

# Maritime Farmer

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## 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 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 Brat, Secy.

Queen's Central Society hold their show at their Hall on October 14. S. L. Peters, President; W. O. Slipp, Secretary, Ontario.

The Stanley Agricultural Society will hold their Show, Fair, and Plowing Match at Stanley, Wednesday, October 15th, 1879. H. Beckwith, President; Edward Spear, Secretary.

The Cambridge, Queen's Co., Agricultural Society will hold an exhibition on the Society's grounds, Mouth of Jemseg, on Thursday, October 16th. Entries must be made with the Secretary six days previous to above date.

Geo. L. Colwell, President; J. M. D. Belyea, Secretary, McDonald's corner, Queen's Co.

The Kingsclear Agricultural Society hold their Show and Fair on Saturday, October 18th, 1879. J. L. Inches, President; John A. Campbell, Secretary.

### Wheat in Chipman.

From many parts of the Province we hear of the fine crops of wheat, which are not confined to the upper counties, which are generally considered the wheat producing districts of New Brunswick. The following was received from J. C. Burpee, Esq., President of the Chipman Society, and is another proof of the capabilities of the Province to produce all the flour the rural portion of the community require. Mr. Burpee says:

"Our society purchased from the Messrs. Sterling, Margerville, last spring, 30 bushels pure Lost Nation wheat. I sowed two bushels of said wheat and had about 50 bushels. Some others in this vicinity, who have threshed out their crop, report about the same yield. I think, from the best information I can get, there will be not much short of five thousand bushels of wheat raised by members of our society this year. I enclose a fair sample of what I raised."

### Soap Suds as a Manure.

Every farmer should be fully alive to the value of this article as a convenient and valuable manure. It appears to contain large proportions of plant food in a state of ready solution, and when applied, acts immediately and with beneficial effects, and has proven to possess fertilizing qualities which act with good results for some years. It can be very easily and readily applied in irrigation, or may be absorbed by earthy matter entering into the composition of the compost heap. Probably there is no more beneficial or economical method of using this valuable fertilizer than absorbing it with dry earth or muck, and then used as a top dressing on meadow lands. In this way many loads of valuable manure can be made by every farmer, with which he may enrich his meadow lands and thus ensure large crops at little expense. On very many farms this fertilizer is completely lost, and what is worse, is often thrown so near the kitchen door as to make it exceedingly offensive and unpleasant. Every substance on the farm should be carefully husbanded that will in any way tend to enrich the soil, and so far as our experience is of value, we do not hesitate to say that the careful husbanding of this valuable fertilizer will well repay our farmers.

### Cutting Feed for Farm Stock.

The benefits to be derived from cutting feed for farm stock has been considerably discussed of late by agriculturists, very many claiming that it is both economical and better for stock than uncut feed. We have practised cutting feed at certain seasons of the year for feeding fattening cattle and horses, and have found it to be advantageous. Our plan has been to keep a sufficient quantity cut on hand for one feed for what stock we are feeding; this is kept in a large tub, and thoroughly dampened with water, boiling hot water is preferable, but as this is not always convenient to obtain, cold water will answer the purpose very well. With a good hay and straw cutter, the labour in cutting for the teams on the farm is not very great, and one is more than paid for the extra trouble by the saving made in the quantity of feed consumed.

A correspondent in the *American Agriculturist*, in giving his experience in cutting feed for stock, says: "I am fully persuaded in my own mind, and think it needs little proof to demonstrate that coarse feed for cattle should be cut or chopped, and to a certain degree cooked, that they may receive the full benefit. For eighteen years I have personally superintended my farm stock, and practised more or less the cutting of feed for all, but more especially for the horses, of which there were at all times three, and sometimes four, in the stable. There were also from 5 to 12 head of cattle and from 12 to 35 sheep. The cattle and sheep were sheltered from all storms after they came to the yards in the fall. The horses had each one bushel of cut straw, which was placed in a tight box and sprinkled with 4 quarts of corn and oatmeal (equal parts mixed), and wet with boiling hot water, the whole well mixed, cover tightly, and left to soak for 12 hours. The feed for all the horses was mixed at once. I believe one bushel of this feed is sufficient for one feeding of a horse from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs weight. I fed the cut food twice a day, mornings and evenings. Observation convinces me that the feed of cooked meal is equal to 5 lbs raw I have fed almost all kinds of grain to horses, and they relish each kind when prepared in this way. By feeding regular, whether at work or idle, my horses are always in good condition and ready for a drive of 5 or 50 miles a day as necessity requires. It is a fact that horses will perform more labour on cut and cooked feed, than on long and uncooked feed. So will cows produce a greater flow of milk on food prepared in this way. Sheep produce more wool and healthier

