J. A. Shaw, Windsor, and others, whose names are on his application for distribution, and who are all purchasers of the right. Mr. J. Furmire and Nelson Woolaver of Brooklyn, Hunt Co., having purchased the right of Kings and Annapolis Counties, they will, ere long canvass the same to furnish plans and deeds to all who may desire to use the above improvement.

CANADIAN SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.

The benefits to Canada from having a direct line of communication with Canadian ports accessible at all times, is every day becoming more visible to all, in the Dominion and beyond her limits. Our republican neighbors, who, without any possible reason now prohibit our cattle from their territory, see that we are independent of them in the transportation of our stock. An American paper says:—'Arrangements are being made by Canadian shippers to send their cattle to Halifax, which is the only winter port for the shipment of Canadian cattle, after the United States prohibition order goes into effect. The Dominion government are about to erect sheds for the accommodation of shippers.'

TO PRESERVE AUTUMN LEAVES.—Spread the fresh leaves and press them in a suitable dish, with alternate layers of fine sand, which is thoroughly dry, and as hot as the hand can bear. When the sand has cooled they may be removed, smoothed under a hot iron, dipped for a moment in clear French spirit varnish, and allowed to dry in the air.

A neat parlor ornament, inexpensive and readily constructed, can easily be made by the exercise of a little taste and patience, in snow or frost imitation of fern or trees.

Take a branch of a tree which is thickly studded with small leaves. This should be painted over with white glue.

Many take less care of conscience than their reputation.

St. Nicholas.

'St. Nicholas all the world knows, is the patron of children, with whom he is the most popular saint in the calendar. Bishop of Myra, in Lycia in the time of Constantine the Great, if we are to credit the Roman breviary, supplied the destitute maidens with dowries by secretly leaving a marriage portion for each their window. Hence the popular fiction that he is purveyor of presents to children on Christmas Eve. He usually makes his appearance as an old man with a venerable beard, and dressed as a bishop either riding a white horse or an ass, and carrying a large basket on his arm, and a bundle of rods in his hands. In some parts of Bohemia he appears dressed up in a sheet instead of apparel, with a crashed pillow on his head instead of a mitre. On his calling out:—"Wit thou prove?" all the children fall upon their knees, whereupon he lets fall some trumpery on the floor and disappears. In some parts he goes from house to house, sometimes ringing a bell to announce his arrival, visits to nurseries, inquires into the conduct of the children, praises or admonishes them, as the case may be, distributing sweetmeats or rods accordingly.

St. Nicholas the Santa Claus of Holland, and the Simlas of Switzerland, and the Sante Klaus of Heligoland. In the Vorarlberg he is known as Zemmiklas, who threatens to put naughty children into his hay-sack in Netter Aeria as Niklo, or Niglo, who is followed by amasked servant called Krampus; while in the Tyrol he goes by the name of the 'Holy Yau,' and across the parsonage of his office with St. Luceo, who distributes gifts among the girls, as he among the boys. Sometimes he is accompanied by the Christ-child.

In many parts of Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands, St. Nicholas still distributes his presents on St. Nicholas eve—the 5th of December—instead of on Christmas Eve. In the Netherlands and adjoining provinces he is especially popular, and a perhaps the only saint who has maintained his full credit, even among the Protestants. For days previous to his expected advent busy housewives have been secretly conspiring with the bakers in grinding nuts, cakes and gingerbread, and torturing pastry, prepared with flour, sugar, honey, spices and sweetmeats into the most fantastical forms, from which the good saint may from time to time replenish his supplies. As to the children, St. Nicholas or Sander Klaus is the burden of their dreams and the inspiration of their songs. As they importune him to let fall from the chimney top some pretty gift into their little aprons, they go on singing with childish fervor:

"Sunder Klaus du gode Bost!
Bring mi Noot en Zakerbrood,
Nicht te veel en nicht te minna
Smet in mine Schorten in."

