NO. 2.

VOL. I

FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

# Agriculture.

Local Agricultural Exhibitions for 1879.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will confer a favor by notifying us of the time and place of holding their annual exhibitions, giving the name of Aresident and Secretary of each Society with their address.

Queens Central Society hold their show at their Hall on October 14. S. L. Peters, President; W. O. Slipp, Secretary, Otnabog.

Secretary.

The Stanley Agricultural Society will hold their Show, Fair, and with, President; Edward Speer, Secre-

#### Introductory.

Provinces and not for New Brunswick of the present year. alone. It will be devoted to the ad vocacy of practical agriculture, and it will aim at giving such information as will be useful everywhere in our Maritime Provinces, and while the locations and ways and interests of our farms may differ to some extent the underlying principles of successful agriculture are the same everywhere Thorough cultivation, with a liberal application of manure, using nothing but the best of seed, making the most of the products of the farm, the breeding of good farm stock, warm and comfortable shelter for all stock on the farm with liberal feeding, a watchful eye to see that nothing is ried off the palm as a wheat growing wasted all these if put in practice county, while Gloucester, Carleton will give good results and are appli- and Albert following closely in her cable everywhere. We believe in wake. Now that all our farmers are Agricultural Societies, Farmers Clubs, satisfied that it pays to cultivate and Agricultural Associations, of wheat we shall expect to see these whatever name, so long as they are figures very largely increased when honestly conducted and with a view our decimal census is again taken in of building up the agriculture of our 1880, as we are confident they are by country. We also believe that farm- the growth of the present crop, and ers may greatly benefit themselves and just here we may say that the timely their families by subscribing for a action of the Government in securing good Agricultural paper, such as we good seed and placing it within easy hope to make the MARITIME FARMER. reach of our farmers, has no doubt We want them to read it, write for it, contributed largely to the present talk about it, discuss their methods | happy result. of cultivating the farms, kinds crops grown by them, in its columns. thus shall we mutually take each other in confidence, the results of which we may safely predict will be when our Agricultural Societies will them, each one striving to make swath for several week, when fancy articles on exhibition, but to less grain will be wasted by shelling fords; the Leceisters and Cotswolds; crop will be ready for threshing or the Berkshires and Chesters; while housing in less time; and the grain glected. All the several departments grain to be exposed to storms before it invite the visitors who are present, wheat, for the known hospitality of our people, which is always generously and

quirements of mankind. kindly interest in our efforts, aiding us by their council and good judg- through on account of a slight presment, extending their kind indulgence sure on his proboscis. towards us in our sins of omission and can to further the interests of a class of citizens with whom we are a little proud to be associated.

heartily tendered, does not make it

necessary; visitors always welcome.

out a good time may surely be counted

doing their part to supply the re-

The Wheat Crop of New Bruns-

wick for 1879. now engaged in harvesting this important crop, which, should the weather prove favorable, will probably all he secured by the 25th of the present From all quarters of the Province the cheering news reaches

very many farmers felt discouraged in trying to grow this important grain, particularly those occupying farms in the central part of the Province, it is indeed gratifying that all are pleased with the results of the last two years. The good success me with in its cultivation in the summer of 1878, has lead farmers to sow greater breadth during the presen year, and probably never before in the history of the Province has much wheat been produced in any one year as the present. We are quite anxious to learn as to the quan-The Kingsclear Agricultural So- tities produced in each of the Counties ciety hold their Show and Fair on and would be glad if some of our Saturday, October 18th, 1879. J. L. obliging farmers who take an interest Inches, President; John A. Campbell, in the success of our Provincial agriculture, will give our readers and ourselves the benefit of their know-Ploughing Match at Stanley, Wednes. ledge in the matter. It may be inday, October 5th, 1879. H. Beck teresting to our readers to learn the fruit to dispose of, will find it greatly amount of wheat produced in New to their advantage to give the selec-Brunswick in the year 1871, for the tion of it their careful attention as to purpose of comparison with the much pains cannot be taken in the growth of the present year, and as we picking. The MARITIME FARMER is published will give it by counties our readers