### Crops in Queen's County.

From every section of this fine agricultural district comes the cheering news of good crops. Some section, it is true, have suffered from early frosts which has injured the buckwheat to some extent, but fine crops of wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes are being harvested. Of wheat it may safely be said that never was there so much grown in the county in any one year as the present. Farmers are rejoiced at the results. The average yield per acre, so far as we have been able to learn, will be about 22 to 25 bushels. Rye, where sown (both winter and spring varieties) has given good returns. Oats is an average crop in most sections, while there are some sections where they are over average. Potatoes are over average, and so far have proved sound. Large quantities are awaiting shipment, the parties holding them for better prices, which they hope to secure. The damp and rainy weather of the past week has retarded farm operations and farmers are getting a little behind hand with their harvests.

### Sheep for the English Market.

The steamer "May Queen," of the Union Line, on Friday week last had on board 164 head of very fine sheep, purchased from the farmers of Stanley, York County, by Mr. Coughlan, for the English market. We are pleased to find our drovers taking hold of this enterprise. ew Brunswick can produce fine sheep, as was fully proven by those purchased from our Stanley farmers by Mr. Coughlan. Now that our farmers are having calls made upon them by our cattle dealers for both beef and mutton, the prospect looks fair that New Brunswick may in the near future contribute her quota toward supplying the requirements of the markets of the British Isles.

### Care for the Calves.

The season of the year is now approaching when calves will require a little extra attention and care. They should be turned into the after feed as soon as possible, and as the nights become cool or wet comfortably housed to prevent them from becoming chilled and running down in flesh. Probably there is no season of the year when extra care and liberal feeding will give better returns than previous to their being entirely confined to their winter quarters. The change from grass to hay should be as gradual as possible, and we have found it answer a good purpose to give a few cut potatoes night and morning as the cold weather sets in. Oats is also excellent either ground or in the grass. It is well to commence feeding pretty early in the fall that they may not become stunted or lose flesh, as they are much more profitable to the farmer when they are kept constantly growing. When housed they should be watered twice a day, and kept well littered.

### When to Select Seed Potatoes.

The best time to select seed potatoes is when they are being harvested. As soon as they are brought to the surface and lie spread on the ground, the best can be selected with less difficulty than at any other time. Those that are perfectly matured, and of good shape, having the marked characteristics of the variety, with good average size, should be selected for seed in preference to those of any other quality. It is very important that the room where they are kept should not be too cold so as to chill them, or that it should be too warm so as to cause them to sprout before the proper season. If seed potatoes were thus secured and saved we have no doubt that a decided improvement could be made in the quality, and also an increased yield per acre secured. It is very noticeable that when potatoes are first taken from the ground their skins have a clearness which they soon lose; hence the advantage of making the seed selections when their qualities are so easily observed. Will our farmers try this plan and give the results through the MARITIME FARMER a year hence.

### THE MENNONITES OF MANITOBA.

Much interest is manifested by our people in this class of settlers in the Dominion. As a class of immigrants, they appear to be able to grapple with every difficulty that all new settlers have to encounter, and by their frugality and industry to make good homes, and in a very short time to surround themselves with many of the comforts of life. They have given evidence of good judgment of soils, and go where they will, one is sure to hear of them as being settled in a good wheat growing district. Thus from Manitoba we learn that their settlement on the Rat River Reserve, will produce this year (upon a careful estimate) 180,000 bushels of wheat.