In Belgium, on the eve of the good bishop's aerial voyage in his pastoral visitation of his bishoprics of chimney-tops, the children polish their shoes, and after filling them with hay, oats or carrots for the saint's white horse, they put them on a table or set them in the fire-place. The room is then carefully closed and the door locked. Next morning it is opened in the presence of the assembled household, when, *mirabile dictu!* the fruit is found to be turned topsy-turvy, while the little shoes, instead of the horse's forage, are filled with sweetmeats and toys for the good children, and with whistles for the bad ones. In some places, when or China shoes, stockings, baskets, cup and saucers, and even bundles of hay are piled in the chimney or by the side of the hearth in a corner of the room, as the favorite spectacle of St. Nicholas' presents.

A BAY ILLUSTRATION.—Judge ———, who is one of the very able judges of the Supreme Court, was one of the great States of the Union, when he first came to the bar, was a very interesting speaker. On one occasion, when he was trying a case of replevin involving the right of property to a lot of hogs, he addressed the jury as follows:—"Gentlemen of the jury, there was just twenty-four hogs in that den—just twenty-four, gentlemen—*and there are as many as there are in that jury box.*" The effect can be imagined.

The efficient farmers have largely increased their hay crops by saving and applying the liquid manures to their meadows which was formerly allowed to run to waste about their buildings.

Paddy's Version of "Excelsior."

'T was growing dark seneible fast,
When through a town p the mountain there
passed.

Me looked mortal sad, and his eyes were as
bright
As a fire of turf on a cold winter night.

Though the windows saw, as he travelled
along,
The light of the candle and fires so strong;

'S'ist a bit, said an old man whose head was
as white
As the snow that fell down that miserable

A bright, buxom young girl, such as like to
be kissed
Asked him wotn' he shied, and how could he

He shopped all the night and he shopped
the next.

And ye mustn't be axin' when he did go away,
For wotn't he be a busy gossiper

FARM WORK FOR JANUARY.

How Do You Stand? One cannot lay out
his work to advantage, without knowing
precisely how he stands with regard to his
business.

KEEP A RECORD OF THE EVENTS OF EACH DAY'S
WORK, and farm life. One of the boys or girls
should do this. A book will be needed, ruled
with plain lines, on which to make the entries;

MAKE AN INVENTOR—Put down every
thing you possess from the farm itself to the
smallest tools and utensils and value each item
fairly.

PURCHASES AND SALE are entered in the
daily record, and from that into a purchase
and a sale book; except cash transactions,
which go into the cash book.

CASH BOOK.—Enter payment and receipts
for money for purchases, sales, or for
wages, and all other items, and before
closing the books, and before
making up the general accounts, to
be made up at the close of the year, and there are

farmer's girls who keep all their father's accounts
in the most accurate manner. Fuller
directions for keeping farm accounts, were
given in the American Agriculturist for January
and February, 1879.

HIRING MEN.—A farmer should try to make
work for a hired man, or several if possible.
If he can find profitable work for them, he is
making money for himself. A few months
wages spent in procuring or making manure,
draining, clearing off stone, getting out
stumps, or otherwise making the farm more
productive, will be well invested.

KEEP THE STABLES CLEAN.—Clear out the
manure every morning, and scrape or card off
all filth from the animals. The stable should
be made so warm, that the manure will not
freeze at night; a lower temperature will
either demand a larger amount of food, or
the animals will fall off in condition.

CUT THE LITTER.—If the litter is cut into
3-inch lengths, or even smaller, it will hold
more moisture, will make better and firmer
manure, and will keep the animals cleaner than
long litter. The gain in the quality of the
manure, in one year, the saving in time in the
handling, and increased effectiveness of it
will pay good interest on the cost of a wind-
mill and a fodder cutter to do the cutting.
But if the stormy and disagreeable days are
chosen to cut up straw for this purpose, an
abundant supply can be made. A broad axe
can be purchased for \$2.50, and with this and
a block, a sheaf of straw may be cut into 3-
inch chaff, in half a minute. Two persons,
one to hold the sheaf on the block or plank,
and the other to use the axe, would soon cut
up a ton of straw. When hard-wood saw-
dust, dry sawnump, or pine saw can be
procured, these make excellent litter and
manure.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING is a very important
consideration. In some cases half the
feed used is wasted. Cutting the fodder has
proved a saving of one-third to one-half.
Where but 10 head of stock are fed if the feed
of one-third or one-half can be saved, it is
sufficient to pay the cost of a good cutter and
the time expended in cutting.

