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"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

Maritime Farmer Association

NO. 11

VOL.

Thanksgiving Hymn.

Te Decet Hymnus,

Lord of the Harvest! From Whose hand.

In bounty royally outpoured,

To thee we raise

Till in the time by Thee decreed

Plenty hath flowed o'er all the land,

Our song of praise,

To Thee, in Heaven and earth adored.

Thy care preserved the precious seed,

And Nature's voice

Bade Man rejoice

And mellow fruits and golden grain

By genial showers,

The year is with Thy goodness crowned.

In grateful hymns Thy praise we tell,

From war and strife, from sickness fell,

By glowing hours.

Nor for Earth's kindly fruits alone

We, who-kept as Thy very own

By Thy defence-

In freedom, peace, and safety dwell.

Lord of our life! Whose open hand

For all rich blessings on our land,

Lift up to Thee-

For all the harvest's happy store Our hearts shail be

Good on all living things doth pour,

To Thee, whom heaven and earth adore!

Agriculture.

Chit Chat or Farm Topics.

The early and the latter rain,

Nursed tender shoot and bud and blade,

n Thee, who heaven and earth hast made

Sweet ripeness in Thy sunshine found:

Summer her glories bright displayed:

And all our garners full are stored,

REDUCTION

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. WORLD OF

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

Black Lustres,

cents per yard. Wool Shawls, 200,

300 pieces, commencing at 14

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. THOS. LOGAN

FALL GOODS

NEW

14 CASES MORE OF

AND FASHIONABLE fed daily will give good returns. We

GOODS.

COMPRISING

Mantle Cloths, Jacket Cloths,

Ulster Cloths. Mens' Tweeds,

Shawls, Cloth Jackets,

Dress Goods.

Flannels, his time fully occupied during the Blankets,

Peacock Yarns, Hosiery,

Underclothing, Velvets, Ribbons,

Small Wares Swansdown, Ticking,

Grey Cottons.

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

THOS. LOGAN.

Fredericton, Sept. 27, 1879,

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

How pleasantly these long evenings with interest every year. The saving may be spent, and how profitable they sideration of all. No one can deny A fine specimen of the printer's art came to us lately from the office of the St. may be made by study, and a course but that the farms all over this Pro-John Globe. It is a very beautiful Thanksgiving Hymn by W. P. Dole Esq., which we of reading which will store the mind vince are becoming poorer from year labor dilligently during the summer so," and perhaps they will point with

we may be called to occupy.

Feed Liberally.

rotation of crops, and no land will ever A prime article of butter, packed in become "exhausted" under such a A prime article of butter, packed in become "exhausted" under such a and in October, 140 hhds.; total, 492 there is no doubt that the farmers in hhds. Total in both, 981½ hhds. England, Scotland, and Ireland are in will bring from 15 to 16 cents for family use, and from present appearances will rise higher rather than de- world over. In getting into the soilcrease in price. While cheese has ing system a variety of food is requirsteadily been advancing from summer ed and although our farmers feel the year, and considerably cheaper than distress. Gladdened green fields and teeming ground quotation (7 and 8 cents) until now, necessity for some soiling plant, so it is worth from 10 to 12 cents A number of reasons may be assigned food except a summer now and then, for this advance in prices. It may be so that little progress is made. There correctly stated that the ruling prices seems to be a difficulty in growing corn, principally from bad seed or during the summer months for both butter and cheese were exceptionally and ruinously low, and in the general the Prickly Comfrey, it would go a order of things could not remain long long way to establish the new system.