### THE KENTVILLE FRUIT EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, which closed on Thursday week last appears to have been a success, so far as the display of fruit and other exhibits are concerned, but we regret to learn was a partial failure as to the number of visitors in attendance. The entries in the several classes were quite numerous and the quantity of the samples shown good. Particular reference is made by the press to the pears and plums, which were said to be very fine. This association is doing very much to develop the capabilities of Nova Scotia as a fruit growing country and should receive the hearty support of her citizens.

### THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE VISITED THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR AT UTICA.

They are reported to have been much pleased at the display of horses. A new improvement on Reapers was exhibited by which a man can ride and bind with straw. Metallic shingles made to groove and lock together making a fire proof and tight roof were commended. There was a fine display of ploughs mostly with chilled iron mould boards. The variety and quality of the cattle and swine exhibits was exceptionally good, but the attendance was poor owing to a want of sympathy between the people and the management who are accused of snobbery and exclusiveness.

### MORE SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE.—

The firm of McDonald, McGill & Keefe, are making up another shipment of cattle for the English market. The shipment, which will sail by the Allan Line from Port Louis on the 20th inst., will comprise 575 head. Of these 500 will be sheep. This business, we understand, would reach a far greater extent in these Provinces if freight accommodation by the steamships could be obtained at a more reasonable figure. The vessels, we believe, receive better remuneration in carrying corn from New York.—*Daily Sun.*

### This enterprising firm has made several previous shipments of cattle to England, and as they seem to be pushing the matter vigorously it will give to our farmers an opportunity of making sales of their fat cattle and sheep for the English market. We wish them much success.

### The advisability of modifying the Land Law, so as to allow the settlement of homesteads of 160 acres each throughout the reservations of the North West, is urged upon the Government by Dr. Schultz, M. P.

### Suggestions from Exchanges.

It is a great mistake to allow blackberries and raspberries to grow up tall and spindling, and then in the Fall or next Spring have to cut off one-half to two-thirds of the wood and cane to make stock to bear fruit. Watch the new growth, and when it gets two to three feet high (owing to the stickiness of plants) they are small, cut two feet, and large, three feet) nip off the tip and of the new growth with the fingers, or with a knife or shears.—*Michigan Farmer.*.....Of the fact that the tomato has been known and eaten in this part of the country for over a hundred years, there can be no question.—*Albany Register.*.....If you wish to get the most out of your ear in his hand when he wants him to trot under the saddle, he will not have much trouble to teach him. It may take several lessons, but it will make him trot; and as soon as his horse finds out what he wants, he will do it. Tell him to try this before he puts heavy shoes on him, or tries any other nonsense.—*Albany Cultivator.*.....When a machine is made for the mere purpose of experimenting on the sufficiency of the specification or for the maker's own amusement, or as a model, there is no infringement, but when the machine or other article is made for use or sale, with the intent to infringe the patent right and deprive the owner of his lawful reward, the act becomes an offence against the law.—*Scientific American.*.....The effort of Nature is to produce the greatest possible quantity of seed. It is this seed-producing which so exhausts the trees, so that by thinning the fruit we not only save the tree from exhaustion, (and thus aid it to bear also the next year), but we turn the juices of the tree to a good account.—*Potomac Fruit-Growers' Report.*.....One of the best fields we have for small fruits is a cobblestone piece.—*Fruit Recorder.*.....Build board fences in sections of about one hundred feet, that is, set two posts in one hole every hundred feet to nail to from each way, and you will never be troubled with the nails breaking, and one end of the boards hanging loose. The posts can give with the changes of the weather.—*Western Rural.*.....Allow only three or four Lima bean vines to a hill, and when four feet high pinch them off and never permit them to grow longer than that; this will cause the growth of the lateral branches and double the number of pods.—*Farmer's Friend.*.....Dr. Blackman, of Geneva, Ill., had a fine horse and also a colt, nearly ruined last week from getting stuck in a barb fence. Colts ought not to be pastured where there are barb fences.—*Doyle's Standard.*.....To "milk a potato hill" dig down where the earth is cracked open over a potato hill, and take out a large potato.