WATERING STOCK.—The simplest expedient to
whenever is a source of trouble. Ice gathers
about the troughs and other drinking places;
it freezes and bursts, or becomes clogged, and
many other inconveniences occur. These may
be avoided by methodical management. Have
regular watering periods, twice a day. Fill
the troughs from the pumps or cisterns, and
drive the cattle to them and see that they
drink. When all are supplied, empty the
troughs, and either cover them or turn them
over. Have no flowing water in the yards to
waste a d freeze, or become ice-cold from
drinking. A cold drink will reduce the milk from
the cows 10 per cent or more.—Am. Agricult.

SUNDRY HUMBUGS.

ROBBER WELCOME STRANGERS.

There was a gang of rascals who hang about
the streets leading to the principal depots,
ferries, etc., to overhail strangers, and they
actually watch for them in every nook and
cranny in broad day light. Their method is to
pretend to know the stranger, he glad to see him,
get at once into his confidence, and on one
pretence and another, such as showing sam-
ples, etc., get him into some place where they
can fleece him. Incredible as it may seem,
this game is frequently successful. Soon after
giving an account of this matter last month,
a case was reported in the daily paper, in
which a clergyman from Illinois fell into the
hands of these chaps. One who pretended to
know him induced him to go into a place to
see some samples of tea. Here were several
friends of the tea-man. One of these com-
plained that he had lost a sum of money at
cards, the others laughed at him, the minister
"reasoned" with him, remarking that "he did
not see how he could be so foolish." "But
did you ever see the game played?" said
Scamp.—"Never," said Parson.—"Well, I should
just like to show you how it was done. Have
you any money?" "Yes, 40 or 50 dollars," said
Parson.—"Such was his anxiety to understand
the matter that he actually put down his
money for two of the rogues to show the
game was played. They played, and in a
short time one of the rogues won all the
parson's money and put it in his pocket. Of

course, that was the last of that money.
There was a row, arrests were made. Parson
could not give bail for his appearance at the
trial, and was locked up in the House of Deten-
tion—which is the next thing to a jail—
with a prospect of remaining there until the
trial, some two months off. Moral: Avoid all
advances of strangers, if you are a stranger
yourself in a strange city, especially in New
York.—Am. Agriculturist.

PROTECTING TREES AGAINST MICE.

Whenever snow falls to any considerable
depth in winter, there is always more or less
danger of mice gnawing the bark from the
stems of fruit and other trees. During cold
weather apple orchards in particular are fre-
quently seriously injured in this manner, and
it is very difficult to remedy this evil, al-
though its prevention is easy enough; as the
mice work mainly under the snow and near
the foot of the stem, it is plain that if this
part of the tree is protected there will be little
danger of further injury. The best way to
protect trees in an orchard is to wrap the
lower part of the stems from the ground up-
ward, a foot or two with some material which
mice either cannot or will not eat or gnaw;
perhaps one of the cheapest materials for the
purpose is tar paper, such as is used for roof-
ing buildings, and which may be found in al-
most any country village as well as in cities;
it can be cut up into strips of the size required
to go around the trees and then tied in place
with strong twine. Where this material cannot
be conveniently obtained, strong broom
straw or manilla paper may be used, by first
coating one side with coal tar and then ap-
plying it as in the first instance, keeping the
tar on the outside. Bark peeled from other
kinds of trees, old pieces of tin and sheet iron
can also be employed for this purpose, but tar
paper is the most readily applied and removed.
A few hours work in protecting the trees
against mice may be the means of saving or-
chards which have taken years of waiting
and much money and labor to produce.—Agr.
World.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A horse was taken to
a veterinary surgeon, recently, to cure of a
corn on the foot. In pairing the corn the
operator found a worm about three eighths of
an inch long, one sixteenth of an inch thick, and
sharp at each end as a needle. One end was
black and the other end was white. The
black end was nearest the sole, and the white
end was in the flesh. After removing the
worm and burning with nitric acid the corn
was entirely removed and the horse perman-
ently cured of his lameness.—Scientific Ameri-
can.

