

Farmer's Department.

Every one who keeps a horse, either for profit or pleasure, in addition to keeping him well, should study how to keep him with an outlay of the least money. The farmer who has plenty of food for his horses should be no exception. All that the farmer grows or should grow, can be converted into money; there should be no waste because of plenty. If your present stock will not consume all your stock feed economically, buy more stock to make a profit on the balance. A farmer who understands his business will always know how to do this; but never waste, although your farm and granaries may be full to overflowing.

Grass, either green or cured, is the natural food for the horse, and is essential to his good health. Green is the natural state, therefore the best; but we cannot have it green all the year around in this climate, therefore we should do the next best thing with it—cook it. Experience has proven that hay when steamed has all its natural juices and virtues revived, and is equal to grass, and is nearly or quite as palatable to stock—that even moulty hay, when steamed, is just as palatable to stock as that which has been well cured and preserved. For both convenience and economy hay should be cut before being steamed. Hay and straw cutters have been so improved of late years, that there is no excuse for any one who keeps a horse not to have one.

Straw has become too valuable to be used for bedding stock. Look at its price in the market reports—it is almost equal to the best of hay. Then why waste it when you can make so much more out of it by steaming and feeding it? It is not thus lost to the manure heap—it may be in bulk, but not in its fertilizing qualities. Stable floors will have to be so constructed as to do without bedding. Farming is being reduced to a science, and those who will shut their eyes to the light of improvement and plod on in the old wasteful ways of their fathers in feeding stock, will not be able to compete with their more enlightened neighbors who keep up with the times.

There is a great waste of food in feeding whole grain to horses, or any other stock. It should not only be ground but steamed. It should be mixed with cut hay or straw and steamed together. This is not theory alone; it is based on an experience carefully tested and found that there is a gain of at least fifty per cent.

Now if two tons of hay or straw cut and steamed are equal to three tons not thus treated, and two bushels of corn ground and steamed are equal to three bushels unground and raw, then every third ton and every third bushel is saved by this process, which will enable the farmer to keep one-third more stock. Here is where the extra profit comes in.—Am. Stock Journal.

Grain for Horses.

Horses at different seasons of the year require different grain food. Corn is good for winter use but too heating for summer feeding. The staple grain for horses among farmers and liverymen is oats, but those that have used barley and rye ground together, prefer it to corn or wheat, for the reason that it is less liable to founder, and contains nearly as much nutriment as either.

An experienced horseman says: "I have raised a great many colts, and have made breeding a serious study, and in all my experience I have found nothing equal to barley meal to make a mare give milk. I have found it no disadvantage to a mare's getting with foal, and not any while she was so. Oats are a better food for colts from weaning time until they go to work. Rye is a dangerous grain to feed alone; it is more liable to founder than other grain; but to mix with shorts, or grind with oats, and feed with cut hay or straw, it makes an excellent feed. Instead of its being a preventive to pregnancy in mares, it is an advantage. I own and keep for service one of the finest and most promising young trotting young stallions in the State; and if any one has a mare they wish to put at a certain time, I always recommend feeding the mare boiled rye, blood warm, to get her in season, and it never fails to do its work in from three to five days, and I never knew a mare to refuse the horse after such treatment. Three quarts three times a day, is good feeding."

"This discovery may be of great value to breeders, and save an enormous sight of trouble.—Ohio Farmer.

KEEPING CORN.—A great deal of corn is woefully wasted after all the trouble and expense of plowing, planting and harvesting. This waste is absolutely wicked, and with trifling extra care may be easily remedied. In the first place, in husking, a vigilant look-out ought to be kept that no urripe, unsound ear or half-made "nubbin" goes in with the pile that is to go into the crib. The pig pen is the better place for all such material. One unsound ear may, and often does, damage a bushel of sound corn.

Next, wherever you are going to put corn to keep, put out a gas trap about the premises liberally at first. It is an utter abomination to rats and mice. They will not board in the corn crib flavored pretty strongly with gas tar. Half a dollar's worth of tar will save ten dollars worth of corn.

Very many people seem to suppose that corn may be kept in any sort of a crib, as open as Jack Straw's house, neither wind nor water-tight, so that it is housed under a tolerable roof. So it can—but never long in a marketable condition. While corn cribs ought always to afford free ventilation, they should be so constructed as to shut out all storms, either rain or snow. But how to do this is another matter.