### With a little experience you can soon learn to find one or two large potatoes in a hill, and leave the balance of the hill undisturbed, to mature.—[Practical Farmer.].....A farmer has experimented with manure taken from his barn cellar under cover and exactly the same kind of manure dropped just outside the cellar and of course exposed to the weather. The crop from the former was just about double that from the latter.—*Lowell Courier.*.....Turning horses out to grass has a renovating effect, especially when they have been kept for any length of time in a city and driven on the pavements. In six months the hoofs of horses not worked or shod will be renewed; worn footed animals will have new feet. We know of instances where a New York City horse-dealer purchased a pair of such horses in the Spring of a gentleman, and having sent them into the country for the Summer, they became so improved that in the Autumn he sold the same pair to their former owner as a country team, and the former owner did not know them.—*Rural New Yorker.*.....The list of minding strawberries is already so large that no strawberry man will desire to extend it. New varieties of fruit, like new developments of human genius, are expected to push themselves into notice. A wise word takes cognizance of them when it can no longer help it.—*[Unofficial Current.]*.....It may be well to remind our readers that the earlier we cut our grain crops the more valuable is the straw as fodder. Also that straw grown in cold and humid climates is better for fodder than straw grown in a hot climate.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

### England's Agricultural Statistics for 1879.

From the summary of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1879, issued by the Board of Trade, it is stated that the area under wheat is about 10 per cent. below that of 1878. Almost in the ratio in which the wheat is decreasing, that under barley is increasing. As compared with 1878, the barley area this year shows an advance of 8 per cent., which is not surprising when it is remembered that the barley crop for several years has been the most profitable of the cereals in this country. The barley area has thus not unaccountably encroached largely on the wheat break, and may yet be expected to increase, mainly at the expense of the wheat acreage. There is not much change in oats, the decrease being only about 1 1/2 per cent. It is a pity that there was not a large increase instead of a small decrease of oats, because it is more than probable that this cereal will in a comparative sense give the best yield.

Notwithstanding the dearth of potato seed, the great labor this crop involves, and the increasing risk from disease, &c., it is expected that the perseverance and pluck of the British farmer that the land under this excellent crop is more extensive by fully 6 per cent. than it was last year. If farmers are to have other than a losing money return from potatoes, they will have high prices, and not a good yield to thank. The crop is far below in the earlier districts of England, and it is impossible to indicate what proportion of even the diminished yield may ultimately be marketable. Of the turnip crop, no returns have yet been published; nor would the acreage convey a fair idea of the amount of live stock food furnished by this crop. It is a melancholy fact, that many thousands of acres planted with turnips cannot possibly yield even half an average crop.

One looks at the live stock returns with rather more satisfaction. In spite of the inroads that, through bad harvest and drooping prices, had been made on farmers' capital last few years, it is reassuring to find that the head of cattle is not decreasing. Since last year there has, in England and Scotland, been an increase of about 2 per cent. of cattle. The advocates of that excellent Bill, which resulted in the not quite so good, yet useful Cattle Diseases Act of 1878, must be gratified to find their assertions verified in at least two important particulars. We refer to the facts, that the number of cattle in this country appears to be increasing under the operations of the Act, and that the price of meat has rather fallen than otherwise, since the more rigorous partial restrictions have come into force. The greater protection from imported contagious diseases, which the Act of last year affords, and the comparative absence of disease in the home herds and flocks which the improved internal regulations have done much to secure, are sufficient to account for the more hopeful state of matters indicated by the cattle returns of 1879. Considering the great strain which farmers' capital has in recent years undergone, and is still having to bear, no one could have been surprised to find a decrease in the head of live stock this year, even as compared with last year.

### The number of sheep and lambs is nearly 1 per cent. less than last year.

The wonder is that the diminution is not greater, seeing that the death-rate was so exceptionally heavy last winter and spring both among old and young. The number of sheep and lambs that succumbed under the severity of last winter and spring was considerably more than 1 per cent. over the average rates of mortality in British flocks.