Captain Howgate is determined to lead an
expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, if not to
the North Pole next year, even if Congress
refuses to assist him. That will make two
American expeditions started with the view
of reaching latitude 90 deg. N. and if Com-
mander Cheyne has his balloons ready soon,
the Pole ought to be reached in 1880. The
scheme met with a cold reception at the British
Association; but Commander Cheyne
believes in it, and is ready to make the at-
tempt when the necessary funds are provided.

THE DOCTOR'S MAN.—The late Dr R—
was one who could seldom resist a good story
even when it turned the laugh against him
self. On one occasion a man servant whom
he had recently engaged, astonished him by
appearing to wait at breakfast with a swollen
face and a pair of unmistakable black eyes.
"Why, John," said he, "you seem to have been
fought up!" "Yes master, I have," was the
reply. "And whom may your opponent have
been?" "Why, sir, Dr M.—'s man"—naming
a rival Esculapius. "And what did you fall
out about?" "Why, sir, he said as you wasn't
fit to clean his master's shoes." "And what
did you say?" "Well, sir, I said you was!"

HONEY mixed with pure pulverized
charcoal is said to be excellent to
cleanse the teeth and make them white.
Limestone water is very good to be
occasionally used by those who have
defective teeth or an offensive breath.

ARRIVED.—Messrs Corbitt & Son have re-
ceived intelligence per cable of the arrival of
both their vessels at London safely. The brig
Ellen C, on the 20th, and the bark, Geo E
Corbitt, on the 24th Dec. Both vessels were
loaded with apples and potatoes from this
Port.—Annapolis Journal.

FOR headache, wet with camphor a
piece of flannel (red), sprinkled with
black pepper and bind it on the head;
and we will assure you before it is on
long your headache will be gone, and
you will be ready to sing a song.

COMMON salt, mixed in cold water
(tolerably strong), and used as a gar-
gle night and morning, is found to
harden the throat and keep off bron-
chial attacks.

TO PREVENT BOILS.—A very simple
remedy is made known by Dr
Siiven, in a St Petersburg journal,
for preventing the development of
boils. He states that if the skin be
superficially scraped with a small
knife, so that a drop or two of blood
may be pressed through the epidermis
as soon as the peculiar stinging or
pricking sensation and slight indur-
ation announce the commencement of
the boil, it will not be further devel-
oped.

TO FRY FRESH FISH, so as not to
absorb the fat, or destroy the delicate
flavor of the fish, is quite a desidera-
tum. A lady who has attended Miss
Corson's practical Cooking Lectures,
contributes the following to the Ameri-
can Agriculturist—derived partly
from Miss C's advice, and partly from
her own experience: Small fish are to
be fried whole; large fish have the
deeper portions cut off with a very
sharp knife, and divided into strips
(fillets) of a convenient size for serv-
ing. When cleaned and ready for
cooking, wipe dry, and roll them in
powdered cracker or bread crumbs.
(Cracker, ready pulverized, is now
sold at most grocery stores, under the
name of 'cracker dust.'). Dip the fish
or pieces, in well-beaten egg, and
again roll them in the cracker dust or
crumbs, removing any lumps so as to
leave the surface smooth. Have the
fat hot, and drop in the pieces, watch-
ing them carefully until they cook to
a golden brown; then lift from the
fat and lay upon thick paper to ab-
sorb the fat. Fillets of fish with the
bones in, may be treated in the same
way. By this method the fish are
well flavored are much more digest-
ible for weak stomachs. Fish are no-
nishing, and not only supply good
food for the muscles, but also furnish
good brain material.

