

# Merritt's Farm

**REDUCTION IN STOCK!**  
Having over-bought in the following goods, we are determined to close them out at **COST PRICES.**

**DRESS TWEEDS,** commencing at 3½ cts. per yd.

**DRESS GOODS,** 175 PIECES, Commencing at 8 cents per yard.

**GREY COTTONS,** 10,000 YARDS, Commencing at 5 cents per yard.

**WHITE COTTONS,** 2,000 YARDS, Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

**PRINTED COTTONS,** 300 PIECES, Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

**Black Lustres,** 300 pieces, commencing at 14 cents per yard.

**Wool Shawls, 200,** Commencing at 75 cts each.

**COTTON FLANNELS,** 200 pieces, commencing at 7 cents per yard.

**A LOT OF WOOL GOOD,** At quarter prices to clear.

**DEVER BROS.** November 6.

**NEW GOODS AT LOGAN'S**

NOV. 20, 1879.

DRESS GOODS in great variety, COLORED CASHMERS, FRENCH MERINOS, DRESS SUITINGS, BLACK GOODS, in Cashmires, Merinos, Corals and Alpaca, WOOL SHAWLS, LADIES' FURS, CAPS, MUFFS, BOAS, TRIMMINGS, Swansdown and Fur, GLOVES AND HOSIERY of every description, BLACK SILK FRINGES, POMPADORE RIBBONS, BERLIN WOOLS, FINGERING, Peacock and Scotch KID GLOVES, Two and Three Button, in Street and Evening Shades, in Stock.

**FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS,** SWANS-DOWN, TICKINGS, and all kinds of reasonable Dry Goods

**Two Bales Parks' Cotton Warps,** No other make kept in stock.

**Poetry.**  
*Granmother's Gift.*  
The ship will sail at the turn of the tide  
And grandmother looks with a tender pride,  
With a tender pride and a sorrowful joy,  
On the brown face of her sailor boy.  
There sparkles a tear in his own blue eye,  
As he whispers, "dear granny, goodbye,  
And bears her blessing him while he stands,  
Taking the gift from those trembling hands:  
A small, plain Bible, with just his name  
Written inside by the careful dame.  
Grandmother's poor, but her heart well knows  
How great a treasure she thus bestows;  
For the light that illumines the holy page  
Has guided her feet from youth to age.  
Henceforth, my lad, may it ever be  
Your beacon too, on the stormy sea,  
Grandmother's poor, yet she gives him here  
A wonderful compass whereby to steer  
Through joy and sorrow, labor and sport,  
Straight and sure for the heavenly port.  
Poor—but she offers a priceless chart,  
From rock and rapid to warn his heart,  
That bounding heart is a vessel which braves  
The waves of the world, and the winds of the seas;  
Breasting the dark and uncertain sea,  
That would bear her away from the haven  
She'd win.  
Gaily my lad, if the current grows swift,  
Look to your anchor; 'tis grandmother's gift.  
Dear old grandmother! I happily will she  
No more on earth the young voyager see,  
One bark has she left in the harbor bar,  
And one must weather the gale afar.  
Yet shall I meet when my sails are furled,  
If she make for land in a better world,  
Where the sailor boy's rightful home,  
Whosoever his footsteps roam;  
And, that he may not be cast adrift,  
His passport is hidden in grandmother's gift.  
—The Sunday at Home for October.