at those figures. Pastures as a rule have not been good, while the aftergrowth on the meadow grain will make up in the quality of milk what is lost in quantity; while those who have neglected to feed will lose in a pecuniary way much more than they would be prepared to ad The cold wave of the past week has mit, for not only do they loose in the not only stopped the plough, but sus- flow and quality of the milk but also pended farm work generally. Farmers in the flesh of the animal, for be it have had to give their attention to remembered that it is a principle with the necessities of the season. Cattle all good dairymen not to allow their that have not been previously housed, cows to shrink in the flow of milk or have had to be taken from the pasture suffer for want of food at any season to winter quarters, and fed from the of the year. So also the stock breeder ing in such a manner as to meet the barn. Sheep that up to this time have who desires to keep pace with imrequired but little attention, must now proved agriculture finds it necessary be cared for, and fed good hay, with a to keep his stock growing constantly, few roots in addition, to keep them that he may make it pay to feed for thriving. We have always held it to the butcher. This rule not only holds be poor policy for farmers to allow good in dairying and stock raising, their sheep to run on the meadows but in every branch of farm husafter the severe cold weather sets in. bandry. "Feed the soil and it will feed and snow is on the ground. What you" is an old maxim, and should be little food they are enabled to get by written in letters of gold in every that the profits are all on the side of It would be to the advantage of buyers to call pawing the snow away, (as we have farm house. The progressive farmer often seen them) is not of much value, will not willingly lose a crop for want and is obtained at the loss of the hay of giving it the proper plant food. crop the next year. We frequently There is an important point in dairy hear farmers say, even when there is farming which is often omitted in the quite a depth of snow upon the ground, farmer's calculations, that is that the "why my sheep will scarcely touch hay," farm should be gradually growing and from the tone of voice in which it richer and more productive. s said, one is led to conclude that it is products of the farm, hay, grass, grain a source of congratulation to them, on and roots, being consumed on the account of the economy of the thing, farm should add to its productiveness, while in fact it is the very reverse. if proper care is taken of the manure We invariably practice shutting our and its application to the soil. The marketable produce will be butter, sheep in the yard as soon as the fields cheese, pork, etc., which we are glad fail to give a sufficiency of good food. to know have an upward tendency in

> to find fault with. Soiling Cattle.

in all that pertains to successful dairy-

much as possible the flow of milk.

It is true that only those who keep

We have a stable in connection with our markets. Let us see to it that

the yard to which they have access, our dairy herds are the best it is pos-

flock in good order. Our sheep are well posted as to the ways and means,

different however from some folks by the reading of reliable agricultural

as they never refuse to eat hay, and papers and the exercise of their own

have a peculiar fondness for turnips good judgment will reap the full bene fits of such a course, while those who

Calves at this season of the year ing will have nobody but themselves

n the yard, and under these condi

tions have, no difficulty in keeping the

should not be neglected, a few potatoes

advise keeping them in a good warm

stable, turning them out for water Considerable discussion has been twice each day. We do not believe in had of late among our farmers as to having a stable for our cattle in which the advantages to be derived from fine soil. That it is a fine grazing to keep them at night, and after they soiling cattle. So far as our knowhave eaten their morning meal to be ledge extends the only effort in turned in the yard to stand and shiver this direction made by them has during the day. We have always been to supply the dairy stock with found it better to keep our cattle in some green succulent food, when the Circular Cloths, at night, letting them out twice each in keeping up the flow of milk day for water. In support of this Corn has generally been planted for plan we could name some of our first this purpose, but in some cases oats class stock raisers who have been have been sown, and cut green. We With the care of stock and looking Colchester Sun speak highly of Pricking plant to help our short and thin are not often to be seen. I was shown than ever before has been recorded in chant. Again, on account of the Cut it the exact size of the box, mak-vinegar, a gill of mixed mustard, a hours of the day. It is very true that pastures; or, in other words, more at the same time some common bred the same length of time. attention is quite as imperative. Now Scarfs, being resuscitated, and their members crien nothing being resuscitated and their members crien nothing being resuscitated. rallying afresh. We have great faith fibre.

friendly word in our interests. While is lost, as dropped, in the hot, dry, I rem referring to these organizations as we summer months. Manure is in have, we do not forget the homes and reality the farmer's bank, and he act-

firesides of our Brother Farmers. ually loses one-half of his bank stock with useful knowledge. While we to year. Some may say, "that is not months to feed the body, let us not fail pride to the crops grown on the en- The Society has two kilns in operation. in the comparitively leasure season to of the farm. But ask them if they store the mind with useful informa- get as good crops from their pasture tion, that we may be able to act well lands now as some five or ten years our part in whatever station in life ago. In nine cases out of ten the cal-

> Green forage plants are receiving more attention from our farmers than no provision is made to supply green

