

Maritime Farmer

Published by the

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

Maritime Farmer Association

VOL. I.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 15, 1880.

NO 20

REDUCTION IN STOCK!

Having over-bought in the following goods, we are determined to close them out at

COST PRICES.

DRESS TWEEDS,

commencing at 3 1/2 cts. per yd.

DRESS GOODS,

175 PIECES, Commencing at 8 cents per yard.

GREY COTTONS,

10,000 YARDS, Commencing at 5 cents per yard.

WHITE COTTONS,

2,000 YARDS, Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

PRINTED COTTONS,

300 PIECES, Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

Black Lustres,

300 pieces, commencing at 14 cents per yard.

Wool Shawls, 200,

Commencing at 75 cts each.

COTTON FLANNELS,

200 pieces, commencing at 7 cents per yard.

A LOT OF WOOL GOODS,

At quarter prices to clear.

It would be to the advantage of buyers to call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DEVER BROS.

November 6.

\$25,000

SALE OF DRY GOODS

AT LOGAN'S

will be continued until the whole Stock is disposed of, consisting of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Muffs, Caps, Blankets, Flannels, Swansdowns, Clouds, Promenade Scarfs, Breakfast Shawls, GLOVES and HOSIERY, Cottons, Prints, Tickings, Ribbons, Velvets, Laces,

together with a general assortment of every description of Dry Goods.

THOMAS LOGAN,

opposite Normal School.

Fredericton, January 8, 1880

Agriculture.

The "Maritime Farmer" for 1880.

We are pleased to know that our readers like the MARITIME FARMER, and we are free to admit that this fact will greatly encourage us in our future labors. As the MARITIME FARMER is the only publication in the Province whose special mission it is to assert in developing the agricultural interests of the country, and give it due prominence, we hope to receive the hearty support of the thirty three thousand farmers of New Brunswick, who, we trust, will find the paper of sufficient interest to induce them to subscribe for it.

We shall strive to keep pace with the time, and give our readers full reports of the discussions at agricultural gatherings, and present each week something worthy of the consideration of our readers. We do not expect to deal in romance or finely spun theories, but with practical suggestions and useful hints such as our farmers can work out for themselves in every day life. What is just now of the greatest importance is to understand how we can most successfully meet the necessities of the times. We are strongly of the opinion that the successful prosecution of our agricultural industries will give material aid to our people; and taken in connection with the increased production of our manufactures, which under present conditions we can rely upon witnessing, we feel hopeful of the future.

To our Agricultural Societies, Farmers Clubs, Granges, and Associations, we desire to say, give to the MARITIME FARMER your hearty support. Do what you conveniently can to increase its subscription list, and the Association will do all in their power to make the FARMER in every way worthy of your confidence. Our advice to all is, *subscribe at once.*

Subjects for Discussion at the "Provincial Farmers' Association."

As announced two weeks ago, we now publish the subjects for discussion at the annual meeting of the above Association, as determined by the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting.

1st. Is it desirable that a Model and Experimental Farm should be established in the Province?

2nd. "Associated Dairying" [with a view to securing a better article of butter?]

3rd. Drainage, its importance and advantage in connection with our Provincial agriculture?

4th. Fruit and fruit culture.

5th. In fattening cattle what crops can be fed with the greatest advantage and profit?

6th. New Brunswick as a beef producing country?

7th. What breeds of sheep are most suitable for New Brunswick, and will sheep raising prove profitable?

8th. The wheat crop of New Brunswick, and the best method of cultivation in order to insure success?

9th. The most judicious management of manure in winter, and their application to soil, in order to secure the best results?

10th. The benefits arising from the application of lime to the soil?

11th. The manufacture of Sugar from the Sugar Maple?

12th. Amendments necessary in our Province, relating to Agriculture?

The above subjects will afford ample food for thought and discussion and as they are published some little time in advance of the meeting, it is to be hoped that the members of the Association will give them their best consideration.

The meeting will be held in Victoria Hall, Sussex, and delegates will be conveyed on the different lines of railway to and from for one first-class fare, paying full fare when purchasing their tickets and returning free on certificate of attendance signed by the Secretary of the Association. We hope that there will be a full attendance.