TREATMENT OF FROZEN PLANTS.—
In times of the severe cold, the more
tender plants in the window will
sometimes be chilled and frozen. Such
plants should not be put near the
stove, to be thawed out; but kept
where the temperature is a trifle above
the freezing point; that the thawing
may be gradual, and in the dark, that
deleterious chemical changes may not
take place. If severely touched with
the frost, it is best to remove the fro-
zen parts, that new stems may be for-
ced out from the buds below. Water
freely, and finally bring them to the
ordinary temperature for houseplants;
65 to 70 degrees.—Am Agriculturist.

CURES FOR DISEASES IN HORSES.

Wishing to make your valuable paper of as much importance as I possibly can for the welfare and prosperity of the farmers and stock raisers, I will give you several cures for diseases of horses, with the name of disease and cure.

BOTS.

This troublesome disease can be cured with mullein tea, or red precipitate: Take mullein and make two quarts of strong tea, give one quart, and in thirty minutes give the other quart, this kills the grub; take one teaspoonful of red precipitate, to which add flour of sufficient quantity to make the same into a stiff dough, using water or milk; make into a round ball, take hold of the tongue, pull as far out as you can, placing the ball far back on the tongue, then let go the tongue and they will be certain to swallow the dose; then move the animal around, not letting it lie down until the medicine has done its work.

CURE FOR COLIC.

Take one pint of whiskey, one-half pint of water, one quarter of a pound of fine rifle powder, to be shaken up well and drench with it, and in a few minutes the horse will be well.

CURE FOR SWEENEY AND BIG SHOULDER.

First take a small reed, and after cutting through the skin, blow up the part affected well; then take the small blade of a pocket knife and probe the shoulder or hip, whichever may be diseased, several times; then insert a piece of May apple root, or poplar root into the place where you cut through the skin; let it remain about thirty six hours; at the end of that time be certain to remove the root, then keep the shoulders well greased with an old bacon rind for several weeks, or as long as the shoulder continues to run, when you will have a cure.

CURE FOR FOUNDER FROM OVER FEEDING.

Take a common gourd that has never been cut, break it into pieces, take seed and all and boil them until you make a strong tea; after straining the tea add one teaspoon of sal soda, one tablespoonful of the spirits of turpentine. Shake well before using. Make about three pints of gourd tea, drench with one half, and in twenty minutes with the other half, and your horse or mule will be ready for use, and in twenty four hours you will not know that he was ever foundered.

BORAX WATER.—Borax water will instantly remove all soils and stains from the hands, and heal all scratches and chafes. To make it, put some crude borax into a large bottle and fill with water. When the borax is dissolved, add more to the water, until at last the water can absorb no more and a residuum remains at the bottom of the bottle. To the water in which the hands are to be washed after gardening, pour from this bottle enough to make it very soft. It is very cleansing and very healthy. By its use the hands will be kept in excellent condition—smooth, soft and white.

A MEAT EXPORTING COMPANY.—A company has been organized at Amherst, under the Joint Stock Co's Act for the purpose of exporting meat, dead and alive, and other agricultural products, to Great Britain. The Company has a capital of \$5,000, with power to increase. The whole of the stock was subscribed at the first meeting held by Messrs D Corbett, Arthur B Pipes, S Corbett, Howard Smith, Blair Bent, J A Dickey, G W Forrest, W Buckley, (Amherst) Charles Oulton (Snohogue) and Chas Dobson (Jolietre). Arrangements have been made for the purchase of cattle, etc. and a first shipment of 400 quarters of beef will be made early in January—*Amherst Gazette.*

HOW BUTTER IS SOMETIMES TAINTED.

Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables. Cows are not infrequently very fond of this litter, though it is impregnated with liquid manure from the horses, and if allowed, they eat it greedily; and the effect is that their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milch cows be allowed to consume other than the sweetest and purest food. Very nice butter makers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precautions have been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still the butter has a disagreeable taint, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse stable, where they consume all the litter which, on account of its being soaked with liquid manure, is cast out of the stable.—*Rural New Yorker.*

WOOD ASHES.