### It looks as if Britain were soon to be completely driven out of her own pork, ham, and bacon markets by the foreigner, whose importations are growing very rapidly.

### In England and Scotland this year there seems to be nearly 16 per cent. fewer pigs than there were last year.

The home supply of pork, ham, and bacon is now

### little more in the British consumption than a drop in the bucket.

The British figures for horses are not yet ready; but in Ireland there is an increase both of horses and cattle, though a very slight decrease of sheep, and a very large falling off in the number of pigs—about 17 per cent. In Ireland, wheat, barley, and beans show an increase, and oats a material decrease; while the only kind of green crop indicating an increase is mangel, which covers about 10 per cent. more land than last year. Wheat is in more extensive cultivation this year than it has been since 1875. Oats have year by year occupied smaller breaks since 1875, and now represent 170,000 acres less than was the case four years ago. Barley, on the other hand, has come more into favour. Potatoes have steadily fallen off, and turnips decreased every year but one since 1875. Meadow and clover hay has remained about the same; but of flax there has in four years been an increase of about 25 per cent.

### All about Cows.

We have all heard of the rustic youth who, plucking up courage to walk home with his girl, could think of nothing to say till they came near what Mr. John Burroughs, in one of his *Sermon* prose-poems, characterizes as "Our Rural Divinity," grazing in a field, whereupon he asked if it did not seem strange that a cow should have such a drowsy appearance? And she made the discouraging reply that it did not seem at all strange that a cow should have a motherly appearance to a call! The story is old of the young lady just from town, who on sight of a herd of cows innocently asked which one it was that gave the buttermilk. Another, showing ignorance equally dense, has the advantage of an obvious moral. Visiting country cousins, a city miss was offered a glass of milk, and she asked what it was. Informed that it was milk, and in answer to another question that it came from a cow, she made the pathetic comment that it was first-rate and she "wished their milkman would keep a German race of cows being over a cow." But if he should he might not get any more encouragement than the one who, having experienced a charge of heart, resolved in his new future to deliver milk in all its spongy purity. The very next morning his first customer paid him off and declined to receive any more of his goods, explaining that when they came to use the milk of the present day at breakfast it was "all covered over with a thick yellow scum." A young lady, accomplished in the vocabulary of fashion, describing a Holstein cow seen at a Dairy Fair, said "she wore a white polonaise and had two horns cut on the bias." To conclude here is a doffered item from the county of Salem, N. J.: "Down on a flooded flat a little girl found herself being overtaken by the rising tide in the Delaware, and was rescued by catching hold of a cow's tail, the cow piloting the way to dry land." What presence of mind! It was her last resort, and saved her from a sad end. Let other little girls do likewise, and let this one never forget to champion the whole race of cows by plaus on all suitable occasions for shade green pastures, and water unpoluted by pigs, and winter warmth in sunny stables (where cruel stanchions are unknown) and abundant feed of fragrant hay.

### At a meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, milk being the topic, Farmer Dodge told a story, as follows:—"A Teuton made a little fortune here not long ago in the milk business, and decided to return to Germany and enjoy it in his old home. In the ship that was bearing him homeward was a mischievous monkey. The monkey, prying around one day, found a heavy bag and ran up to the masthead with it. The German clasped his hands in despair at seeing the bag; it was his money, all in gold. The monkey in a leisurely way pulled out a piece and flung it down to the deck, where the ex-milkman gathered it up. Then the beast tossed a second piece into the sea. Thus alternately the pieces went, one into the ocean and the next into the distracted man's pocket. 'Ah,' said the ex-milkman, as he pocketed just half of what he had started with, 'it is just. One half of that milk I have sold was the milk, and the money for it comes back; the other half was water, and half goes back to water.'"

