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Published by the

Agriculturg.

Local Agricultural Exhibitions for 1879.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will confer a favor by notifying us of the time and place of holding their At nual Exhibitions, giving the name of President and Secretary of each Society with their address.

Kingston, Kent, Agricultural Society, hold their Show at Kingston on Thursday, October 9th, 1879. B. S. Bailey, President; John Brait, Sec'y. show at their Hall on October 14. S. equal to that produced anywhere. It

Secretary, Otnabog. The Stanley Agricultural Society will hold their Show, Fair, and Plowing Match at Stanley, Wednesday, October 15th, 1879. H. Beckwith, every farm. We think those large President; Edward Speer, Secretary. The Kingsclear Agricultural Society hold their Show and Fair on

Saturday, October 18th, 1879. J. L. Inches, President; John A. Campbell, Secretary.

Aroostook County.

The extension of the New Bruns wick Railway along the valley of the Aroostook has greatly added to the intercourse of the people of that county and those of our own Province on the upper St. John; it will in fact, recklessly threw away. Comparitively across the Province to Restigouche few of our own people are aware of the extent and value of the farms in the county of Aroostook and the rapidity with which improvements are being made since facilities have been given to send the products of the field and forest to the great markets on the

the seaboard. Let us take a glance at what is now being done in one branch of farming and we think our readers will be surprised at the extent of the trade which has grown up within a few years--we allude to the potatoe crop. It is im possible to travel through the County without observing the great extent of land planted with potatoes, and the fine healthy appearance of the crop. It is no unusual sight to see farms with ten, fifteen, twenty or more acres, and we were given the names of persons who had as high as forty five acres of these roots. We know of no means by which any reliable estimate of the whole crop grown can be arrived at, but the following will show that it is very large. There are now twenty two starch factories in the County, each of which are capable of working up from 1,500 to 2,500 bushels, or say an average of 2,000 bushels each per day. Those factories will run until the frost stops them, which may be about the middle of November, making at least 60 days' work, as they run every day, not excepting Sundays, after they commence work. This will give for each factory 60 days at 2,000 bushels, or 120,000 each for the session, which multiplied by 22, the number of factories, will give a total of 2,640,000 businels manufactured into starch within the next two months. Should the weather continue mild as late as it frequently does, the quantity manufactured may be largely increased, the crop being so abundant this year that there will be no necessity to stop for want of raw material. The price paid for the potatoes at the factory is, in most cases, 25 cents per bushel, or a total for the above estimated quantity, o This is a large amount of money to be distributed among a portion of the farmers of a County for one kind of produce. We would like to know what proportion of the whole crop is taken to the factories. This cannot easily be got at, but we think we are within the mark in saying it is not one half. If we are correct in this estimate, it places the whole crop of the County at over five and a quarter millions of bushels, and at the same price as paid by the factories, the value will be over \$1,300,000. But the price generally obtained for the portion sent away is much higher than paid by the factories; so that the amount above named may be received a enough retained for home consumption and seed next year. The great question with the farmers just now is the price likely to be obtained for the portion to be shipped, but we think that there is little doubt but a

from the ground. The amounts refor the manufactured starch and for the potatoes at the markets they are sent will be very much larger, but we have not space bage. Two applications will effect-

this will be paid before next spring.

than allude to the difficulty of trans- Crops along the Line of Railway porting such an enormous weight even by Railway; it will tax the Roads to their full capacity to carry

all that will be sent forward. There is another great benefit derived from the extended cultivation of the potatoe, in the breadth of land brought into fine order for wheat, which is clearly shown by the large fields of this grain to be seen on through the Douglas Valley could be almost every farm in Aroostook,

Outside of the lumber operations, we should think the County must have sufficient for the wants of the Queen's Central Society hold their people, and the quality seems to be L. Peters, President; W. O. Slipp, is a real pleasure to look at the magnificent crops now on the ground and in many cases safely stored in the great barns which are seen on roomy barns are a provement on the small, cramped, tumble-down affairs so often seen on our side of the line. The large basements ten or twelve feet high give ample room for stock while over head splendid crops of wheat. the large bays are more easily filled than the small confined ones usually adopted. On the whole we can learn much from our enterprising neighbors. The soil of Aroostook is good, but

> ment on the part of our farmers would produce like results. These remarks are particularly appli cable to the districts extending from the boundary line above Woodstock

not better than most of our own

and the same energy and good manage-

much of which is precisely the same character of soil as that of which we have been writing about.

Prince Edward Island.