The value of ashes as a fertilizer, depends principally upon the Potash and Phosphoric Acid they contain. The percentage of these varies largely, in ashes from different woods, varying from 10 per cent to 24 per cent for the former, and 4 per cent to 12 per cent for the latter. This would not give far from four to five pounds of potash to a bushel of ordinary mixed unleached ashes, which, reckoned at 4 cents per pound—the present market value of potash in the commercial fertilizers—would give the value of a bushel as from 18, to 22 cents. With due allowance for the Phosphoric Acid and the Lime—the latter making up the largest part of the ashes—it may be seen that a bushel of unleached ashes, is worth from 25 to 30 cents at the present time. Ashes, to secure the best results, should be thoroughly mingled with the soil. In this way, the best physical, as well as chemical effects are obtained. It is self evident that crops requiring large amounts of Potash, will be the most benefited by the application of ashes, as the root crops, cabbage, tobacco, etc. Forty to fifty bushels per acre, is a good application.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH RATS.—We clean our premises of these detestable vermin by making a white wash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters of the cellar with a thick coat of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread we put crystals of the copperas and scattered the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect scampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a foot fall of either rats or mice has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given to the cellar, as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar; and sometimes even the soap-scraps are left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry, and you will soon starve them out.

A terrible famine prevails in the districts of Baskelah and Bayazid, in Armenia. The authorities are helpless to aid the people, and it is feared that a famine will become general on the Eastern frontier of Turkey.

HOW THE FARM WAS BOUGHT.

A young man was very anxious to secure a piece of property which was just then for sale on very advantageous terms. He went to confer with a friend of his, who was a banker, about the matter, and to inquire whether it would be prudent to borrow the requisite sum and pay it in regular instalments. He thought he should be able to manage all but the first instalment. He was advised to borrow from the bank a sum enough larger than he wished to raise to cover the first payment, lay it strictly aside and then go ahead. 'But,' said his friend, 'you must spend literally nothing. You must live off your place. You must make a box and drop in it all the money you receive.' The young man and his wife went bravely to work to follow his advice. If it was necessary to dine off a head of boiled cabbage and salt, they did so and never grumbled. Every payment was promptly met. The egg money, and the butter money, and the corn and wheat money—all went into the payment-box, and at the specified time the place was theirs. There was an invisible wealth about such hard earned possessions that common observers knew nothing of. On the day of the last payment the young man presented himself before his friend with a smiling face and with the money in his hand. There were no rags to be seen, but his clothing was well covered with darning from head to foot. 'You see I have followed your advice,' he said, casting a glance over himself, and my wife looks worse than I do. But I have earned the farm and now I know how to earn another.—*Cincinnati Times.*

VARIETY OF FOOD.—It is a well established fact, that a single kind of food is not enough for the best growth, health, and comfort of animals. Like ourselves, the stock which we keep, does not relish a change of diet—thrive better with a change of pasture so to speak—and gives faller returns for the trouble of providing the variety of foods. Coarse fodder should be mixed with that which is of a finer nature; and the highly nitrogenous, fed with substances weak in nitrogen. Some farmers will feed their sheep corn one morning, and barley or oats the next, and thus keep up a continual surprise, heightened by a lick of salt now and then. It is the same love of change, which makes the colt, cow, and even the oldest horse feel glad when turned into a new field.—*American Agriculturist, Jan 1.*

The winter is the time to buy tools. Every farmer should at this season of the year, determine what implements he will need for the next year, and make arrangements for procuring them. If a mowing machine is to be bought, let him take time by the forelock, and look into the merits of each kind of these machines, and buy intelligently; do not wait until the grass is ready to cut, and rush and buy the one nearest at hand. By sending to the various manufacturers, circulars with full directions, and illustrations, can be obtained, together with prices, etc. If a plough is needed, do all the work of selecting it, before the busy season is at hand, that it may not be 'on the way,' just when the best week for plowing is passing. In the peace of winter, prepare for summer war.

RECIPTS.