> Produce of Wheat in 1871. County of St. John.... 144 bushels Charlotte... 4,318 " Kings ...... 4,420 Queens..... 2,462 Sunbury.... 2,966 York..... 11,752 Carleton..... 33,896

Victoria ..... 10,307 Restigouche 4,612 " Gloucester. 34,304 Northumb'd 18,123 Kent..... 40,646 Westmor'd, 5.658 Albert..... 31,303

This shows that Kent in 1871 car-

The American Agriculturist publishes the following timely hints on harvest ing buckwheat, which we heartily endorse. It says, the excellence of buckso generally satisfactory that we shall wheat flour depends chiefly on the management of the grain between the fore. The season is now at hand time of ripening and grinding. The common way of treating buckwheat Let effectually prevents making good their be an honest rivalry among flour, it being allowed to remain in theirs better than their sister society. should never be suffered to lie longer The holding of these shows should than a day or two, and it is decidedly be made a general holiday, and all at- better for the grain to rake it and set tend to see not only the display of it on end, as fast as it is cradled. Much examine the stock, the horses, Short out; the straw will cure and dry out Horns, Aryshires, Devons and Here- sooner and be of more value; the the display of vegetables must not be will yield a much better quality of omitted or the fruit and flowers ne flour. It is especially injurious to the usually found at our local shows is set up, for dirt is spattered all over ought to be of much interest to our the grain by the falling of large rain who is a close observer, writes that farmers, their wives and children. drops. This makes the flour dark in during one of the last sittings of the Carry baskets filled with tempting colour and gritty. Wetting and dry- French Chamber, the Minister ing the grain several times destroys Agriculture said: "From this day how to prepare, and during the recess the "life" of the flour. It will never our farmers might as well make up and when the judges are at luncheon, be so white nor make so good cakes, make a spread of them under some but will be sticky and the cakes will be the granary of France, ' and shady tree. We shall not ask you to clammy like the flour of sprouted adds " He was perfectly right, for

TO PREVENT BULLS THROWING FENCES. - A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following method: - Fasten a button securely When these arrangements are carried to each horn; then take some large annealed wire, make a loop large enough upon, and all will look forward to the gathering of the next year with to pass a small rope through and fasten fully as good for 22.50 per hectolitre. pleasureable anticipations. In a word it around the horn close to the button, one on each horn. Take a snap, such let our farmers feel that they are one in interest, one in feeling and sym- as are used to place in a bull's nose, put it in his nose, tie a small rope to pathy, and that combined they are the snap, pass it through the loop on each horn, and back again to the snap Trusting that our people will take a and fasten securely. Mr. Bull will walk up the fence, stop before he goes

should own a scrap-book in which a single heart. Seek not to be shrewd. to paste agriculture items. Almost Be not ashamed to be called simple any man in reading a paper will see A cunning man is never a firm man things which he will wish to remem. but an honest man is; a double ber. He will perhaps see suggestions, minded man is always unstable: the value of which he will desire to man of faith is firm as a rock. I tell test, or hints which he will want to you there is a sacred connection The farmers of this Province are be governed by in future operations. between honesty and faith; honesty quired. Over the basement there And yet, after reading the paper, he is faith applied to worldly things, will throw it down and will probably and faith is honesty quickened by the by timbers of sufficient strength to never see it again. In such a case all Spirit to the use of heavenly things, hold all the hay and grain that can be that Canada is in strong competition the valuable articles will be lost. To \_Edward Irving. prevent such loss every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve and paste them in a book. Such a book at the end of

#### HORTICULTURE

September is our harvest month, BY THE HON. GEORGE GEDDES, SYRA and almost all kind of crops promise an average yield, in many localities, possibly a little more. Aside from the damage done by frost we have not much to complain of. The potato bug has not done us very much harm so far, whatever may be his ravages in future years. There will be an abundant crop of potatoes, and could heartily wish that they might command as high prices as last year. In this month we are reminded that summer is over and all necessary preparations should be made for the approaching winter as early as possible.