Providence never before, so bounti fully blessed the people of P. E. Island with such an abundant harvest purpose to sow a greater acreage in as is being safely gathered this season. The yield is enormous of everything sown or planted, and the value of their crops is much greater than usual, because a far greater acreage of wheat was sown, and the kind of potatoes planted such as will secure better prices than the "blue chenangoes" heretofore the staple. It is the estimate of those men who are in a position to form the best judgment, that fifty per cent. more wheat was sown this year than in any former one, and that the crop will be sufficient to make all the flour that the farming population of the Island will require during the ensuing year, and leave quite a surplus for part of the rest. The oat crop is excellent and the yield it is thought will safely average thirty-five bushels to the acre; twenty bushels of wheat to the acre is said to be a good estimate. The yield of potatoes is also above

the average, and the quality much superior. Where a market will be found for them is now the problem which puzzles the Islanders, The crop in the States has been a good one and if that country has to be depended upon to take the surplus of the Island, the most sanguine do not place the figure at ten cents. Experimental shipments to Great Britain last year, showed a loss of ninety per cent. on the speculation, a result which seems to place that market out of the question. The result will probably be, that a great quantity will be fed on the farms. The best farmers are making arrangements to take advantage of the export trade in cattle horses, and sheep, and one lot of 200 sheep and a dozen horses have been landed safely at Liverpool with only a loss of five sheep on the passage. We have before noticed the purchase on the Island and shipment from Quebec of a thousand sheep this year. and there is no reason why the trade should not increase. The Government of P. E. Island are in corressome importation of Portland Chinas and other improved breeds of swine directors of that institution intends to visit the Ontario Provincial Exhibi-

There is an improved tone in general business on the Island consequent to the great crops, and ship owners are looking happier as they say freight fair price will be got. One dollar per rates are stiffening. The superinbarrel is as good as the factory price, and the chances are that more than vide facilities for moving the grain Government railway will show an in-

of horses especially adapted for ex-

from St. John to Fredericton. We were much pleased to notice that the farmers in the vicinity of the line were securing a good return for their labors of the present year, as all the different kinds of crops grown except buckwheat, gives promise of an abundant yield. The wheat crop particularly noticeable. seen quite extensive fields of wheat in some cases harvested, in others just ready for harvest. Leaving the Douglas Valley behind us we pass quite near the Patterson Settlement and South Branch of the Oromocto; we were fortunate enough to meet gentlemen from each of these localities, and upon enquiry learned that the wheat crop is excellent, with a larger breadth than usual sown. The farmers in the vicinity of Fredericton Junction. Tracy's Mills Settlement, Juvenile Settlement, Greenfield and Rushigonish Settlements are all harvesting

ment, has grown 50 bushels of wheat from 2 bushels sowing (a most extra- to the Times, says :- "The agricul-

Saving Seed Corn.

That the best ears of corn should always be saved for seed is a fact that acknowledged and practiced by every careful farmer. Perhaps in no other grain is such care taken to make good selection for seed purposes.

To have seed that you may safely count on growing, it should be gathered previous to any frost, and after being husked should be carefully dried by a moderate artificial heat until the cob is thoroughly dry. When you have succeeded in doing this, there is little danger but that germination will speedily follow planting. Ears should be selected of good length with uniformly shaped grains and well filled on the tops. It is the rule among farmers not to plant those kernels that grow either very close to the but or tip. We know of some farmers, however, who claim that the grains on the cob should be plantcrops, and care should be taken to planting.

What the New York World thinks of it as a wheat growing country :-"It will startle a good many in the first place to be suddenly reminded that the actual area of the Hudson's Dominion of Canada is greater than set men thinking. The great that the die is cast, there appears the fact that the shell, when the egg in dry, settled weather .- Moore's centres of agriculture, population and nothing wanting to complete the ruin is first laid is comparatively soft and Rural Life. trade have been moved about too of the poorer class of tenant farmers, impressionable, and only hard after tendent of the P. E. Island Railway is frequently and too far on this contin- especially in England and Scotland. contract with the atmosphere. Let price of prosperity as well as liberty vest must be now nearly a month to complain of." is an eternal vigilance. Neither New behind the usual time of ingathering, York, nor Chicago, nor St. Louis, nor and consequently a month's extra con-