POTATO PIE.—Take mashed potatoes seasoned with salt, butter and milk, and line a baking dish. Lay upon it slices of cold meat of any kind; add salad pepper, catsup and butter, or a cold gravy; put in a layer of potatoes and another layer of meat in the same way till the dish is full; have a yeast of potatoes on top. Bake not thoroughly heated through.

CLEANING ICE.—The mica in stoves can be cleaned by taking equal parts of vinegar and water. Wash when a little awed. Wipe with a dry cloth. It will look nearly as good as when new.

ONION SAUC.—Boil five small white onions to tender, then chop fine. Boil a cupful of milk, add a piece of butter via pepper and salt to taste. Stir in the minced onion with a small spoonful of flour moistened with milk.

ICE.—Get in supply of ice as early as possible. A stock in the house is worth two in the pond. A supply has often been missed by waiting one day too long. When ice is 6 or 8 inches thick, it should be cut and stored without delay.

OATS WITH WHEAT.—The experiment has been tried in Iowa of sowing in the fall, upon one acre of land, two bushels of wheat mixed with one bushel of oats. The oats shot up rapidly, and were of course killed down by the frost. But they furnished a warm covering for the earth, and when the snow fell among the thick stalks and leaves they kept it from blowing away. This covering prevented the winter killing of wheat, and the rotting of leaves and stalks afforded smooth top dressing for the crop the following spring. The result was an abundant yield of wheat, while land precisely similar alongside of it, and treated in the same manner, with the exception of omitting the oats, was utterly worthless.

SHRINKAGE OF FARM PRODUCE.—Corn loses one-fifth by drying, and wheat one-fourteenth. From this the estimate is made that it is more profitable for farmers to sell unshelled corn in the fall at seventy-five cents than at \$1 a bushel in the following summer, and that wheat at \$1 25 in December is equal to \$1 50 in the succeeding June. In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost, together with the shrinkage there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than 35 per cent.

FATTENING CATTLE.—In fattening cattle, we have preferred to divide the grain into three parts, and give it with twice or three its bulk of cut hay or other fodder. This mixes the concentrated with the bulky, and insures it being raised and reconstituted. But too feeds of grain and hay, with one of hay alone, are thought by many to produce as good a result.

Young and growing cattle are the better for some exercise, and should have the opportunity, daily, of stretching their limbs in the open air, except during storms. But fattening cattle need very little exercise, and may be profitably kept in stall during the three or four months of the closing period of fattening. In fact, it is expensive exercise to allow a free daily run to fattening cattle. It will take a considerable percentage of muscular force. Considerable quiet must accompany the rapid deposit of fat.

A GIRL'S CHICKEN EXPERIENCE.

Yesterday a young lady of seventeen, who commenced poultry-raising two years ago, handed me an account of her business for last year. I know that she was a 'smart' girl, but I must confess that her success surprised me a little. From 50 hens she had sold \$37.70 worth of eggs, raised and sold 13 dozen of early chickens at an average price of \$3.50 per dozen; paid father for rent of fowl house and lot, \$10, but she carefully saved all the poultry manure and sold it to a market gardener for enough to pay the rent; food for old hens all chickens cost \$29.40, leaving \$45.8 profit from 30 hens. The hen's were half-blood Partridge Cochins mated with a Plymouth Rock cock. Part of the time the young lady was attending school, but she performed all the work, except hauling two loads of gravel.

What are you doing in the poultry business this year? I asked.

I am keeping 100 hens, and shall be able to show a profit of \$2 per head on every hen kept.

Good! Do you expect to keep on raising poultry?

Of course; why not? I want to do something to earn a little spending money. I thought of teaching this year, but father said if I would stay at home he would put up another fowl house for me, and I could keep on in the poultry business. I can earn more than I could teaching school, and it is lots easier than drudgery in the school-room. Why, I could only get \$3 per week and my board teaching district school; if I were lucky enough to get two terms a year, I might earn \$75 besides my board.

What about the board in the poultry business?

Why, you see if I were away father would have to hire a girl to help mother with the housework and sewing; now I can give mother all the help she wants, practice my music and take care of my chickens. I tell you I feel I am on the high road to independence.