"Hold, my dear! I give you leave to wish that this pudding may drop off." "At that instant the pudding dropped off, and the wife, who did not want to wish for her husband: "The fairy has been laughing at us; she was in the right. Possibly we should have been more unhappy with riches than we are at present. Believe me, my dear, let us wish for nothing, and take things as it shall please heaven to send them. In the meantime, let us sup upon our pudding since that's all that remains to us of our wishes." The husband thought of his wife judged rightly, so they supped merrily; nor did they ever again give themselves further trouble about the things they had designed to wish for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To eighteen months is the best age for pork that is too fat is not so wholesome nor so palatable as that which is only in fair condition. When apples are opened to take any out, close up the barrel again. The access of the air will be sure to hasten decay. Towards the end of the year it will pay well to take a look into the accounts and see how the operations on the farm foot up and to make up a schedule of everything. Keep square as possible with the world.—Mass.

TO BAKE HAMS.—The usual mode of preparing hams for the table is by boiling them. They are far richer, if baked as follows: Soak the ham in clean water for an hour, then wipe it dry, and spread it all over with thin batter, lay it in a deep dish, with sticks under it to keep it from the grease; fully done, remove the skin and the batter which has crusted on the flesh side, and set it away to cool, in the open air.

RHEUMATISM.—The Chelsea Pensioner's Recipe.—Honey two pounds, clarified by a slow fire down to one pound; flour of sulphur, two ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; Jamaica ginger, powdered, half an ounce; one nutmeg grained; gum gallicum, powdered, 1 drachm. Mix all these ingredients well. Dose—two tablespoonful twice a day in a tumbler of hot water.

LEMON PIE (easily made).—Two lemons; squeeze out the juice, and chop the lemon rind (take out the seeds); three eggs, two-thirds of a cup of flour; beat the egg well with half a cup of water and the flour; then stir lemons, juice and all together; this will fill three pies.

For The Young Folks.

There was once an honest man, not very rich, but his wife was very pretty and he was very fond of her. They were sitting by the fire, one winter's evening, talking of the happiness of their neighbors, who were rich and had themselves; and the wife happened to say: "If it were in my power to have what I wish, I would soon be happier than all of them."

"So should I, too," added her husband. "But what do you wish for?" "I wish for a fairy," said the wife. "I am sure if we had fairies now, one of them would grant me what I want to ask."

At that instant they saw a very beautiful lady in their room, who addressed herself to them and said: "I am a fairy, and I promise to grant to you the three first things that you shall wish for. But take care; when you have had your three wishes, I will not grant you another."

The fairy, smiling, disappeared, leaving the man and his wife bewildered and greatly perplexed. Each looked at the other; at last the wife was first to speak. "I have just had a very unusual occurrence by no means unusual, although generally she was the last as well as the first."

"For my own part," said she, "if it is left to my choice, I know very well what I shall wish for. I am easily contented. I am not wishing yet; but if I had my desire, I know of nothing that can be so pleasant as to be handsome, rich, and a person of good quality."

"Silly woman?" replied her husband "supposing you were all these, might you not also be sick and fretful at the same time, as well as die young? It will be wisest to wish for health, cheerfulness and long life."

"What is the good of long life with poverty?" said the wife. "I have not had almost enough of it already? Your wishes would only prolong my misery. The fairy need not have been so sparing; she might as well have given us a dozen wishes, for I am sure there are at least a dozen things that I can think of that I want."

"You are right, my dear," said the husband; "and as we have so many things to choose from, let us take our time to make up our minds; let us think over, through the night, what are the three things we should best like, and then wish."

"To be sure," said the wife, "I'll think all night about them. Meanwhile let us stir the fire together, for it is very cold."

At the same time the wife took up the tongs, and without thinking on it said: "Here's a nice fire! I wish we had a yard of black pudding for our supper; we could dress it so easily."

She had hardly uttered these words when down came tumbling through the chimney a yard of black pudding. "Plague on your greediness with your black pudding!" said the husband. "Here's a fine wish indeed! Now we have only two left. For my part, I am so vexed that I wish the black pudding fast to the tip of your nose."

The man soon perceived that it was sillier than his wife, for, at this second wish, up starts the black pudding, and sticks so fast to the poor woman's nose, that there was no means to take it off.

"Wretch that I am!" cried she, "you are a wicked man for wishing the pudding fast to my nose!" "My dear," answered the husband, "I would did not think of it. But what shall we do? I am about wishing for vast riches, and propose to make a golden case to hide the pudding."

"Not at all," answered the wife; "for I should kill myself were I to live with this pudding dangling at my nose. Be persuaded, we have still a wish to make leave it to me or I shall instantly throw myself out of the window."

With this, she ran and opened the window, but the husband, who loved his wife, called out: "Hold, my dear! I give you leave to wish that this pudding may drop off."

"At that instant the pudding dropped off, and the wife, who did not want to wish for her husband: "The fairy has been laughing at us; she was in the right. Possibly we should have been more unhappy with riches than we are at present. Believe me, my dear, let us wish for nothing, and take things as it shall please heaven to send them. In the meantime, let us sup upon our pudding since that's all that remains to us of our wishes."