If each farmer had a good plot of As I see the plant is a perennial, the frequent cuttings in one season would always give a good supply of rich green milk-producing food from year lands has been unusually short. Good to year and throughout the whole dairymen have commenced feeding in season. Whereas, corn only lasts a season, and by the aid of roots and few weeks from the time it is too ripe as a food for milch cows. Dairying, grain and cattle-raising, and special cultures, will undoubtedly form the three chief divisions of agriculture in the future. This is made necessary by the course of events, some of which are, the gradual change of the soil from its new condition to one in which it must be fed systematically and scientifically, the increasing popu lar demand for meat, and dairy pro ducts, which are needed in a community whose manner of life improving year by year, and also by the necessity of conducting our farm present active competition. All these events, with others, are combining to force farmers to feed stock better so as to get a higher quality, and greater quantity, of beef, butter and cheese We can no longer afford to feed in the same haphazard, slipshod manner as heretofore. But with a regular and abundant supply of the richest food that can be obtained, I can add my testimony along with many others

Communications.

Antigonish.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer: DEAR SIR .- In course of a late tour through Nova Scotia, I was mos agreeably surprised, on arriving at Antigonish, (which is about 40 miles by rail, from New Glasgow.) to find myself in one of the most beautiful farming districts in the Maritime Pro vinces. In this fine locality C. C. Gregory, Esq, C. E (late of Fredericton) has settled down to make him self a home, having purchased about 400 acres of land, which it will be his at all times. Water is also convenient sible to secure, and then by liberal endeavor, to convert into a model farm. The dwelling house which he feeding and proper care increase as lately erected, is pleasantly situated It stands on an elevation, 200 feet above the sea level, and commands a magnificent view. Nothing can be finer than the wide prospect that embraces a circuit of thirty miles, as seen on a fine day. Mr. Gregory's herd is not or grain, which we think pays well to fail to be guided by correct principles composed of Jerseys, but of Durhams, principally. He purchased the two fine Shorthorns which took first and second prizes at the Halifax Exhibi tion. He uses sea manure, which can be easily obtained, and lime-having a kiln on his farm-on the land. Plaster is also abundant, in the county. country, that its pastures are superior

I remain, yours, &c.,

"Queen's Central."

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,-The business of the October it is now positively known that there meeting was chiefly receiving and ordering payment of bills, and receiving reports of lime burned and sold. closed fields, or the cultivated portion In the first (Clone's) kiln, there has at £2.9s. a quarter (that is, eight been burned, in February, 1431 hhds., in March, 100 hhds., in June, 1191 full crop. English grain merchants, as hhds, and in September, 1261 hhds, well as intelligent farmers, assert tivated plot is lo-ing in fertility as total, 4891 hhds. In the new kiln, that this is solely owing to American much as the pastures. Let the soiling in Hibernia, there has been burned system be once established with a proper and sold, in May, 971 hhds., in June, 1291 hhds., in September, 125 hhds., The Society's selling price to members was 50 cents per bhd. at Clone's, hope of relief, even by the thorough ever before, not only here but the and 55 cents at Hibernia. The cost investigation of the royal commission of producing lime is, or will be about equal at each kiln for the ensuing it was this year. The Society's busi little system is followed that little or ness for this year closed with the Oc- what source it may spring or with tober meeting, and the meeting ad what power it may be clothed, can ourned until Nov. 27th, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the Annual meeting. An account of the doings, debts and credits of the Society will then be given, and in

> most benefit farmers generally. I. S. WEBB, Sec.-Treas. Q. C. A. S. New Jerusalem, Nov. 5th, 1879.

We note the kindly remarks which were made upon the MARITIME FARMER and hope to make it even more worthy of the appreciation of our kind friends

the evening there will be a social agri-

cultural conversation, giving and re

the best methods of surporting agricul

tural societies and the way they will

Trouble from Defective Teeth.