### Sale of Thoroughbred Stock.

At the third annual sale of thoroughbred live stock and seed grain at the Guelph, Ontario, Model Farm, attending which were over a thousand farmers from every section of the Province, the following were the average prices obtained:—Short Horn yearling bulls, \$73.34; Hereford bull calves, \$130.00; Ayrshire heifers, \$35.00; Cotswold shearing rams, \$20.00; Cotswold ram lambs, \$14.12; Cotswold aged ewes, \$10.00; Cotswold shearing ewes, \$16.16; Cotswold ram lambs, \$19.66; Leicester shearing rams, \$18.66; Leicester ram lambs, \$14.88; Leicester aged ewes, \$14.00; Leicester ewe lambs, \$10.75; Southdown shearing rams, \$13.00; Southdown ram lambs, \$7.66; Southdown shearing ewes, \$13.00; Oxforddown shearing rams, \$25.50; Berkshire boars, \$7.50; Berkshire sows, \$8.00; P. A. Windsor boars, \$15.25; Spring Wheat (Russian No. 7), \$1.18 per bushel.—*Montreal Journal of Commerce.*

### AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—

Magistrate: "You are charged with having emptied a basin of water over the plaintiff." Irishman: "Sure, yer honor, ye must forgive me; in the dark I took the gentleman for me husband."

## Poetry.

### Keeping His Word.

"Only a penny a box," he said;  
But the gentleman turned away his head  
As if he shrunk from the squalid sight  
Of the boy who stood in the falling light.

"Oh, sir, he stammered, "you cannot know,"  
(And he brushed from his matches the flakes  
Of snow; that the sudden tear might have chanced to fall)  
"Or I think—I think you would take them all!"

"Hungry and cold at our garret-pane,  
Robbie will watch till I come again,  
Bringing the loaf. The sun has set,  
And he hasn't a crumb of breakfast yet."

"One penny, and then I can buy the bread,"  
The gentleman stopped; "And you?" he said  
"I—I can put up with them, hunger and cold,  
But Robbie is only five years old."

"I promised our mother before she went—  
She knew I would do it, and died content—  
I promised her, sir, through best thought,  
I always would think of Robbie first."

The gentleman paused at his open door:  
Such tales he had often heard before.  
But he fumbled his purse in the twilight dim,  
"I have nothing less than a shilling here!"

"Oh, sir, if you'll only take the pack,  
I'll bring you the change in a moment back;  
Indeed you may trust me? "Trust you?"—no!  
Well here is the shilling; take it and go."

### II.

The gentleman lolled in his cozy chair,  
And writhed his cigar-wreath mottled in air,  
And smiled on his children, and rose to see  
The baby asleep on its mother's knee.

"And now it is nine by the clock," he said,  
"Time that my darlings were all a-bed;  
Kiss me 'good night,' and each be sure,  
When you're saying your prayers remember  
The poor."

Just then came message—"A boy at the door!"  
But ere it was uttered he stood on the floor  
Half-breathless, bewildered, and ragged and strange;  
"In—In—Mike's brother—I've brought  
you the change."  
Mike's hurt, sir; 'twas dark; the snow made  
him blind,  
And he didn't take notice the train was behind  
Till he slipped on the track; and then it  
whizzed by;  
And he's home in the garret; I think he will  
die.

"Yet nothing would do him, sir—nothing  
would do,  
But through the snow I must hurry to  
you;  
Of his hurt he was certain you wouldn't have  
heard,  
And you might think he had broken his  
word."

When the garret they hastily entered, they saw  
Two arms, mangled, shapeless, outstretched from  
the straw,  
"You did it?—dear Robbie—God bless you!"  
he said,  
And the boy, gladly smiling, sank back—and  
was dead.

## HOME INTERESTS.

### KNITTING.

#### WORK FOR AUTUMN EVENINGS.

The days are growing cool and the evenings longer; the time is coming for lamp light and work that suggests Winter. Below are given directions for the making of two pretty and comfortable articles, the first of which will serve admirably for a Christmas present for some happy youth.