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Next, wherever you are going to put corn to keep, put out a gas trap about the premises liberally at first. It is an utter abomination to rats and mice. They will not board in the corn crib flavored pretty strongly with gas tar. Half a dollar's worth of tar will save ten dollars worth of corn.

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DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE. FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which is determined to sell on moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises LADIES' DRESS GOODS of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles: Oil Cloths, Cakes, Cassimeres, Shawls, Flannels, Silks, White Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Shirts, Muslins, Hollowware, Crockery, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hoop Nets, Umbrellas, Looking-Glasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Tea, Rice, Apples, Ginger, Cinnamon, AND NOTIONS GEN. RALLY. In short, everything neatly kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE. THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILKESBORO, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA. WEEKLY SCHEDULES. On and after Monday, Nov. 23rd 1887, the following trains will run as follows: Going South. Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 a.m. Arriving Harrisburg at 12:00 p.m. Leaving Harrisburg at 1:00 p.m. Arriving Philadelphia at 5:00 p.m. Going North. Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 a.m. Arriving Harrisburg at 12:00 p.m. Leaving Harrisburg at 1:00 p.m. Arriving Philadelphia at 5:00 p.m.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER'S STORE, IN LIGHT STREET. FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select assortment of MERCHANDISE purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street. THE attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company. Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company, or to E. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. JOEL E. BRADLEY, Bloomsburg Pa., Special Agent for Montour & Columbia Counties, Feb. 10, 1887.

UNFALLING EYE PRESERVERS. MESSRS. LAZARUS & MORRIS, OPTICIANS & OCUListS. Have, with a view to meet the increased demand for their CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES, Appointed Miss A. D. WEBB, STATIONER, BLOOMSBURG, PA., As their sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needed instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agents to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times, SPECIALLY UNQUALIFIED BY ANY FOR THEIR STRENGTHENING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES. Too much cannot be said as to the SUPER-QUALITY over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no shimmering, watering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and PRODUCING A CLEAR AND DISTINCT VISION, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only Spectacles that PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT! And are the CHEAPEST of the BEST, always lasting MANY YEARS without change being necessary.

CAUTION. Miss A. D. WEBB, STATIONER, BLOOMSBURG, PA., Is the ONLY Agent appointed in this place. WE EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS. Feb. 10, 1887.

WE HAVEN'T TRAVELING AGENTS. Farmers and Dealers who send their orders direct to us, can avail themselves of the LOWEST PRICES. And save the Commission. Early orders will be advantageous to buyers. ALLEN & NEEDLES, MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AND THE AMMONIATED FERTILIZER PERUVIAN GUANO. We sell only No. 1—received direct from the Government. A splendid Manure packed in barrels. We also offer for sale PURE LIME PLASTER, HYDRAULIC CEMENT and a full assortment of Oils and Candles. A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS. ESTABLISHED IN 1848. Feb. 10, 1887. THE BLOOMSBURG IRON CO., BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT, Manufacturers and Jobbers of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. No. 28 Market, and 26 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

1,000 MEN WANTED. \$50 per week profit on \$5 Capital. Something entirely new. Send for circular and terms. No gift enterprise. No humbug. Address M. J. Yarnell, 26 Commerce Street, N. Y.

RESTAURANT. A LITTLE MORE ROOM. His establishment is extensive, and is fitted up to suit the times, and is in the best style of the world. It is conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [MAY 17, 1887.] G. W. BLABON & CO., Manufacturers of OIL CLOTH AND WINDOW BLINDS, Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

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RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after May 13th 1887, Trains will run as follows: NORTHWARD. 6:30 A. M. Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Albany via Erie, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York. 8:30 P. M. Daily (except Sunday) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York. SOUTHWARD. 2:30 A. M. Daily (except Monday) for Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. 8:30 P. M. Daily (except Sunday) for Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD. On and after Nov. 10th, 1887, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Going South. Leaving Bloomsburg at 8:00 a.m. Arriving Philadelphia at 12:00 p.m. Leaving Philadelphia at 1:00 p.m. Arriving Bloomsburg at 5:00 p.m. Going North. Leaving Bloomsburg at 8:00 a.m. Arriving Philadelphia at 12:00 p.m. Leaving Philadelphia at 1:00 p.m. Arriving Bloomsburg at 5:00 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE. THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILKESBORO, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA. WEEKLY SCHEDULES. On and after Monday, Nov. 23rd 1887, the following trains will run as follows: Going South. Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 a.m. Arriving Harrisburg at 12:00 p.m. Leaving Harrisburg at 1:00 p.m. Arriving Philadelphia at 5:00 p.m. Going North. Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 a.m. Arriving Harrisburg at 12:00 p.m. Leaving Harrisburg at 1:00 p.m. Arriving Philadelphia at 5:00 p.m.

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GROCCERY, &c., CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE, in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stolner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES, FRENCH CAND