A correspondent's cow has vomited all coarse fodder for nearly six months, the fine food, like meal and bran. being retained. Bloating, and gurglng noises in the throat are common, and flesh is failing. I suspect there s in this case disease of the teeth .-Let the mouth be opened with a balling-iron or plough clevis, and the teeth be examined carefully. Collections of food inside the cheek may be neld to imply diseased teeth, and the animal will flinch when the teeth are tapped with the finger. Black marks or carious holes may be found on the summit of the tooth, or down by its side, and the gum adjacent is likely to be puffed up, hot and tender. Treatment will depend much on the nature of the disease, Milk grinders, retained after their successors have come into the mouth, should be removed, as should also old brokendown teeth and stumps that can no longer oe repaired. This may sometimes be done with dentist's forceps of the largest size, in other cases special veterinary forceps are wanted while in still others the bone must be trephined over the fang and the tooth punched out from this point. Ir cases, on the other hand, in which one or more teeth are simply overgrown, these may be easily reduced by means of a file, guarded along the edges, or of a chisel similarly guarded, or sliding in a frame. When the tooth presents only a diseased cavity, that must be cleaned out; the blackened, sofiened and diseased tooth-substance scraped from its sides, and the hollow fried and filled with gutta percha I'be bloating and indigestion probably depend on the disease of the teeth and

P. T. Quinn in "Scribner's" Magazine. The Agricultural Distress in Great Britain.

imperfect mastication .- Prof. Law.

In travelling through England the past summer, I soon came to the conclusion that English agricultural industries are now in a worse condition the best English agricultural authori- or pleat, the balance into this tape. than they have been at any time ties firmly assert that the farmers of Antigonish is certainly rich in fertilis- during the past quarter of a century. England, under the most favorable ing substances, besides having much and, what is more alarming to the far- auspices, cannot grow wheat with mers of England, who employ their to the common run of grass lands in capital and time in cultivating the soil this figure is comparatively small. several of the counties of the Pro. for profit, that there is little or no hope The series of bad seasons, which vince, is proved by the size and good of any improvement in the future, have to a large extent brought about condition of the cattle one sees along Each successive year since 1874 has the present distressed condition of the roads. The cows look to be good brought more discouraging results English agricultural industries, are with the ledge at the back. This done of a pound of butter; put all into a the stable as well in the day time as pastures have become short, to aid milkers. The sheep are of good form than the preceding one, for the health- not the only obstacles in the way of the stuffing of the top must be considand shape, but, I am mistaken, if their ful growth and maturity of the the present generation of English ered. We cannot advise much stuff- continually until the sugar is dissolved, fleece would weigh 31 lbs on an aver- staples. The seasons of 1875 1876 farmers competing, even on equal The Government of Nova Scotia enough, but the present year has The annual rent paid by the English lately purchased some pure bred Short surpassed all those named in the farmer would purchase much more position, unless it be made into a re- quarter of an inch thick, cut round practicing it for a number of years, notice that a correspondent of the Horns, which will help in time, no quantity of rain that has fallen, fertile wheat soil in the wheat belt of gular cushion, and this may be done and find it to give good satisfaction. Eastern Chronicle and another of the doubt, to improve the stock of the making the land heavy, cold and the West. Moreover, most of the labor by stitching the inside cushion county. Some of the more enterpris- soggy, too wet even to produce ar with us being done by improved maing farmers purchased two of the average crop of hay. From the first chinery, the cost of production is much after the many things which at this ly Comfrey as a soiling plant. One bulls. At the farm of one of these of January until the first of August, less, enabling the grower to land season of the year require attention says: "The changes taking place in gentlemen I inspected the progeny of there have not been more than four sound wheat on the docks of Liver- you happen to have an old quilt it two large cold fowls, either boiled or on the farm, he farmer will find all the soil, climate, markets, etc., make one of these animals, and finer speci- clear days. It has been one continuous pool at \$1.12 a bushel, at a handsome may be utilized for the cushion and roasted, the yolks of nine hard boiled