#### SCARF IN KNITTING.

Materials—8-ply Berlin wool or 4-ply fleecy, selecting any two colors that contrast prettily for the ends, the centre being made of one of the colors only; two needles, No. 8 Bell gauge. Cast on with the wool seveny four stitches, that is three stitches for each pattern and two over for the edge stitches. First row.—Bring the wool in front of the needle in the right hand, then turn the wool quite round the needle, so as to bring it in the front again, and knit two stitches together; \* turn it round the needle so as to bring it in the front again, pass the needle down in the next stitch, and take it off without knitting it; then pur the next two stitches together, and repeat from \* to the end of the row. Second row.—Bring the wool in front of the needle and turn round as before, then pur two stitches together; \* turn the wool round the needle, bringing it in the front; then slip the next stitch thus—put the needle down at the back of the stitch, and bringing the needle in the front, take off the front part of the stitch without knitting it—this stitch slipped is a long loop; then pur the two next stitches together, and repeat from \* to the end of the row. All the rows are the same as the second. Knit six rows of each color alternately for about one quarter of a yard, then, working the same stitch but only one of the wools, knit about one yard, and make the other end to correspond with the beginning. Cast off. The ends are further decorated with a narrow strip of crochet and a fringe. Use wool like that in the centre of the scarf, and a crochet needle of medium size. Crochet on the edge of the knitting a row of 5 chain and 1 plain, then 2 rows of the same, working the plain stitch in the 5 chain of the preceding row. This, of course, makes three rows of the ordinary looped crochet. For the fringe, cut the wool in lengths of about 8 inches, and loop them into the last row of crochet.

## CHILD'S PET.—

### AT (CROCHET AND KNITTING.)

This warm and pretty little skirt is intended for a child between two and three years of age, and is worked in Shetland wool. The waist is knitted, the skirt part crocheted. Take a pair of No. 13 needles and a crochet needle the same number. Cast on for the waist, on the knitting needles, 102 stitches. First row.—\* Knit 3, pur 2, repeat from \*.

Second row.—Purl 3 knit 3, repeat; repeat these two rows until you have knitted 85 rows, then cast off. Cast again 102 stitches and work another piece exactly like the first. Sew the two sides together, the first two rows of each piece for the shoulders; leave the next 36 unsewn for the armhole, and sew the remainder together. Now with the crochet hook, work the skirt; begin at the join on the side of the body, work 1 treble \* 1 chain, miss 1 stitch, 1 treble in the next, repeat from \*.

Work 9 more rows in this manner. 12th Round.—Over the first chain of last round \* work 2 treble, repeat from \*.

Work 9 more rows in this manner. 24th Round.—\* 4 treble over the next chain, 1 chain, repeat from \*.

Work 6 rounds the same. 30th Round.—Over the first chain of last round \* work 2 treble, 1 chain, 2 treble, 1 chain, repeat from \*.

Repeat 31 chain, repeat from \*.

Repeat 1 chain, repeat from \*.

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Repeat 1 chain, repeat from \*.

## KITCHEN CONVENIENCES.—

Some very delicate ladies are obliged to carry on the affairs of their own households, during these hard times, and they can do it easily by using system and care; indeed, the strongest armed woman has need to husband her strength as she goes along, for she will need it all before her life work is done. To make work easy when sitting down, a variety of seats are needful, placed in convenient corners, for if one must go out into another room to look for the right kind of a chair, the chances are that the work will be done standing. Neither should all the chairs be straight and uncomfortable. A low rocker, by a pleasant window, is a bower of ease where a tired mother may catch many a little breathing space, and have for a few minutes an outlook that shall make her spirits brighter as she goes back to her work. But a high stool, like an office chair, should form a part of every kitchen outfit; seated on it, one may wash dishes, fold and iron clothes, and do many things that most women suppose must be performed standing. By making this innovation, many a tired woman would find rest and ease.

FUCHIAS after being exhausted with blooming should have the terminal shoots of all their branches clipped off; then set aside for two or three weeks, giving very little water; then replot in a soil composed of a well decomposed leaf-mould, mixed with a sprinkling of good garden soil, a few rusty nails, and a layer of charcoal at the bottom of the pot to secure good drainage. In a few weeks new shoots fall of flower buds will start all over, growing rapidly.