**Agriculture.**  
*Chat-Chat on Farm Topics.*  
How quickly the seasons follow each other; and how rapid seems the flight of time. It appears but a very short time since we welcomed the Spring with its bursting buds and wild flowers, rich in promises and bright anticipations—the seed time of the husbandman. How quickly it passed. The summer came, laden with early fruits and fragrant flowers. The husbandman was made glad as he beheld from time to time his crops steadily advancing to maturity. An autumn came, bringing with it the bright golden harvest of the gathering time, when songs of thanksgiving were heard for the abundant blessings bestowed on the labors of the husbandman by an overruling Providence. And now Winter here with its frost and snow, bringing additional cares for the farmer.  
To some these cares will be a grievous burden. Preparations for winter with them have been put off from time to time. The barn still remains open, with boards off in many places and the door off its hinges, and altogether has a cheerless look. The house is in little better condition, and shows the shiftness of its occupants. The cold chills insist on taking possession of us as we look at the wood-pile, so little of warmth does it suggest. Well, we don't wonder that some people complain and think their lot in life a hard one. Probably we would think so too were we in their position. But while the cares of this class must necessarily be a burden to them, simply because they have not made the necessary preparation, to very much the larger portion of our population these additional cares of the winter months will fall but lightly, and will prove to them rather a source of pleasure than otherwise. With comfortable and well-filled barns and granaries, the daily care of their stock will cause them no anxiety. The dwellings have been made comfortable and tidy, the winter fuel of nice, dry wood is nicely housed, and everything betokens comfort and thrift. We are assured that in many of these comfortable homes the weekly visits of the MARITIME FARMER will find a hearty welcome from both old and young. We are anxious that the circle of our visits shall be rapidly increased. This can readily be effected by our friends speaking a good word for the FARMER while visiting or calling upon their neighbors. We trust they will take sufficient interest in our efforts to do so.  
Great attention should now be given to all kinds of stock. Now that butter is in good demand, milk cows should be extra well fed, so as to secure the best results in the dairy; aside from the profits of extra feed in the increase of the dairy products, the manure will give good interest on the additional cost, and the animals will steadily increase in flesh and strength. Cows, to be profitable during the summer months, should receive good care and be liberally fed during the winter. Sheep should also have better care in early winter than they often receive. From the present outlook wool will probably be in greater demand next Spring than for some years past. In order to secure a heavy fleece, sheep must be well fed and good shelter provided for them. Those who let their sheep run out in the storms, and but half feed them, will be disappointed if they expect to secure heavy fleeces. If you want fat sheep, heavy

**Poultry—Feed Twice a Day.**  
The best rule, both as to quantity and time, is to give the fowls a full meal in the morning and a second shortly before going to roost. Many persons feed their fowls only once a day, usually in the morning; the consequence is that they get to roost with empty crops, and as the nutriment they have obtained during the day is required to keep up the animal warmth, particularly during the long, cold nights of winter, it cannot be employed in the production of eggs, and thus feeding hens once a day is not favorable to their fertility. It is necessary, therefore, to feed liberally twice a day, at least, if any large amount of profit be desired from fowls. There is one great advantage dependent upon having fixed hours of feeding—namely, that the birds soon become accustomed to them, and do not hang about the house over all day long, as they do if irregularly fed. They consequently obtain a greater amount of food for themselves, and are less troublesome than they otherwise would be.

**Standard Requisites for Poultry.**  
There are certain things absolutely necessary for the health, comfort and conveyance of fowl stock which must be supplied by every one who attempts to raise them. These requisites, in general terms, are a sufficient quantity of lime amongst their food, to assist in egg-shell making; plenty of gravel which helps to digest their hard, dry grain food; a due allowance of animal substance, such as insects, meat, scraps, etc.; a moderate supply of shells, pounded bones, etc.; and a full mordicum of green feed constantly to the year round.  
All these are necessities. And in some shape or other these must be furnished the fowls or they will not grow well. If the flocks are permitted to run at large, the birds will gather a good share of these supplies abroad, especially in the summer season. If they are confined within fenced runs, all the provisions must be accorded them artificially, or they suffer.—*American Poultry Yard.*