the labor on the farm is not at this food must be grown for stock on LESS animals of the same age, I venture to As a natural consequence of such many other incidental expenses, beef ing sevesal layers of it. A piece of small teaspoonful Cayenne pepper, season of the year so laborious as LAND. We cannot afford to lose so say that there was 400 lbs difference wet weather, the crops of cereals are raised on English farms cannot be coarse unbleached calico, cut about same of salt, and two large heads of during the summer months, yet close much land in pasture (as one-third of weight in favor of the pure breds. late in coming to maturity, and will sold at any profit to the farmer for half an inch wider and longer than celery cut fine. Cut the meat off he of the land will feed the same stock). The common bred calf weighed when fall far short of an average yield, even less than sixteen cents a pound. On the top of the box, serves as a cover- bones and chop in a tray, then mix the We cannot afford to keep up so much dropped 52 lbs, a Shorthorr, 120 lbs. on the best farms in England. In or- the contrary, the American cattlethat the long winter evenings are ap- fencing, or have so much land taken When one considers that the keep of dinary seasons the wheat and barley raiser of the South west pays a trifle proaching, (in fact are here,) we shall up with fences and as a nursery for a common animal costs as much as crops in England are cut and stacked for his ranch, and is under no extra lightly nailed down over the latter cover them and sit in a cool place. expect to hear of Farmers Clubs, weeds. We cannot afford to lose so that of a thoroughbred Shorthorn, it by the middle of August, and the oat expense for wintering his stock, so before the cretonne is put on above Mash the eggs well with the back of Granges, and kindred organizations much valuable manure, as all that is is very evident that it must be more crop a week later. But this way can be it. Fringe and brass-headed nails a wooden speon till they are a perowing to the causes named, there put in the English markets for ten form the prettiest finish to these boxes, feetly smooth paste, mix them with crisp, nothing being left but woody In concluding these rambling notes was not a spear of wheat or barley or twelve cents a pound, with a liberal I must say that I was much pleased that would be ripe enough to cut be profit to the owner and the shipper. in the utility and benefits confered by The increased products of the dairy with the energy which Mr. Gregory is fore the 25th of August, and besides unless the signs are greatly at fault, such organizations, and trust that will more than pay all expenses of throwing into his farming operations, the chances of getting fine weather where there is one person now engaged to hammer in the nails without mak- smooth. Shortly before the salad is we shall see more than the usual num the new system; while each and all and with the successful results so far. while the grain was in the shock in raising beef for foreign shipments, ing them double up. In that case use to be eaten, pour the dressing over of the other advantages can be put He is setting an example which many were exceedingly meager, leaving, there will be ten times as many five ber of interesting meetings chronicled down as clear profit. I would ask the of the farmers of Antigonish might at best, a large bulk of the wheat five years hence. American cheese has in the columns of the Maritime Far- question, why do not farmers have as follow, with great benefit to them- crop of 1879 second and third grades, already forced hundreds of English far-MER. We trust our Patrons of Hus large a manure heap to apply to the selves. It is hoped that Mr. G.'s good to sell for correspondingly low prices mers from cheese making to raising of For a bedroom, one of these boxes the white of the eggs cut in rings and bandry, Farmers Clubs, and Agricul. impoverished land, from summer as example will not only be followed in former years a short crop of wheat milk for the London and other large with a bright covering is very useful garnish the dish with the tender tural Socities will not fail to speak a from winter feeding? They do not generally, but by a generous rivalry, in England made but a trifling dif- markets, and the business is now so for keeping dresses in, and also make leaves of the celery. Some persons ference in the net results to the crowded that the price of fresh milk farme s, for just as soon a it was and is a third less than it was before a comfortable seat where there is, do not care for the sweet oil, in that nounced that the crop would fall below American cheese became so popular perhaps, no room for a couch. the average, the market prices went among English consumers.

up, bringing in to the grower about the same amount for a short as for a full crop. This is no longer the case. will be an unusually large deficiency this year, one that will exceed a hundred millions of bushels of wheat. Yet the prices in the Liverpool and London Corn Exchanges are quoted bushels), or about what good wheat competition and American wheat. Indeed the English farmer traces all his present and prospective troubles an unenviable position, without much recently appointed by Parliament to examine the present agricultural