The estimation in which this por- were in 1877-78; but, notwithstandtion of our wide Dominion is held by ing, farmers have been obliged to our American neighbors, as a wheat realize, and they have, consequently, growing country, corroborated as it delivered 21 million quarters more is by the result of parliamentary en- wheat into our markets than they did quiries in the Canadian House of Com. in the previous year; this circummons, must be very satisfactory to our stance likewise affording a proof that people. To develope the agricultural the wheat crop of 1878 was considercapabilities of this important part of ably better than its predecessor, alour country by peopling it with a though estimated at two bushels under good class of farmers, and giving it an average crop." Wintering Sheep. to accomplish. But as the Governto this policy, it is quite sure to be Hampshire, and generally throughout even an old hen to scratch around the

railway communication with the seaboard doubtless will take some years ment of the Dominion stands pledged distant when the Dominion of Canada

The Crops in England.

an important decrease in the areas into a yard having the sun, and well highly as their daily mess of corn reliable sources that they will average under wheat and oats, and a conels for the settlement, thus giving pected, under barley. A sunless aqueduct, and seldom freezing over in protected and wet places, hay and them all, if not more breadstuffs than spring and summer, accompanied by the tub. To the water and the yard hayseed around the barn, buds from will supply their requirements. What excessive rains and low temperature they have free access, but remain the trees as they are trimmed, roots of all the settlements along the valley room to doubt what must be the in- they are fed regularly three times a will evitable result on our corn crops, day with hay varying in quality depredations where the snow leaves a are If any proof were wanting to con. from the best English to medium and winter crop uncovered. thus placed in a position to be inde- vince the most hopeful that these lower grades. As extra they have We crops must be ruinously deficient, it each day fine cut roots, sixteen quarts, needs to study this question and prowould be the unprecedented fact that with a few damaged beans. They vide himself for this great want of his when the grain should weigh down taking with seeming equal avidity Cabbage is one of the best, if not the the straw, there is scarcely any after the most prostrating storms of the pasture, for bedding, consisting of dozen or so heads, with the stumps wind and rain—a clear proof of the pod, ferns, briars, young and tender and roots, may be placed in the cellar. lightness of the heads. I have there. sprouts, rushes and coarse grass. If a portion of the bottom of the fore very little hesitation in estimat. The rattling of a dry leaf will call cellar is earth, a trench may be dug ing the probable outcome of each of forth a responsive "baa" as promptly and the roots covered in it, or the these crops at one-third less than an as the shaking of a salt dish. Once a roots may be covered with earth from average yield. This deficiency, at day, I feed them this bedding, and the garden. They may be fed by 50s an acre, will amount to a loss of they devour it all to the dry sticks. fastening them suspended in easy £25,000,000 to the cultivator. At an I had known before that they were reach of the towls, or a stake may be equal rate of loss for the partial fail- fond of bush leaves, cut and cured ure of beans, peas, and rye on 780, with the hay, but I did not suppose ened and the head of cabbage put on they cared for pasture pod and "hog of £3,000,000 to add, making an ag- brakes," as old people used to call gregate deficiency equal to a money them. - Mirror and Farmer. loss of £28,000,000 on our cereal and pulse crops alone. Taking the next most important crop-potatoes-£10 an acre will not compensate growers does not immediately yield up its for the blight that has already come nitrogen and phosphoric acid to plants. upon it. I have examined many The bone phosphate of lime is intubers, and though generally as large soluble in water containing carbolic as they usually are a month hence. I find them deceased to the extent of would soon decompose in a moist. porous, warm soil, provided it was As they will go worse in the ground, not protected by the oil and the hard matter of the bones. Steaming rewhen the ears of cora are perfect all dug when the weather permits, and moves the oil, and reducing the bones the greater part of them consumed to as fine a condition as possible is ed. Corn is among our valuable on pigs' food. On the 1,384,000 another means of increasing their availability, Another good method save plenty of seed for next year's be less than £15,000,000. The hop manure, and let both ferment to-000 acres, or 6,000 less than that of expect to get more than fifteen cents The Great North-West of Canada. last year; and as the crop is almost this is the simplest and most economia total failure, the direct loss may cal method of rendering bones availamount to a million and a quarter able. The bone dust causes the heap sterling, as the out-of-pocket cost of of manure to ferment more rapidly, its cultivation averages £20 an acre. and the fermentation of the manure An enumeration of the agricultural softens the bones. Both the manure misfortunes of the year would not be Bay Territory now annexed to the complete without mention of those dered richer and more available for and the bones are improved and rensustained on our unexpectedly abunthat of the United States. In the dant hay crop. These have arisen plant food by the process. One ton of good bone dust contains about as second place, it will surprise a good from floods, which sanded the growmany more people to learn that in ing and swept away a great deal of stable manure and as much phosphoric North-Western Canada, the wheat mown grass and from unfavorable yield more than doubles that of Min- haymaking weather, which has manesota, and triples that of Pennsyl- terially deteroriated the quality of tains more potash than 5 tons of bone vania and Ohio. In the third place, that which has been saved. There is it will interest political economists still a considerable quantity of hay deeply to be told that within a few out, and some hay grass unmownyears the Winnepeg water-sheds of two months beyond the usual time. North-western Canada alone may be Taking the loss at 25s an acre on the reasonably expected to throw into the areas under artificial and natural Journal of Horticulture, London, re- of mottled soap in one gallon of boil- a barrel of eating apples where they yellow, then pour it off, bottle it tight, commerce of the New World with the grasses, it will amount to£15,000,000. marks that it is the result of one or ing water, and spreading the hot can supply the children's lunch and use it for flavoring when you Old, an annual wheat yield equal to Mangolds, turnips and other root two causes—either the food on which solution steadily, with a large flat baskets and pockets! the whole present exportation of crops are late in growth and small the fowls are fed or the substance on brush, over the surface of the brick-America to the United Kingdom of in size, and everywhere mastered by which the eggs are laid, and adds: - work, taking care that it does not Great Britain and Ireland, and that weeds, and it will require a long and "This may be easily tested by shut- lather. This is to be allowed to dry it is within the limits of possibility specially fine autumn to bring them ting up a laying hen and giving her for twenty-four hours, when a soluthat this enormous competition with up to half average crops. On grass, garlic or melted barley to eat. In a tion formed of a quarter of a pound of for culture, recreation, employment crumbs, then make a layer of cold our Western grain fields may be though abundant, no live stock- few days the eggs will taste of the alum dissolved in two gallons of water pushed Eastward down a great navig- except dairy cows-has this season food. We have tried this ourselves is to be applied in a similar manner able stream to a port on salt water made profitable returns. In early and know it to be correct. Another over the coating of soap. The soap which, though situated in the 93rd spring this year's crops were looked theory is—but we cannot speak of it and alum mutually decompose each degree of West longitude is eighty forward to with sanguine hopes that with the same certainty—that an egg other, and form an insoluble varnish miles nearer to Liverpool than New they would help to redeem the losses laid on any strong smelling substance which the rain is unable to penetrate.