**International Dairy Fair at New York.**  
The Exhibition will be open to the public, December 8th, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and thereafter for two weeks. Exhibits from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe, are invited, and entries may be made any time before Dec. 6th. Blank applications will be furnished gratis, by writing or sending to the General Superintendent. Of the premiums offered, in which the Canadian manufacturers may compete, are:  
Dairy butter, for the best made in Canada, 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$25, 3rd diploma. Sweepstakes—for the best butter, of any kind, made at any time or place, 1st prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$30, 4th \$10, 5th \$50.  
Cheese, for the best made in Canada, 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$35, 3rd diploma. For the best fancy shapes made anywhere, 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$25, 3rd diploma. Sweepstakes—for the best cheese made anywhere, 1st prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$30, 4th \$10, 5th \$50. Special premiums offered by Nicholas Ashton, Liverpool, for the best lot of butter (if creamery) not less than 200 lbs., and if dairy, not less than 500 lbs., salted with Ashtons factory filled salt, made in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Canada. Prize \$75.  
The prizes offered and open to competition by Canadians are liberal. We should be glad to learn that the Proprietors of our cheese factories, and our best butter dairies purpose to be represented at the Exhibition by their products.  
We are authorized to state that a leading firm in the City of St. John, who take a warm interest in the agricultural developments of the Province are desirous of offering a prize to each county in the Province, for excelling in some particular branch of *General Farm Husbandry*, and would like an expression of opinion from our Agricultural Societies, and leading Agriculturalists, as to what would be the most desirable object for which such prize should be awarded. The object in view is to assist in the advancement of improved Agriculture. We trust that all interested will give this matter their prompt attention, and we cheerfully place our columns at the disposal of those who desire to give an answer to the question.

**Archdeacon Denison on Cheddar Cheese.**  
The Bristol Mercury publishes the following note from Archdeacon Denison; and notwithstanding it is more especially addressed and intended for the ear of the English Farmer, yet the point in it is applicable everywhere that is a good article will always command the highest price.  
"Notwithstanding all the depression in the Cheese trade I believe that my good friends the cheese making farmers have the game still in their own hands. It is the bad article that has nearly ruined the cheese trade. The bad article has come out of trying to run a race with our friends over the water, and to turn money quick by drying cheese artificially. This may not seem to spoil the cheese at first, but it does so eventually. An artificially dried cheese is never so good as one not dried artificially, and when twelve months old, or even much less, it is a race between the men and the maggots which can eat it quickest. There is after a while a very unpleasant smell about an artificially dried cheese. Now then I say to my good friends the cheese farmers, have the game in their own hands. Let them go back altogether to the old way of naturally drying the cheese. They will then produce a first rate article fetching its old first-rate price. But there is no other way of setting the trade on its legs again. Let an eating in my house now a first rate cheese made by my good friend Mr. Isgar of White Horse, it is some fifteen months old, and is as sweet and sound and good as when first made. And there are other farms in and about this Parish where cheese is well made and as good as to be had. I have reasons to believe that cheese will bear a good price in 1880. If so it will be all the better for those who make a good article, and dry them naturally.

**The Latest Yankee Yarn.**  
THE MOST WONDERFUL SQUASH ON RECORD.  
Among those exhibiting at the Territorial Fair this year is James R. Johnson, a farmer of the Pricley Pear Valley, whose ranch lies seven miles north of Helena. He has a splendid collection of grain and vegetables—among the latter a squash of nearly forty pounds weight, which has a history too remarkable to pass unrecorded. It is of the California mammoth variety, and considerably the smallest "ball" of several of the same kind shown in the same collection. Some six or seven weeks ago—when little more than ten pounds weight—this squash was the trend of its vine by the tread of a farm employee. Mr. Johnson de- plored the accident, the vegetable being a favorite, and the first to set from the blossom, and he entertained great expectation from it. The hired