No commission, no matter from alter the conditions or disadvantages under which English farmers have to labor, nor is it possible for them to compete in growing wheat with American farmers. It is a wellknown fact that English farmers, ceiving opinions and experience on except in rare instances, do not own the farm land they cultivate, and under the existing state of things, they are far better off than if they were sole proprietors and held a fee simple. The value of farming land in England is not based on what it is capable of producing; it is chiefly valuable because it gives its owner and his family a social position extremely difficult to attain by any other means. The English landlor! while generous and liberal in many ways with his tenants, is very arbitrary in his articles of agreement. and (looking at these from an Ameri can farmer's stand point) the Eng. lish farmer is handicapped from the start for the purpose of protecting the owner's interests. The conditions embodied in these leases are about as

1st. The farmer must have \$100 may be arranged at a small cost by for every acre he hires, as a working

2nd. He must keep one-third of the whole number of acres in permanent pasture and meadow during

He must not deviate from the holstered, serve to fill window recesses our-course rotation of crops speci-

fied in the lease. The annual rent for good farming and in England is from eight to nine dollars an acre, and to this may be added poor rates and road taxes. making the actual rent in round num- by many a heavy-handed porter-per pers not less than ten dollars an acre. which has to be paid punctually, rain or shine. In former times, before he days of American competition he frugal English farmer expected to make, and did make from six to ight per cent on his capital invested either in grain-growing or in raising beef; while there has been no time for the last quarter of a when the land owner has realized more than two per cent from his investment; this is owing to the exrhitant prices paid for farming land n account of its social valuation, and there are plenty of buyers at these high rates. Those not familiar with he existing condition of things in England naturally suppose that relief would soon follow if farmers owned the land they till; but the truth is. it would make matters worse instead better, and they now prefer to on the material, leaving about two lease the farms from year to year, inches for a hem. Cut off a sufficient instead of for the long terms formerly in vogue among the most intelligent English farmers. A long lease fullness all round the box. Too much means better security to the land. fullness destroys the effect. It is also lord, for it binds the farmer to re a mistake to leave this balance too main, and carry out the conditions of long, it should rest upon the floor, no his contract, no matter whether he is making or losing money. In computing the outlay of the English done this, measure on a piece of strong farmer, the rent of land, labor, tape where the corners come and set

any profit for less than a \$150 a than in the front, if intended for a bushel, and the margin of profit at window-recess or any other position 1877 and 1878 were discouraging footing, with their American cousins. imperative the getting off some soil mens of young pure bred Shorthorns, storm, with more inches of rainfall profit both to the farmer and mer answers better than anything else. eggs, half-a-pint sweet oil, half a-pint

Poetry.

The Red River Voyageur. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Out and in the river is winding The links of its long, red chain Through belts of dusky pine land And gusty leagues of plain.

Only, at times, a smoke-wreath With the drifting cloud-rack joins-The smoke of the hunting lodges Of the wild Assiniboins!

Drearily blows the north wind From the land of ice and snow; The eyes that look are weary, And heavy the hands that row.

And with one foot on the water, And one upon the shore, The Angel of Shadow gives warning That day shall be no more.

Is it the clang of wild-geese?

Is it the Indian's yeil, That lends to the voice of the north wind The tones of a far-off bell? The voyageur smiles as he listens To the sound that grows apace;

Well he knows the vesper ringing Of the bells of St. Boniface. The bells of the Roman Mission. That call from their turrets twain. To the boatman on the river,

To the hunter on the plain Even so in our mortal journey The bitter north winds blow. And thus upon life's Red River Our hearts, as oarsmen, row.

And when the Angel of Shadow Rests his feet on wave and shore, And our eyes grow dim with watching, And our hearts faint at the oar;

Happy is he who heareth The signal of his release In the belis of the Holy City, The chimes of eternal peace!