HINTS TO ENGLISH FARMERS.—English farmers will derive small comfort from the report on American competition which Messrs. Read & Pell are preparing for the Royal Commission of Agriculture. They affirm that the resources of the United States and Canada for supplying England with food are receiving every day a new development, both in the extension of agricultural enterprise and in the facilitation of transport. Mr. Gladstone suggested sometime ago that the farmers should turn their attention to raising fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and butter, but *The Echo* apprehends that even in this limited field they will be outdone by foreign competition. In that case nothing will avail them but a universal reduction of rents.

As an indication of the straits to which bad seasons and foreign competition have brought British agriculture we note the recent publication of a list of 600 "bills of sale" executed during four months by tenants leaving English farms.

A New Brunswick Breeding and Stock Farm.

We shall at all times consider it a pleasure to learn of the success of any of our farmers in breeding and raising stock of such a character as will contribute to the general advancement of our provincial agriculture. In the new departure of making beef for the English market, our people will find it advantageous to secure thrifty growers, and those that come to maturity at an early age.

Again our dairymen who have to compete with the dairymen of the upper Provinces or the United States in foreign markets in their dairy produce, must secure the best class of animals that is within their reach for dairy purposes, otherwise they will be left behind in the race, or rather they will have to make butter and cheese at a disadvantage.

This leads us to consider the importance of a good class of stock and the necessity that exists for its being bred in our own Province, so that it may be within the reach of all. We are glad to know that some effort has been made in this direction by a few of our leading farmers, and we purpose as soon as the facts are forthcoming, to refer to those who have shown so commendable a spirit of enterprise. We desire our friends to bear this in mind, and assist in securing the necessary information.

We are enabled this week to give our readers a short sketch of the "Breeding and Stock Farm" of John Slipp, Esq., of Upper Hamstead, who ten years ago commenced the breeding of Short Horns. His first animals were purchased from the "Queen's Central Society," in 1869, and consisted of one heifer, in calf, and one bull calf, being a part of an importation of stock made by the Society from Western Ontario, Mr. Slipp being the Society's agent in the purchase.

The "heifer" has proved a fine breeder, and her descendants are quite numerous. That our readers may have some idea of Mr. Slipp's success, we give the offspring of one of his Short Horn cows, which is the first calf dropped by his imported cow, named "Mary Bell," calved April 12, 1870, and No. 16 in the New Brunswick Herd Book. Her first calf was "Pink," calved March 8, 1872, No. 64, N. B. H. B. Her second "Nora," was calved April 15, 1873, No. 65, N. B. H. B., since which time she has had six others, (bills), the last one was calved May 1st, 1879. "Pink's" first calf, "Lilly Dale," was calved May 11, 1874, No. 71, N. B. H. B. since which period she has dropped four others, all bulls. "Nora's" first calf "Daisy," No. 73, N. B. H. B., calved April 13, 1875; her second calf was dropped in May, and sold to Charles Colwell, Esq., of Cambridge; her third calf, "Lydia Ann," was calved March 31, 1877; her fourth calf "Roe Bud," and fifth calf "Kate Darling," No. 135, calved April 5, 1879. "Lilly Dale's" first calf was "Fancy," not recorded, calved June 4, 1876; her second calf "Baldy," at present owned by Hon. W. E. Perley, Sunbury. Her third calf was sold to Rev. B. Colpits of Carleton County. Fourth calf "Lavinia 2nd," No. 134, N. B. H. B., calved March 29, 1879. "Daisy's" first calf "Princess Louise," calved March 20, 1877, was sold to Chipman Agricultural Society. Second calf sold to Andover Agricultural Society.—Third calf "Princess Louise," calved March 3, 1879. "Lydia Ann's" first calf "Jennie," No. 138, calved July 14, 1879. "Fancy's" first calf was dropped in March, 1879, but died. The calf was sold to Chas. Colwell, Esq., also had a calf in the spring of 1879.