year have been much lower than they in Denmark.

Green Food.

The importance of green food for

poultry at all seasons of the year is no longer a subject of doubt, but that it is absolutely necessary to their existence, or that the hens will not lay without it, may be questioned, for many a city yard in times past has not known a green thing from the sere and yellow leaf of autumn to the fresh, green grass of spring, and the fowls have thriven after a fashion. Now, however, thanks to our poultry The papers have little to say on literature, which is either bought or this subject, especially here in New borrowed by everybody who keeps accomplished, and we are glad to learn New England, probably from the fact back door, a more enlightened age that they are giving their earnest at- that so few are raised. I am firmly has dawned and the feathered race are persuaded that fewer dogs and more better cared for, much to their own of Europe will require all the surplus sheep would add materially to the comfort and to their owners' profit. wealth and comfort of the community. The poultry of the farmer, with the to give in many years to come. We Just now I am interested in the win- wild birds of the fields, often have to ter management of sheep; the best get their green food as best they can, arrangement as to feeding and for I fear that very few farmers even stabling a flock. It requires no little now give a thought to the wants of attention, and suitable feeding ap- the fowls beyond a feeding of corn paratus to prevent their wasting morning and evening, and when they I am find a portion of their young wheat wintering some twenty sheep, with or rye field entirely eaten off they six lambs a month old. My stable is blame the fowls for getting as best tural statistics of Great Britain show twenty-five by twelve feet, opening they can a food which they prize as protected from the wind, with a good The fowls in the country also get for

> It is the city breeder who mos seem to relish a change each feeding, fowls, and it can be easily done. each quality. By mere accident I best, all things considered. They anywhere found them eager for rubbish cut in like it and can easily be fed. driven in the ground, the top sharp it, or they may be chopped fine with onions, apples, turnips, etc., so tha the fowls get them fresh when they want them, it does not matter much how. Potatoes are best boiled, and all the other vegetables that I think of are best raw. No one who keeps red variety are as good as any. They well to use them all, for in the spring them with innocent and

Bone Dust.

Bone dust, like barnyard manure,

The gelatine of the bones

Bad Flavored Eggs.

they give .- Cor. Poultry Monthly.