Hurray! for the girl who has sense enough to stay at home and raise chickens, instead of rushing into the crowded ranks of poorly-paid teachers. And I would like to shake hands with the father who had the sense to build fowl houses and rent them to his daughter, and teach her the way to independence. I will stake the last old hen on my plantation that that girl will not spend any time reading foolish story papers, or working hideous blue dogs on yellow canvases, or hanging on the front gate talking non-sense to some brazen youth who 'clinks in a store.' She will not marry just to get away from home, but will wait until the 'right man comes along,' and then she will marry a farmer and be a helpmate indeed.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

WHAT FRUIT WILL DO.—The fruit that ruined Adam saves men, as may be seen as follows:—Reed is made in the proceedings of the Lucas county, Ohio, Horticultural Society, of the care of a confirmed case of dyspepsia by restricting the diet to a small quantity of bread and butter, accompanied by berries—rasp, and black—and peaches in their respective seasons. A friend informs us that a black-eyed lady, a relative of his, invariably had a spring visitation of bilious fever whenever the winter apple supply ran short in consequence of limited yield. After his coincidence was observed, apple in abundance were invariably procured (and, even at high prices they prove less costly than the doctor's slices), and since then, several years over, there has been no more trying periodical sickness in that family.—*Minnesota Farmer.*

PALACE OF MUSIC!

143 BARRINGTON STREET
Is the place to get the best Pianos & Organs in existence at the Lowest Prices.

Also the latest music in sheet and book form
INSTRUCTION BOOKS
of all kinds and everything in the musical line
Old Pianos taken in exchange in part payment for new. Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired in the most thorough manner.
J. & F. W. HARRIS.
Sept. 17th 1879



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism.

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pot and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

SMALL

Engine Castings, \$5.50.

Suitable to drive small Lathes, Fret Saw, etc. etc. Comprising Cylinder and Covers Steam Chest, Piston & Rod, Brass Valve and Glands, Forged Iron Crank and Shaft Bearings, Bed Plate and Four Pillars, Guide and Blocks Eccentric, Brass Eccentric S rap, Connecting Rod, Brasses and Heavy Fly Wheel.
Carefully packed in Box and sent to any part of Dominion.

W. DAVIES, 73 Duke St. Halifax, N. S. Dec 10, 1879.

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE FARRELL, late of Horton, in the County of Kings County, Farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to REBECCA FARRELL, Sole Administratrix.
Horton, Sept 1st, 79. Sept 3, 1879

Lame and Sick Horses

CURED FREE OF COST.



Giles Liniment IODINE AMMONIA.

Spavins, Splints and Ringbones cured without bleeding. Send for pamphlet containing full information, to Dr. Wm. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Use only for horses the Liniment in yellow wrappers, sold by all druggists, and in quarts at \$2.50 in which there is a great saving. Trial bottles 25cts. Agent at Kentville, R. S. Masters. Nov 26 1879

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Marine Insurance

EFFECTED IN PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY

OR WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Of Toronto.

These are First Class Companies.

Insurance at Lowest Rates.

Vessels on Stocks assured against Fire by the month.

W. E. ROSCOE, Barrister, &c. Kentville, August 27.

WINTER Dry Goods

BECKWITH & DODGE'S

They unhesitatingly pronounce and offer to their patrons throughout the County, the

Largest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Stock of

CLOTHING

ever offered for FALL TRADE, consisting of

Men's Overcoats, Youth's Overcoats, Boy's Overcoats, Men's Reefers, Youth's Reefers, Boy's Reefers, Men's Heavy Ulsters, Youth's Heavy Ulsters, Boy's Heavy Ulsters.

The best Fit, the lowest CASH Prices, and the best qualities guaranteed in the above New Stock of Overcoats, Reefers and Ulsters. at BECKWITH & DODGE'S.

Mens Winter Underwear

75 Cents A SUIT.

MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS from \$1.25 to \$3.25. MEN'S and YOUTH'S LINED KID MITTS and GLOVES 75c and upwards.

Horse Rugs & Sleigh Robes

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