man, seeing his distress, suggested that the squash be taken and raised by hand. Johnson confessed he did not know what that meant. "I will grow and mature it if you will furnish the milk," was the reply. "Go ahead and do it," said Johnson, who smiled grimly, thinking that the Yankee hired man was disposed to play a "josh" on him. The "orphan vegetable," with the stem and a few inches of the vine left intact, was taken to the house and deposited in a garret room, where it could get a sun bath part of each day. The stem was wound with several layers of cotton cloth, and this was submerged in a dish of new milk morning and evening. The squash fed hungrily on the lactal fluid. On the start it absorbed a pint of milk in few hours. This was presently increased to a quart, and twice a day it was thus rationed to the first day of the fair on Monday last. It thrived wonderfully on its novel bringing up, and neighbors who stopped in to see it from time to time expressed their surprise and astonishment at this singular mode of vegetable production. They watched it nurse, and could easily detect the healthy appetite draining the nutritious drink. Everyone gave the squash repeated shakes, and pressed their investigations to learn whether there was any internal evidence of all the milk which the vegetable had consumed. The squash prospered amazingly, expanded in size continually, and when taken away for exhibition weighed within a fraction of 40 pounds. There were many at the fair whose curiosity was greatly excited about this squash, and Mr. Johnson promised to cut the vegetable in the presence of witnesses, and exhibit to them its "true inwardness." This was done this morning before a large concourse of people, and the amazement of the multitude may be pictured, but not described when it was opened to their wondering eyes. Divided carefully in the middle, the top half was removed, disclosing a globe of beautiful golden-hued butter, with plump-filled seeds peeping out from all sides of the lucious looking ball. Its weight was estimated by many of the best judges at 10 lbs., and was as fresh and fragrant to the smell as a spring-blown daisy. It was the answer of novelty more than the surpassing beauty of the sight that raised the enthusiastic outburst of the crowd as they viewed this remarkable blending of farm and dairy produce. The "meat" of the squash, in richness of color, equalled that of the butter-ball, and after everybody had had a fair chance to see and satisfy themselves of the genuineness of both, and investigate to their heart's content the unique exhibit, it will be divided up and parcelled out to a dozen or more parties, to whom also will be given portions of the butter for trial. Mr. Johnson receives from the citizens of Helena a special premium of \$20 for this rare specimen of a "butter squash" ever raised by hand, or for that matter, by nature's own process.

**Many Crops and a variety of Stock.**  
It becomes more apparent every day that the land occupier's income must come, not only from one or two large sources, but from a number of smaller ones also.  
We must have many crops and a variety of stock, and must learn how to make the most of each and all of them. The times when merely to get a farm was to be on the road to wealth are gone, probably for ever. All that can be looked for now is that he who takes a farm may get a fair percentage on the capital he has to commence with, if he follows the road to success adopted by men of all other professions.  
The road to success means almost invariably an unwearied attention to detail. Genus, (some one said) is an infinite power of taking trouble; and success means genius well applied. This latter article should be the greatest possible care in choosing the varieties best adapted to the land and markets, and cultivating them with a special eye to get quality. Cattle can only be made profitable by those who condescend to watch their peculiarities, to develop the valuable ones, and to take care in selling that they get market price for all they have to part with. There must be no mean guess work, no rule of thumb by which we must learn to recognize the best methods of breeding, feeding and marketing, even though we have to abandon long established practices.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

**PERCHES FOR POULTRY.**—The old fashioned perches or roosts (where one rises above the other) should be avoided, since they cause the birds to crowd and soil each other. Perches should never be placed or arranged at a distance of six or eight feet from the floor, no matter what approaches are made to them, since fowls will almost invariably fly off the perch and are very liable to hurt their feet as well as suffer other injuries if the perch, moreover, the air is purer nearer the floor. Those perches which are stationary are not as convenient as those which can be easily removed, and the same is true of a platform for the droppings. The better plan is to make them both removable, with the perch three feet from the floor and the platform about midway between. This latter article should always be placed under the perch in every pen; it saves much time and trouble, besides keeping the pen cleaner and giving more room to the fowls.