The Orchard and Nursery. Apples are quite scarce and will doubtless command good prices. Our orchardists who have a surplus of

Plumbs are in many localities a fair crop, and will bear a fair price. Trees invested with the black knot should be looked after immediately. have never found any thing so effective in preventing this disease as the use of the knife. A close watch should be kept and when it makes its appearance cut it off. The proper treatment of trees from the time of planting and during the years of their bearing has much to do with the quality of the fruit. Trees that are planted on well drained land and carefully pruned will bear much finer fruit than when these points are neglected. Our fruit growers should Total ......204,911 bushels endeavor to make a good display at

Corn in the Ear.

A very intelligent Irishman tells ence in America:-

hired out to a gentleman who farmed few acres. He showed me over the premises, the stable, cow-shed, where the corn, hay, oats, &c., were me:-" James, you may feed stood him? I scratched my head. then resolved I would enquire again: so I went into the library where my master was writing very busily, and he answered without looking up. cow some corn in the ear." I went the top of the side walls. It was sided

out more puzzled than ever. What sort of an animal must this Yankee inch boards, and these boards are apcow be? I examined her mouth and parently uninjured by the "tooth of ears. The teeth were good, and the time," and bid fair to last another ears were like those of kine in the old forty years. The cost of one painting country. Dripping with sweat, I when this barn was built, put at inentered my master's presence once terest, would long since have amountmore—" Please, sir, you bid me give ed to a sum more than sufficient to pay the cow some corn in the ear-but for new boards. But one painting looked at me for a moment, and then of repainting as often as once in five burst into such a convulsion of laugh- years. If a man paints his out-buildter. I made for the stable as fast as ings, let him not flatter himself the my feet could carry me, thinking I he does it to preserve timber, but

A very shrewd French merchant. their mind that the United States the price French farmers are obliged to submit to in order to realize, in competition with American grain, is simply ruinous. One of the largest farmers in France advises me that his wheat cost him stored in granary 27 francs per hectolitre, and that millers can buy American wheat Just imagine what a loss!" As the hectolitre contains about 2 bushels pecks, it follows that these prices are say\$1.77 per bushel cost of the French grain to the farmer against \$1.47, at which price the American exporter get his profit.

I tell you, brethern, be honest in your dealings; take no advantage even of a child. Be conscientious in A USEFUL BOOK .- Every farmer your bargains. Have a single eye and

New Jersey cranberry crop will be

#### Farm Barns.

CUSE, N. Y.

for barns especially designed for the that should be through the middle nearly as consistent with the uses to am quite well pleased with it. which the building is to be put. Me chanical work and economical use of siderable declivity of the ground

makes the best roof. If the roof is of add that the food for animals kept in rods of fence. At one half a ton of slate it must have considerable pitch. better, and this gives, for a roof of a perhaps think the plan I propose is the following story of his first experi- building thirty-six feet wide, twelve too large for a farm of 150 acres, and feet as the rise from the walls to the they may think it would cost too centre of the roof. If tin is used a years ago, and soon as I arrived, very little pitch is required, and much jections by saying that I know less strength of timber to support the many cases about my own home weight of the roof. The cheapest where as much room as I have prosiding for a barn, is rough, unplained. inch boards, put on vertically, nailed to sill and plate, and intermediate supper. After supper he called to horizontal timbers, not much more the than five feet apart-boards one foot cow and give her corn in the ear." I wide should have four nails put in went out and walked about, thinking wherever they cross a timber; even what could he mean. Had I under- to the braces, that should be at the

Paint on farm barns is ornamental. but a very unnecessary expense. have a barn that is nearly forty years old. 75 feet long by 40 feet wide, and "I thought I told you to give the 20 feet high above the basement to with unplaned and unpainted hemlock rather let him say "a painted barn looks well-so the expense is incurred.'

