

Agricultural.

WINTERING STOCK HOES.

First provide shelter on ground high enough to afford good drainage, this is important to the animal's health. It should be kept dry and clean. Store hogs, especially shoats, really ought to have warm apartments during cold weather. Their thin coat of hair affords them but little protection, hence the importance of warm pig sties, well fitted with dry straw, and so light that cold winds will not blow directly on them. It is far more economical to keep the animals warm in a snug apartment than to try to keep them warm by extra feed, and this will promote faster growth, if they are kept comfortably warm by a good building.

Their food should be cooked, but not given warmer than it is. The stock hog will be better of some vegetable food through the winter; this may be prepared by cutting hay about an inch in length and steaming or boiling it with corn meal or wheat bran. This steaming process restores the juices of the plant and makes it almost as palatable as grass and will be eaten readily in connection with the corn meal. To feed corn whole is to feed the animal a great waste.

We are aware that many intelligent farmers who know this, will continue to feed corn either whole grain shelled, or on the cob, from habit or habit. There is always a great struggle in breaking up old habits and adopting new, even when the judgment is convinced in favor of the new. As a continual rubbing will wear out old marks, so will continual admonition with a better prospect in view wear out old habits; therefore we continue to urge the improved method with greater pertinacity.

Clover chaff, either steamed or boiled with some corn meal or bran is excellent for stock hogs during the winter. A little linseed cake mixed with either of the above preparations, two or three times a week, will keep the skin clean and improve the animal's health. In winter hogs are very often troubled with mange if not well cared for.

As there may be some of our readers who have swine with this disease, do not let it be a gratification and advantage to them to know by what means they could clean the skins of their porkers of this troublesome disease. In my experience, I have found young growing pigs more subject to it than larger ones, and they are more subject to it in cold weather than in warm. I believe it is brought on them by improper food. I think, I may say I know, that corn and cold soap, fed to them, is a fruitful cause of mange.

The remedy that I have adopted is to feed with oats, sometimes dry, at other times scald them—say pour boiling water on the oats three or four hours before I give it to them. I also have corn and oats ground together, and pour boiling water on the meal just before I feed them. By this means I furnish them with warm soap. Pigs that are fed with this will soon get clear of the disease, but they must be fed with this kind of food until they get rid of it, which they will do in a reasonable time. A young, mangy pig, fed with this kind of food, will soon begin to thrive, and get well.

Hogs as a general thing will grow, live, and fatten well confined in, not too close pens, all their days. If the sty is kept clean and well ventilated, with occasional thorough cleaning with the charcoal, ash, or lime, rotten wood, sods or fresh earth. Such things seem to need and relish very much, it helps to keep their stomachs in tone.—*American Stock Journal.*

TREATMENT OF HOUSE PLANTS.—In an article on house plants, in October 1884, we mentioned that the plants should be gradually accustomed to their change, and this fact is to be borne in mind. Whenever the temperature will allow it, open the window for awhile during the warm part of the day. A window is often overdone than neglected. But a few plants, such as Callus and semi-aquatics, will thrive if the soil is kept soaked. The roots need air as well as moisture. The practical eye can tell by the looks of the soil, or the pot, if the plant needs water. Better let the soil become dry occasionally, and then give it a good drenching, than to apply frequent dribblings. Dryness of the atmosphere is one of the great troubles of indoor flower-growing, and this must be overcome as much as possible by evaporating water on the stove or furnace. Where the room is heated by an open fire, there is less difficulty. Another plan is to have a shallow box of the size of the window sill, or the table upon which the plants stand; this should have sides about three inches high, with some two inches in depth of clean sand in it. The pots are placed on the sand, which is to be kept damp. Dust, too, housekeeper's great enemy, is another thing the plant-grower has to contend with. To be healthy, the plant must have clean foliage. Some very hard persons throw a sheet or other light cloth over the plants, while the room is being swept. This must, of course, be prevented from resting upon the plants, by some contrivance. A stout rod made to fit in each corner of the plant-table, would answer. Give the plants a showering as often as necessary to keep them clean. Set them in a sink, or hot-tub, and shower the foliage with water from a pot with a fine rose. If a plant gets very dirty, as sometimes will happen, sprinkle it with water on the leaves, and then go over it and rub each leaf gently between the thumb and finger, to loosen the dirt; after this give a plentiful showering. This can only be done with smooth leaved plants.—The outside of the pots should be kept clean by the occasional use of a scrubbing-brush and water.—*American Agriculturalist.*

CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.—In rainy weather, if you have your corn husked out, it is a good plan to see to your plows, harrows, etc., and repair them if repairs are needed, and not let them go until wanted, as much valuable time is thus wasted. Every farmer should have a small work shop, where he can make a harness to a plow, or head a rake, or shoe his own sled, or do a thousand such things which nine out of ten farmers can do themselves as well as to employ a mechanic, who perhaps lives two or three miles away. And you can teach your sons, so that they can use a saw or plane for many purposes just as well as a carpenter.

Clark Boynton, of Morrilton, Vt., raised ninety-five bushels of good wheat from three acres the past season, and Mr. Oscar Cook, of the same town, raised twenty-eight bushels from one acre.

Dry Goods.

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHEAP STORE!

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE.

LEIDICH & MILLER.

FANCY SILKS.

DRY GOODS STORE.

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Dry Goods.

READ! READ! CONSIDER!!!

W. C. SAWYER & CO'S.,

CHEAP STORE!

DRESS GOODS.

FURTURE, LAINP, STRIPED AND REP.

FANCY SILKS.

DRY GOODS STORE.

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DRESS GOODS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

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Railroad Lines.

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Boots and Shoes.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

DR. TAYLOR'S OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

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Hardware, Paints, &c.

MILLER & BOWERS.

HARDWARE.

IRON.

Blacksmith's Tools.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

FIXTURES.

COACH AND WAGON.

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IRON.

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COACH AND WAGON.

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