number of breadths to leave a slight

leaving the cretonne full at the cor-

ners. It may be less full at the back

where the back will not be seen. Then

nail the tape round the ledge of the

box at the front and sides, and level

ing, for amateur upholsterers will

probably fail to induce it to keep in

through at regular intervals with a

HOME INTERESTS Home Upholstery. There are a great number of contrivances that may add appreciably to the comfort of our houses, and yet those who can handle a hammer without endangering their finger ends. Old boxes of all sizes may be converted into ornamental as well as useful receptacles, and, carefully upwith advantage to the appearance of the room. Let us suppose there are three or four old trunks which are sufficiently unsightly in their present condition, having been knocked about urged a change in dress, that women haps by more than one generation of should no longer be thus travestied porters. They are to be converted and injured by fashion. He alluded into window-seats. The first thing to be done is to choose the material to cover them. Cretonne is serviceable. - home uphoistery had better venture on nothing more expensive. Chintz arged, very emphatically, a reform. is pretty, but not so endurable as cretonne. The box must be emptied of its contents before operations are begun, and may be brought out into eight ounces of best glue, place the the middle of the floor. All obtrusive oottle in water, and heat until the

water in a wide-mouthed bettle put nails should be picked out, and the glue is dissolved Then stir slowly inside neatly lined with clean paper two and a half ounces of strong nitric put on with a thick paste. Begin by acid. Cork tightly. Glue thus premeasuring the depth of the box from pared is always ready for use, and the ledge on which the lid shuts down may be applied to mending furniture, to the floor. Measure off this depth broken vessels, and other articles not exposed to water.

water; 12 cup flour; 1 egg; 2 teaspoons baking powder. Flavor with emon. Stir the sugar and butter to cream, add the egg well beaten, more. Hem it up all round. Having then the water, and flour with baking powder well mixed by sifting. Ladies will be surprised to find this a nice manures, use of implements, etc., etc., in pins to mark the places. Gather, delicate cake. Double the recipe, use half for a white cake, add chopped raisons and citron, and you have a nice fruit cake.

Lemon Cheese Cakes .- One pound white sugar, the juice of four lemons, the rind of two finely grated, six eggs leaving out whites of two, and quarter then pour into a jar for use. When wanted, make puff pastry, roll about with a biscuit cutter, and line tin patty pans, fill with the lemon mixture and bake in a hot oven.

ing for the stuffing, and ought to be chicken and celery well together, but sometimes the wood of the trunks the other ingredients, stir till they is so hard that it is nearly impossible are thoroughly mixed and quite an awl before putting in the tack and the chicken and celery and mix well case substitute one gill melted butter Recesses may be utilized for books or and one gill sweet cream.

and ornamental nails. In the case of a short occupancy of rooms, objection

may be made to the expense of fitting up shelves which, as fixtures, cannot

curiosities at a small expense, with

the assistance of a man to make the

shelves. These may be painted, or

covered with rep, damask, or even

baize, and can be finished with fringe

be removed when the occupant leaves. This objection may be obviated by

having little wooden rests at each side of the recess, on which the shelves can be supported. In this case there is a further advantage, in that they

are so easily removed for the purpose of cleaning. Brackets may be finished off in the same way. The covering may be of any of the materials men-

tioned above. Lace over satin makes a pretty substitute for fringe and nails; so do Berlin wool work and

braided or embroidered cloth of pretty colors, the outlines being finished with a pretty cord of some suitable shade. Brackets are useful for holding statuettes, vases, or other objects that would be in harm's way on the

> there is no gas. (To be continued.)

table. They are also valuable for

holding candlesticks or lamps where

High Heels. The late Dr. Washington Atlee, at

a meeting of the Pensylvania State

Medical Society, referred to the "delicate girl" of the period, and pointed out some of the causes at work in the destruction of her health, Amongst these, reference was made to the present style of high heels, "Her heel mark," said the doctor, "is scarcely larger than the thumb nail. Look at her shoe, with its narrow sole, a heel two inches high, shaved down nearly to a point, and placed almost under the instep. Instead of the points of support being on a level, the heel is filted up two inches higher, the foot is crowded forward, the great toe is forced over the others. She is constantly walking down hill, and in health is going down hill all the time. All this forces her entire frame out of its proper line, and she is compelled, in order to maintain her perpendicular, to throw her bips back." He contrasted the real and the fashionable woman, and thus accounted for many of her ailments. He

o-the fearful increase in the use, by women, of tonies and stimulants, as partly the result of indisposition arising from her dress fastions, and Prepared Glue - In half a pint of

Recipes.

One Egg Cake -1 cup sugar; 1 cup

packing needle and strong thread. If To Make a Chicken Salad.—Take