In planning a barn, in no case provide a manure-cellar under horse or cow stables. It is too much to ask even of brutes, to stand over the gases of manure-cellars. Put the stables in the basement and on the ground, and provide for frequently cleaning out the manure, that your cows or horses may have some reasonable enjoyment of life. Just here occurs to me a point in regard to storing carriages either over or alongside horse stables. should never be done. The ammonia from the manure destroys the varnish and causes it to crack, and it injures harness. A carriage house should be well separated from the stables, and if the wheels can stand on the earth. they will hold the tires in a dry time much better than on a floor with air

under it. Applying these general principles to a supposed 150 acre farm that devoted to the production of hav and grain, and on which cattle and sheep are to be kept, if there is to be but barn, my plan would be to construct stone walls for a basement not less than 9 feet high, and on such wall put a frame 24 feet high from bottom of sills to top of plates, 14 feet wide and 97 feet long. In the basement should be stables for cows and teams, and storage room for farm tools; doors and windows where reshould be a tight covering supported put in the barn. The bars should

and the space between can have a portion went to Great Britain.

granery on one side the barn, 16 feet wide with one window and doors to it from each floor. The granery need not be more than 8 feet high, but it There is no such thing as a plan of should be rat and mouse proof. In a farm barn that will be suitable for these days of horse pitch forks, there universal use. The ever varying uses should be only one timber reaching to which farms are devoted must call across the interior of the barn, and crops produced and the animals sup- the middle bay. On each side of the ported in each individual case The floors there should be a space of 12 site of the barn is also to be consider- feet from bay girt to roof without any ed-as well as the material of which timber to prevent using the horse it is to be constructed, yet there are fork. This twelve feet of the width some general principles that will so of the barn leaves two spaces of 16 come into nearly every case that it feet each, and these spaces can have will be well to state some of them. as many timbers as may be necessary Barns are made to hold and protect for making the building strong. Over crops and for sheltering and feeding these 16 feet spaces I should put a animals, and to secure great storing steep roof of good shingles or slate and stabling capacity at the least cost, and over the 12-foot centre space, a is very important. The least outside nearly flat tin roof. I have this Sumsurface for the most inside room is a mer, put a roof on a barn that stands point to be considered. The square in a place very subject to strong form is, therefore to be approached as winds, substantially as described, and

The common opinion is that a contion to its surface than a square one, more than two to four feet declivity in but it would take to much mechanical the surface of the ground for the work and if made of wood too great whole width of the building. I would prefer to make the necessary embank. As the roof is the most costly, as ment to reach within ten or twelve well as the most perishable part of a teet of the barn, and then cover the barn the walls should be high, so that space with a bridge. This space there may be less surface of roof re- gives room for windows to the basequired. For ordinary farm barns, ment on the bank side. The emwood is the best material above the bankment must be supported by a or tin retaining wall. It only remains to the basement will be supplied through that is, the rafters should rise at least openings under the bay girts at the one foot to every two feet horizontal sides of the floors. Some of the permeasurement, and, what the carpen- sons who have asked me to give my ters call "one-third pitch" is still views in regard to farm barns will much. I can only answer such obpresume that some of my readers will know of like cases.

