The gemorrat.

## Che iloumg folls.

## The Meadow-mouse.

The most common of all our field-mice
 the prairies, the litte creaturesisinhabit the
 theen oat, they move to higher and, dryer
ground, und look for some hillock, or vid ant-hill under which to dig their hoine In digging tiey gratach rapaly with tive
fore-feet feve times, and then throw back the eath to s great distance with the
hind.fet, frequently looseniing the dirt with their teeth, ahd puthing it aside

 the loose earth to the entrance, These
winter bictows are only five or six inches Wilntor bie surface, and sometumes are
beloply hollowed ont inder a rreat stune,
simp but ane remarkzble for the a nueneatos and of which they are composed. Tn one o
 house is placed their winter bed, formed
of fine dry frasees. Its shiape and size emall carity in the centra, entered through a hole in the side, and they creep in as do Artic travelers into their fur in
bage.
and


Here five or six young mice are born, and stay until the coming of warm
peather, by which time they are gromn, and go out to take care of themselves.
Sometimes one of tiem, ioftead of ometimes one of them, ingtead of huuting up a wife and getting a home of his
own, will wander of by himself and lite be growe older
In the deepest part of the burrow is placed their store of provisions. Un
cover one of these litale granaties in No. ember, before the owners hare used mach oo it, and you might find five or
six quarts of seeds, roots, and amall nuts,
Out on the praire this slore mould con Ont on the praire this store would con-
ists chiefly of the ronad tuberg-like yery small potatoes-of the spike-flower and grasseg, bulbs of some other weeds 80 forth. If a wheat or rye patch'was
near, there would be quantities of grana and if you should open a nest under a corer a hundred or so so chestnuts, beech nuts, and acorns, nicely shelled. Al
these stores are carried to the barrows often from long distances, in their bagg cheeks, which are a moases pocket, an they work with immense industry, know
ing jast when to gather this and tha
kind of food for the winter A frien of mine, who hall a farm near the Had he was, had a nice field of rye, which to harvest until it should be quite ready Bnt the very night before he went to cut it, the mice stole a large portion of the the neighboring it off to their nests in these nestsfrine got back from two of them perfectly good bushel of rye, which wa perfectly good. Sometimes they build
nésts in therruset corn-shocks left standin the sere October fields, and store th
there heaps of food, although there may be no yecessity, so firmly fixed in thei minds is the idea of preparing for th their stores are noie too great' deal, and the long, dreary months, when th ground is frozen hard, and the mendon are awept by the wintry winds, or pack
ed under a blanket of

## A Stoeking Eioviva

All through the last whater and spring here stems to haye been a great str
among the stockiogs. They have come out in all sorts of colors and almost all orts of patterns. Here many a time this past apring, the dead mead 10 ws bave look on of the children skipping around with the little boys made me think of scarlet ut in great variety.
not know, but the other day the Lit: the Schoolma'ma began to talk to the children abont stockings, telling them
that in the old, old time the people wore that in the old, old time the people wore
them made of cloth. Up to the days of Heury VIIL, she baid, thes were made
out of orainary cloth. The king's own out of ordinary cloth., The king's own
were formed of yard. wide taffeta, and it were formed or yard wide taffeta, and it pair of silk hose from Spain. Then Which perhaps, you may like to hear. In act, the children were so delighted with
that they begged the dear Littie Schoolma'ma to send it to St. Nicholas ; and if ste has done so, I will thank the editors to put itin right here. VII, s son, Edward Th, received as a grea, silk stockings' For some yesra longer,
silk atockings continued to be a great manty, In the second year of Quee
Elizabelt, thes Brovin his Ohronicle
her silk-Toman, Mitrer Montague, pre

Sented her migety with paid of bhack



 I made them very gerefefly of purpose


 togkinges" from that time to her death the



## fatum aim flouscluta.

Pouliry Food.
Nothing is more important to the rect system of feeding. The purposes served by food are of several distinct
Kinds-the mantenauce of animal heat che growth of bone and muscle and the
supply of fat. For heat and respiration he food needs starch, sugar-gum and
 value, followed by corv,' buckwheat; bar
ley, wheat brand and potatoes. For sup ply, wheat brand and potatoes. For sup
prowth ol the body and in the production of eggs, flest-forming boos are required, such as peas and While oats, wheat and beans have abou the same relative value. To fatten poultry rapidly such food must be selected as con
ains most fatty or oily matter. In this cains most fatty or oily matter. In thi
respect corn stands at the head, next oata middlings, cow's milk, wheat and peas Rice, potatoes and vegetables have littl or no fat. Animal food is frequently given,-bat when roaming about at larg
fowls get a :ufficient supply in the insect and worms they so naturally devour. Poultry need a constant supply of vege table food when confined in coops, such as potatoes, turnips or cabbages and whe
cooked and mixed with meal the effect cooked and mixed wing meal the exfect.
still better, Nothing so so desirable as coustant supply of pure fresh water. As ordinarily kept on the farm fowls are neglected and left to obtain their own
livelihood, while the farmer claims ther is no profit in henis, yet this same farmer would nardly adopt the same shiftles course with his sheep or pigs or cattle
He knows full well in the Jatter instance He knows full well in the fatter instance
that plenty of proper food is requaite to the profitable prodpction of mutton, por and beef, and why should not the same
rale boid true regardicg poultry? It is claimed by proilucers of the largest experience that no branch of production
pays better for the capital, time and ex pense novested than the raising of moderate quantity of eggs and poultry.
The more care and attention ib provided The more care and attention is provided
the sarer will be the return. - Improveü breeds and increased attention devoted to this department point to a large fature production, and greater knowledge
proper methods of care and feeding.

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        Fan on the Farm.
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The following is from Moores Rural
eew York: "We often hear the remirk What a doill life farniug must be ? or Who would Tive in the country, where here are no opportunities for fun '; Well, then-if yqu want to know what genuine un is, just piten in and help break a catch a steer and tie him up by the head catch the other one and put a rope round bis horñ. Then Your dad gets the yoke, you getween you fastened on their necks. Then the old man tells you to untie the rope gently whife he and the hired man holds
the critters. Just as you slin the knot away go the steers with a bawl and bel. ow-or rather a pair of bellows-and
there arises before your vision a confused mixtaie of horns, heels, tails, ropes, dad, hired man and curses on yonr atupidity,
that reminds you of the picture of a rol canic eraption in the old geographies
And that's only the beginning of the fun And that's only the beginning of the fun the rother, and run races down the lane -the sieers neck ond neck, and the old man perforging the curse on the serpent Then there is the time in haying, whe
dad undertakes to show you how to mo oyer a bumble'bee's nest.' He 'ain't' 'rraid
 'em, anid then shish t get out o' th den stop and be departa for the hous and hartshorn on a dead run, at the bus. iness end of a dozen yellow.legged bum.
hle-bees. Oh no there isn't no fun on farm.

Lemon Cream Pies
Grate amay the outer yellow coating of peth; chip the rest very give into two teacupfuls of boiling water, which mus
be boiliug on the fire ; stir two table be boiliug on the fire, stir two table
epoonfule of corn starch, disolved in cold water first, and boil it, adding two tea caps of white sugar and a small pinch of
salt. When cold add the beaten yolks of four eggs, then add the chopped lemo all well together. Make a rich paste; and put on the whites, beaten to a stiif frou Thith mill make fro good oizized piet

1 make

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