REMEDY FOR DAMP WALLS, -So tions. much nitrogen as 81 tons of fresh much sickness, too often fatal, results as 110 tons of fresh stable manure. But one ton of manure con-Speaking of ill flavor of eggs the dissolving three-quarters of a pound boys a regular treat; to keep always it stand until the alcohol is a bright York is. These are things, we repeat, of the previous four years; but now will contract it. This is explained by The operation should be performed

ent, within the current century to From the above date we may conclude your birds be wholesomely fed on peasant being asked why he permitmake it safe for any man to predict that we shall require two-thirds of plain food and your nests be made ted his pig to take up his quarters her station and to the name of a "good The above estimates are entirely and potatoes, and has the satisfaction where they may be found twenty our breadstuffs from abroad, equal to with clean straw. Hay nests have a with his family, made an answer houskeeper." It is only the frivolous years or ten years hence. All that 16,000,000 quarters of wheat, for the tendency to make eggs taste. Fol- abounding with satirical naivete. Why and those who have been superficially tablespoonfuls of good, sharp vinegar, we can be quite sure of is that the cereal year 1879-80; and as our har- low nature and you will have nothing not? Doesn't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

the United States themselves need ex- sumption has to be supplied, it is not ed, fifty persons killed and incalcu- of diet in Japan. At a certain stage pect to hold any good thing now in unlikely we may require a million quar- lable damage to crops by a terrific of their growth they are said to be so "Domestic Economy" includes every- soda dissolved in a little water or to go into this part of the subject at ually destroy the worms, and not their grasp by any tenure or upon any ters more. Prices during this cereal thunderstorm which lately took place nourishing as to rival even cauliflower thing which is calculated to make milk, essence of lemon. Bake half and asparagus.

Poetry.

More beautiful to me.

My Mother's Hands.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands! They're neither white nor small: And you, I know, would scarcely think That they were fair at all. I've looked on hands whose form and hue A sculptor's dream might be; Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands

Such beautiful, beautiful hands! Though heart was weary and sad, These patient hands kept toiling on That children might be glad! I almost weep, as, looking back To childhood,s distant day, I think how these hands rested not,

Such beautiful, beautiful hands! They're growing feeble now: For time and pain have left their mark On hand, and heart, and brow. Alas! alas! the nearing time,

When mine were at their play.

And that sad, sad day to me, When 'neath the daisies, out of sight, These hands shall folded be. But oh! beyond this shadowy land,

Where all is bright and fair. I know full well these dear old hands Will palms of victory bear. Where crystal streams, through endless year

And where the old grow young again, I'll clasp my mother's hands.

HOME INTERESTS.

Planning for Pleasure. planning for pleasure that is occupied | would avoid suddenly cooling the body in looking ahead at work and worry, after great exertion, if they would be we should all be a good deal happier, careful not to go with wet clothing and we think much better off. The and wet feet, and if they would not nabit and knack of making good times, instead of waiting for them to tion, and bathe daily, using much happen, is not enough studied in our friction, they would have less rheuhomes. Unexpected delights are no more truly God-sends than those we earn by providing them-though they often seem so from the sweet at the table, as a portion of the regusurprises they bring, and from the lar meal, but sparingly at late meals. natural satisfaction we all feel " extras," whether from heaven or the stomach to digest uncooked sub-

The home time of the year is near accustomed to cooked food, upon us. The altar-fires will be be careful in regard to the times when soon lighted; the evening lamps we eat fruits in their natural state. already glow at the centre of the Hence, so long as we are accustomed home circle; and the long evenings to cooked food, the stomach will bring their old opportunities for intellectual and social life. Is it not worth while for the home-makers and their assistants, of all degrees to plan a little to make these long seasons of indoor life as varied and

attractive as possible. The wise parents will of course make as generous a provision as they can, in the way of books and games. poultry should fail to keep on hand a and fascinating amusements and emgood supply of onions, the common ployments for children. If you don't want the boys in mischief, and the should be chapped fine, and it is not girls in idleness, you must furnish when they have sprouted they may activities. The healthful little boy be set in the garden in a bed prepared that will stay contentedly and quietly for them, and as fast as they grow in the house with only his last year's pull them and cut them up for little toy-books that are either too old, chickens; they will be found to have too young, or too stupid to interest I him, and parents whose first and last make a practice of having a good bed command is that he shall "keep still" is to mix the bone dust with barnyard of young onions every spring in my and bother nobody, is either an angel lated sugar, and beat five minutes; garden. Every day I pull a handful, or a simpleton-probably the latter. two cups of flour with two teaspoons cut fine with my pocket-knife, and A little wise provision will secure a of cream of tartar, and beat two mingrass run they will relish the onions useful fancy work for the girlsperhaps in preparation for holiday beat one minute; add a little salt, the Those who study the wants of their presents; a new magazine for every grated peel and half the juice of a fowls will have no trouble in finding month; books from the public library; lemon, and two more cups of flour, out what the fowls like best. They a box of paints or draughting imple- beating all together another minute. will also know when the fowls appre- ments; a foot-lathe and set of tools; ciate their care in the returns which or a coop of hens for the boys. Something new and interesting for each, according to their tastes and inclina-