### The Real Difficulty in England

England. Neither the Royal Agri- which I pasture on an acre. - W. Arey, he be very amiable. In a home cultural Society nor the Chambers of in Maine Farmer. Agriculture, controlled as they are by land owners, are inclined to diagnose Where Fat and Flesh Come From. the existing disease, or seek an effectual remedy. The rental of real estate, outside of London, amounts to \$483. 000,000, or nearly \$15 per acre. Great Britain there are 1,110,967 owners of 51,960,209 acres of land, and twenty five own 5,113,501, or one tenth of it, and 1,454 own 24,273,240 acres, or about half of it. There are 816.294 persons who own twenty two hundredths of an acre on the average, and twenty five own an average of 213,062 acres each. The average rental for Great Britain is about \$11 per acre. But this is only an average that covers all the forests and hunting preserves of the Kingdom. The average for all the farms from ten to fifty acres is about \$20, \$10 for estates of 1,000 acres, \$8 for those of 2,000 acres, and so gradually running down to 80 cents for estates of 100,000 acres or more. The farmers have to pay \$10, \$20 up to \$30 or more for the area they really occupy, while land enough ies waste to produce the 200,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds now imported. Is it strange that such burdens are imposed by the lorded aristocracy? It is idle to refer to the low percentage of income from rentals, where the land is valued at

double its worth for agricultural use. Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, recently hit the nail on the head when he said it was the plain legislative duty to counteract rather than encourage the accumulation of estates in the hands of a few, to be accomplished by modifying the law of succession, by rendering illegal testamentary disposition of land to persons not yet living, by uprooting the entail system. by removing hindrances to the transfer of landed property, adjusting the laws of land tenure to lean kindly towards the weaker party by limiting the encroachments of sportsmanship tively worthless to what it is prior to importance. Gaudy reds and blues upon rural industry, and taxing heavi- the change. And the fat cannot be should never be chosen, for they conly absenteeproprietors. These things must come, he says, or ruin will come to Britain. There is too much of feud. Tender herbage, therefore, is the best; green, pure white, or silver, always alism vet in the old land, which must give wayto the tendencies of the times, toward equality in the rights favorable to life, liberty and the pur-

It appears from the customs record have at each end bays 16 feet wide, the mother country with dairy pro-371,139 pounds of cheese, and 12,504,-

How to Restore our Old Fields.

To make manure enough to restore old fields is impossible. No one has ever done it to my knowledge and it there is one we would like to hear from him. It is costly to get the chemicals. I will tell how to do cheaper than even to haul the manure All the long day, upon his task intent, allowing one had it. The following is the result of experience and practice: I took a piece which had been cropped forty five years, turned it over as smooth as I could, harrowed well and sowed to clover and other seed, without grain; in four years We dropped one day a lock of golden hair plowed and seeded again as before. It is now covered with as good a crop ped with grain and manured. I have Or cherry trees when they are all ablow. shown some of our most influencial men the difference between my land and land joining. About rocky pastures I would say to S. Morrill that the best way to kill brakes is to plowlamong Both locks, the white and golden, disappeared the stones and fence into small fields. I had a field that was very bad. plowed it four times before seeding; did not lodge, and some of the herdsgrass grew six feet high, with heads eleven and a half inches long. year I intend to mow it and if two tons grow on an acre in Hampden, expect to get it in this field. I plowed a part of the rest and sowed to winter wheat. I intend to plow the rest this spring and sow to grain and seed to clover. About the fence it will take to enclose these small fields; take 20 acre field and it will require 240 feed to the acre, it will produce ten tons. Now five acres will require 120 rods of fence and at two tons to the acre, will produce ten tons of feed we have then a saving of five acres of land at \$10 per acre equal to \$50, and 120 rods of fence at \$1.50 per rod equal. \$80, making a total of \$330, which is worth saving. I see the FARMER recommends putting on forty loads of manure to the acre. Now is the time that it will require to haul the maposed has been found insufficient, and nure, you can at least plow two acres and harrow it. I have taken pains to inform myself and have found that three acres, worked as I work it will produce as much as four acres manured; look at the statements I made There is excellent excuse for the not long since in the FARMER, and existence of the Farmers' Alliance in you will see the amount of stock

They come from the earth and the atmosphere, collected by vegetation Grass contains flesh; so grain. The animal system puts it on from these. Vegetation then is the flesh constituents are retained in the parts of wheat, according to Piesse, home has all its comforts, but rather boil .- If you want to keep the plums parts of oatmeal, nearly double that other grains are better.