**HOME INTERESTS.**  
*Christmas Presents—or work for the Fireside.*  
With every year the giving of presents at Christmas-tide grows more popular, and poor indeed is now the family in which there is not some small kindness of this sort. It is to our "grown up" readers that we this week offer directions for the making of simple and acceptable Christmas gifts. Nearly all the directions given are available for holiday purposes. The young girl who has but a trifle of pocket-money can spend a little of it in the purchase of some nice colored yarn, out of which to knit or crocheted variety of articles both useful and pretty. With taste and carefulness in working, many charming gifts can be made at very small cost.  
In the country, where kerosene lamps are used, pretty shades will be appreciated. Those who have the usual lamp shade of paper or on a wire frame, can cover an old one and make it really beautiful. Put over it a piece of any desired color, either stretched on plainly or plaited, with the edge neatly turned in. Put around the edge a fringe of lace (cheap lace) about two inches deep and cover the joining with a full fringed out ruche of the silk. A ribbon of the same color should be tied loosely in a pretty bow round the top; or if the wire work be so old as to need covering, another ruche can be clustered about it. Cheap thin silk can be used, but it must be a pretty color; cardinal red is always the prettiest. A simple shade made of colored tissue paper is very pretty. Take an ordinary sheet of this, fold it once, and hold the centre between the thumb and finger of the left hand like a pocket handkerchief. Draw it through the right hand from top to bottom over and over again till it is a pretty, yellow or violet as you like the top, to form the hole for the chimney of the lamp to pass through. The paper is then spread out and falls in four graceful crimped points. The shade is complete; and when dexterously put over the globe (before the lamp is turned up very bright) throws a pretty, subdued light. Pink, pale green, yellow or violet are all favorite colors; and when two or more colors are put over each other, the effect is charming. These shades, which really cost only a cent or two, were lately sold at a fashionable fancy firm in London for 62 cents each. The soft subdued light they show is at once pleasant and becoming. Old shades can be neatly covered with gold paper on which printed ferns or Autumn leaves are gummed and then varnished. An edge of light lace should complete the shade.  
A novelty in pen-wipers is in the shape of a travelling rug or shawl rolled up in a shawl strap. Take heavy Berlin wool and cut evenly a bunch about a finger in length—scraps of wool can thus be nicely used. Round this straight bunch of wool place a piece of cloth of the same width, pinched all round. About half an inch from each end put a strap of silk or gold cord, connecting them by another piece of the cord, which thus forms the handle. A glance at your shawl in its strap will show you how the pen-wiper ought to look.  
A table cover of green or red cloth may have a border made out of odds and ends of cloth, silk or velvet. Cut out card-board in the shape of small hearts, cover these with the scraps, first tacking them on the card, and then button-holing them all round with yellow embroidery silk, when several various colored ones are prepared, arrange on the cloth near the edge, tack them on, and make a chain stitch on the yellow silk from each up to a point, as if each were hanging by a string. Let it of all, sew on a box of narrow ribbon of the same shade as the embroidery silk, and thus you have a bunch of little hearts hanging from a bow. These hearts in different colors, in groups at equal distances, have a very pretty, quaint effect. Any color may be used for the chain stitching and the ribbon.  
Card-board boxes serve as the foundation for many dainty receptacles. A collar-box, for instance, lined and covered with bright silk, will give two compartments when divided by a piece of silk-covered card-board, one of which will hold loose spools, thimble, etc., and the other, well stuffed, make a pin cushion. Handkerchief-boxes are effectively covered with silk or velvet bordered inside by a row of little silk "pockets" for spools, silk winders and tape measures. The lid inside comprises four flaps closing like an envelope, the two side ones overlaid with flannel for needles, the middle ones securing bodkins, crochet hoops and other odds and ends by elastic straps. A simple and handsome housewife is to be made out of a 3-inch double strip of silk (or velvet lined with silk) finished at one end by a triangular flap. Down the length inside, sets of needles are placed in a row on flannel, each set divided by an ornamental stitching and numbered according to size by a cross-stitch cord. To the plain end sew a silk mattress three inches by two inches, round the border of which pins are stuck.  
For those of our readers who do not know how to make the photograph