> There are many lesser things, also, from damp walls, that every precaution that go to make up a happy homeshould be taken to remedy the evil. life for the children, and so for their quick hot fire. Readers of Rural Life interested may elders. How many mothers forget be benefited by heeding the following to lay in a supply of nuts, of various throw away lemon or orange peel; remedy from one who evidently sorts, for the winter evenings; to cut the yellow outside off carefully knows whereof he affirms: Moisture have a bag of popping corn conveni- and put it into a tightly corked bottle, may be kept from a brick wall by ent by the kitchen fire, to give the with enough alcohol to cover it. Let

It takes a good many things to make a home, and forethought is one you will always have a nice flavoring. of the indispensables-forethought

Miss Sedgwick has asserted, in some of her useful books, that "the mor intelligent a woman becomes, other things being equal, the more judic iously she will manage her domestic concerns." And we add, that more knowledge a woman possesse of the great principles of morals A Pig's Convenience. - An Irish philosophy and human happiness, the more importance she will attach to root after having it thoroughly educated, or only instructed in showy cork and seal air tight with wax. accomplishments, who despise the notice. Such persons have not suf- four eggs, two teaspoons cream of people love home and be happy there, an hour and serve with liquid sauce.

AUTUMN LEAVES FOR LAMP SHADES. -Lamp shades made of Autumn leaves, are very beautiful. To make them, cut the shade in stiff white paper, when the leaves, which have been previously dried and pressed, are arranged on it in a wreath, and fastened down by gum. It is then covered with a very coarse net, and the edges bound with gilt or colored paper, The effect of the light shining through the shade is exceedingly pretty, and it is one of the cheap decorations which all persons possessed of a little taste and ordinarily skilful fingers make for themselves.

Until the kitchen becomes thoroughly and systematically organized, and is regarded as one of the most, if not the most, important of household departments, there can be no such thing as habitual health in the family. Bad cooking poisons more people than all the nauseous drugs ever administered to poor humanity, and it affords the remote cause for the employment of two-thirds of all the divorce lawyers

In answer to the question "Why are farmers so liable to rheumatism?" the Science of Health says: " Because they wear wet clothing, heat and suddenly chill the body, over-eat after very hard work, and because they do not keep the skin in a vigorous, clean If half the time were given to and healthy condition. If farmers over-eat when in an exhausted condi-

> Fruit should be eaten as food, not as a mere pastime; it should be eaten All cooked food impairs the power of stances; therefore, so long as we are always digest fruit in its natural state part of the day.

Recipes.

Crab Apple Jelly .- Boil the fruit in water enough to cover it, until it is perfectly soft, then put the whole into a coarse linen bag, and suspend it between two chairs, with a pan under it and leave it until it ceases to drip. Then press it a very little. ple syrup. Boil up the apple-syrup. and skim it; heat the sugar in a dish syrup boils up, after being skimmed. Boil it gently fifteen minutes. Put it while hot in cups, tumblers or moulds. Cranberry jelly may be made in

Berwick Sponge Cake. - Beat six eggs two minutes; add three cups of granu-

Graham Flour Gems .- One pint sour milk, one egg, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoonful soda, Graham flour enough to make a stiff batter.

make rice pudding. Add lemon and alchohol as often as you have it, and mutton chopped fine; then a layer of tomatoes, sliced, then another laver of bread crumbs, another of meat, and another of tomatoes; then cover with bread crumbs and bake until the crust is done brown; season as you put the different layers in with salt, pepper and small pieces of butter; it will

To Put up Horse Radish .- Grate the cleaned, and put in wide-mouthed half-pint bottles. When full, add two

Champlain Pudding .- Half cup butordinary duties of life as beneath their ter, half cup sugar, three cups flour, ficient clearness of reason to see that tartar mixed in the flour, one teaspoon