from vegetables, from flour.

to form cheese in the dairy; the women are not fit to marry, for be subject, so hard to bear, and so diffistarch, &c., butter. Hence it is that assured the housekeeper to be envied cult to cure as the ear-ache. to enrich it : for cheese and butter are will amply pay for the "downs" that put upon it a pinch of black pepper, entirely distinct. The same kind of are inevitable. food is equally good for the production of either. This is a point of considerable interest, and is not yet its infancy. And a plant in its difof the oil takes place, so much the better will be the hay.—Rural World.

luminary out long enough for this ourpose, claims a successful method easier to migrate to a brighter clime. monstrous boquet, made up of all the plums.

# Poetry.

The Yellow-Hammer's Nest By JOHN W. CHADWICK

And then there came a pleasant summer's day

When the last yellow-hammer flew away. And saw how prettily the white and gold Made warp and woof of many a gleaming fold.

Little the yellow-hammer thought how rare

## HOME INTERESTS.

Housekeeping. There are many offices that women

might hold with profit to the

country, such as school directors,

inspectors of female departments of

prisons, &c., but we would accord to

her pre-eminently the right to be good housekeeper. The welfare of the nation depends much more than we might suppose on good homes. To "keep house" would seem to be matter of no great moment in the light of greater achievements, but it is a very comprehensive phrase, and we wish that all young girls of the rising generation would see its importwell as the piano, for no matter how much Alexander may praise your beautiful playing before marriage, he will much prefer good bread and ar orderly house afterwards, even though your own is only true enjoyment. Let the house be subservient to you, no you to the house. Learn to do kinds of work and you will have no trouble with servants, for they will know that you are independent of them, and respect you accordingly The pleasure of doing just as you through which the animal world please, and having a playroom in exists; it can exist in no other way. which the children may do as they When grass or grain is eaten, the please, will compensate for many of the annoyances of housekeeping. system; so also the fatty substance. Young wives must not expect to dress put spices of all sorts into a fine that is, the starch and sugar, from in silk and pay calls all day, and vet muslin bag, and boil up with the which fat is made. Some grains have there will be time to do what is nemore flesh than others; so of the cessary of that, provided there be and spiced vinegar boils up, put in qualities that make fat. In a hundred money in the purse to spare after the the plums and give them one good are ten pounds of flesh; in a hundred wear a cotton dress than let the dear whole, prick them with a needle. place suffer lack in any comfort. In amount. Hence oats are better for the first place, be content if the means cup butter, beat well together, next horses, on account of their flesh-form- are limited, with a little house, and add one beaten egg, dissolve one teaing principle, rather than fat, as instead of servants it is far better to spoon soda in half a cup sweet milk. fattening purposes, however, corn and woman to assist when the work in tar in two and a half cups flour; stir When flesh itself is eaten, the sys | want the wife of the period to be more one cup currants lightly dusted with tem but appropriates what is already willing to do her part of the hand flour, and essence to suit the taste. formed, but would as readily take it labor. The country is overstocked Bake in a loaf. with poor girls who want to teach or The flesh-making principle-or the sew, or do any other work wherein gives the following: "There is scarceflesh itself, in its constituents-goes she may not soil her hands, some people assert that cream has is the one who does without a servant, there is a remedy, never known to little influence in cheese, farther than and that the many delightful "ups"