frames of the young shoots at the ends of fir branches, we present a few directions: Break off the shoots about twelve inches long, let them dry several days, when the leaves will easily brush off. Take four strong pieces and firmly sew or wire them together into a square frame, allowing the ends of each piece to project a little beyond the point of joining. Then take four more shorter pieces and join them, making a smaller frame which will lie inside the first about an inch apart from it all around. They should be fastened together with wire and then more fragile pieces of the fir should be laced in and out of the double frame in such a manner that the bunchy tops will be brought to the front. After a few days, varnish the frame and when dry, sew a piece of elastic across the back to keep the photograph in its place. Two long pieces of the fir can be fastened to a triangular board, so that their bunchy heads will cross and project at the top (centre) of the frame, and the other ends fastened wide apart at the bottom of the frame will serve like the two feet of an easel for the frame to apparently rest upon. A third long piece fastened at the back in the manner of the easel like frame to stand on the table. Pretty frames can also be made of apple-tree twigs, which may be gilded with the liquid gold, a preparation which is to be found at the shops furnishing artists' materials.  
A nice basket for grandmother to carry her cap or work in can be made thus: Take a strip of flexible paste-board about four or five inches wide and a yard long, and cover neatly on each side with any colored silk you like; fasten the ends together very nicely, making a complete round. Take a width of silk about 1½ or 1¾ yards long and gathering one edge sew it tight to one edge of the paste-board round. Make an inch wide hem on the other edge of the silk with a row of stitching a short distance above the stitching which holds the hem; this makes a case through which a cord can be run which is used to draw up the silk into the closed, puffy side of the basket. Another piece of silk is similarly attached to the other edge of the pasteboard. When these two silk sides are closely drawn up by the silk cords—which should be a skin of sewing silk—and a handle of pasteboard covered with silk is added at the top of the band, the thing is almost complete. All that is needed is a bow of ribbon to cover each joining of the handle to either edge of the band, and if the maker is good at embroidery a monogram or initial may be worked upon one side of the band. The handle should be long enough to give good space for the hand to go through between it and the band.  
Little boys are particularly delighted with woolen balls and with knitted reins. The balls are made on a large scale exactly as are the little woolen tassels used for hoods and baby socks. Take a perfectly round piece of stout past-board just the diameter you want your ball to be. Cut a good-sized circular hole in the center, and with double zephyr of any color threaded (double) on a worsted needle go over and over the card evenly all round until the hole is so filled with wool you cannot force the needle through. Then with sharp scissors clip the wool all round the outer edge of the card, so that the latter is exposed. Press the wool, which has expanded, when cut into a ball, away on one side so that you can slip a very stout but small twine round it close the card. Tie the twine ends together as tightly and firmly as possible; then cut and pull away the card completely, and you have a very pretty and elastic ball. Trim the ball with sharp scissors till completely smooth and even.  
For the knitted reins take double zephyr wool and a pair of ivory knitting-needles. Cast on twenty stitches, and knit in plain, knitting a strip of ten inches in length, always tipping up the first stitch of every row; cast off. To each end of this strip is attached a circle for the arms which is made thus: Take a piece of cord, the kind used for hanging pictures, and make a circle the size of a child's arm at the shoulder; sew the ends firmly together, splitting the one a little past the other; then cover the cord with cotton, wool or flannel to make it soft; then cover lastly with a strip of knitting, casting on eight stitches and knitting the length required, plain every row; sew it on overcast on the inner side. Before attaching the strip of twenty stitches broad, which was first knitted) to the arm-holes, there ought to be sewn on it, with some contrasting color, a name, such as Beauty, Fairy, etc., and to the under edge of the ball, if the knitting be of green or crimson, make the letters in yellow with gilt bells. When attaching this strip to the chest to the arm-holes, do not let the sewing be seen, but overcast on the inner side to the overcasting on the arm-holes. Cast on eight stitches, and knit in plain knitting a rein the length required, two and a half yards being long enough, as it stretches with use. Attach the ends to the arm-holes at the back, sewing to the overcasting. Then finish by knitting a stripe twenty stitches in breadth and ten inches in length, the ends of which sew to the arm-holes at the back at the same place as the rein.