There is no decoration which house can have, as beautiful as flowers. fully explained-indeed, it is yet in A few flowers about a room, and relief. magazines and books on the tables. ferent stages of growth has a different are guarantees of refinement, and effect. The fat of the plant is held lady-like habits, such as nothing else in reserve for the seed; nothing is can give. Much of the effect of flowwasted in leaves, wood, &c.; the pre- ers, however, depends on this arrange cious seed must have it. Hence when ment. The color of the vase, in this takes place, the stalk is compara- which they are placed, is of the first appropriated so well in the seed as flict with the delicate hues of the when it is diffused through the stalk. flowers, bronze or black vases, dark and when secured before the direction produce a good effect, and so does a straw basket, while clear glass, which shows the graceful clasping of the We have been told to "make hay stems, is perhaps prettiest of all. while the sun shines," but an English Delicate flowers, such as lilies of the farmer, despairing of seeing the great valley, and sweet peas, should be placed by themselves, in slender. of saving his crop without regard to tapering glasses, violets should nestle with the United States in supplying the weather. He twists the grass their fragrant purple in some tiny into solid bands and rolls them into cup, and pansies should be set in Present indications are that the and next these bays should be floors ducts. Last year's exports were 39, the form of cylinders, drying them, groups, with no gayer flowers to conair spaces they encircle. It may serve tradict their soft velvet hues. Flowgave better promise of an abundant a year or two will be interesting and about the same as last year—60,000 The floors would be 32 feet apart. 117 of butter, of which the larger the purpose, but one would think it ers should never be over crowded; a pound of sugar to each pound of

How to Arrange Flowers.

flowers that grow, cannot fail to be ugly. If you venture to mix them be careful not to put, side by side, colors which clash. If your vase or dish is a very large one, to hold a great number of flowers, it is a good plan to divide it into thirds or quarters, making each division perfectly harmonious within itself, and then blend the whole with lines of green and white, and soft neutral tints. Every group of mixed flowers requires one little touch of yellow to make it vivid; but this must be skill-

fully applied. It is good practice to experiment with this effect. For instance, arrange a group of maroon, scarlet, and white geraniums with green leaves, and add a single blossom of goldcolored calceolaria; you will see at once that the whole boquet seems to flash out, and become more brilliant.

Fancy Work.

Table Cloth Borders, &c.—Most women who do much work get a store of odds and ends of material have just seen a border to a table cloth in a style which can equally be applied to brackets, etc. It consisted of a series of rounds of different colored cloths-such as bright shades of merinos-eight inches in circumference, and worked on each a different design, of white beads. These circles were sewn on the cloth founation, and bordered by a herring bone stitch in very coarse silk all round, with beads inter-mixed. This, laid on a dark ground and bordered with fringe, s most effective, and is a style of work that can be applied to many things. Another pretty table cloth, too, may be made. The centre is a square of black cloth with a bordering laid of red cloth, pinked out at the edges, the join hidden by a row of gold colored cord, or worked in herring bone stitch with silk or wool on this are applique eight figures, very deftly made in imitation of the Breton work.

### Recipes

To Seal Preserves .- Beat the white of an egg, take good white paper (tissue is the best,) cut it the size you require and dip it in the egg, wetting ooth sides. Cover your jars or tumblers, pressing down the edges of the paper. When dry it will be as tight as a drum head.

Apple Tapioca Pudding .- Put onehalf cupful of tapioca to boil; slice thin a large pudding-dish of apples. and sweeten very sweet (brown sugar preferred), then mix with the boiled tapioca and bake two or three hours in a moderate oven, stirring occasionally till the whole dishful becomes clear looking. Eat with cold cream.

Pickled Plums .- To every quart of plums allow one half pound of sugar. and one pint of cider vinegar, and sugar and vinegar. When the sugar

Currant Cake. - One cup sugar, half creases beyond your strength. We them into the cake alternately adding

Ear-Ache. - The Journal of Health Such ly any ache to which children are gather it up and tie it, dip in sweet oil, and insert in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It wil give immediate

> Scalloned Tomatoes.—Peel and cut in slices and pack in a pudding dish. in alternate layers with bread crumbs. sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper and a little white sugar, putting small pieces of butter over each laver of crumbs. When the dish is nearly full, put tomatoes upermost, a good bit of butter on each slice; dust with pepper and a little sugar; strew with dry bread crumbs, and bake covered

Preserved Plums .- Make a syrup of clean, brown sugar, and clarify it: when perfectly clear and boiling hot,