This record shows twenty-eight descendants from "Mary Bell" up to the present date, with seven of the cows in calf, the latest of which will be dropped about the last of April or first of May, of the present year.

Mr. Slipp thinks this a pretty good record, and is anxious to know, if any thing better has been done in the Province, by any other breeder in Short Horns. He has now 12 cows, 4 one year old heifers, 10 heifer calves, 1 bull 4 years old, and one bull calf 8 months old.

Mr. Slipp is considered one of our best farmers, and believes that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. His farm is under splendid cultivation, and at present is carrying 60 head of cattle, 25 of this number being milch cows, 6 horses and 25 sheep. All the grain grown is fed upon the farm, and considerable quantities of beef and pork are made.

We shall be glad to hear of many of our farmers being alike successful, and will find a space in our columns to record their results. Well directed effort is what our country requires.

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Farm Accounts.

We have on a former occasion referred to the advantage of keeping farm accounts, and trust that many of our readers have resolved to give it a trial for their own personal satisfaction. As we are now entering on the new year, it is a very favorable time to begin. At this comparatively leisure season of the year, an account of stock (as the merchants put it) can be taken without seriously interfering with the ordinary work on the farm. Don't put the matter until next month or next year, but begin now with a determination to carry it through at least one year, and by that time you will have so become accustomed to it that it will not be distasteful; and the satisfaction you will receive from the course will doubly repay you.

Make an Inventory.—O one side of your account put down everything you possess, commencing with the farm, valued at \$—, then value of horses, cows, neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry; value of wagons, carts, carriages, sleighs, sleds, harness, robes, etc.; value of threshing machines, mowing machines, horse rakes, plows, harrows, cultivators, horse hoes, rakes, forks, scythes, hoes, wheelbarrow, feed cutter, fanning mill, grind stone, chains, and other implements; value of saws, augers, planes, and other carpenter tools, which no farmer should be without. Enter every item properly at a fair valuation, and sum up the result, which will show you at a glance the amount you have invested in land, buildings, and necessary farm implements. Add to this the amount of debts due you, and the amount of cash on hand, and you have the total assets.

On the opposite page of the Book.—Under the head of liabilities make a record of every debt owed, and sum up the result. The difference between this column and the one on the opposite page, will show the farmer the value of his possessions, and just how he stands at the commencement of the year.

Purchases and sales should be entered in a separate book and should be made up at the close of each month, thus giving at a glance the results of the month's operations. Give the boys and girls an interest in the matter. Let them keep a record of the operations and events of each day's work, and if you want to create an interest in the work, furnish books for the purpose, and offer a prize to the one who will have made the fullest and most correct record of the year's operations. You will not only be surprised at the results, but in addition a valuable record will be furnished at small cost.

Chat on Farm Topics.

The delightful weather of the past week gave to our farmers fine opportunities for carrying on their winter operations, and has lent to this season of the year a charm that is very enjoyable. Many have taken advantage of the fine sleighing and have secured much of their year's fuel, as well as made good progress in drawing their hay from the intervals and marshes to their home barns, and giving them a more comfortable appearance in the interior. The fine travelling has been improved, too, by farmers going to market with their surplus produce, to be disposed of to city customers. In many articles of produce they have been able to secure fair prices, while in others the selling price has been far below what they feel will pay for the production of the article. However, there is, we are glad to note, a more active demand for most articles, and with the prices tending upward, still with not enough change to warrant us in urging our farmers to wait for better prices.

Our farmers should see to it that nothing but their best productions are sent to market; these always command the highest prices, and while they not only pay better to produce them, they give a very desirable character to our markets, as well as a good reputation to our individual farmers for the excellence of their products. We would be glad indeed, if all were impressed with the great advantages, which may be assuredly relied on, as the natural result of care and painstaking; in every department of farm industry, and the large increase in the value of the best production, over inferior or even medium quality.

In letters recently received from Westmorland County, we learn that the *Patrons of Husbandry* are obtaining quite a stronghold, and that many of the foremost farmers of Sackville, Point De Bute, and other sections are identifying themselves with the movement.

We look upon the organization of our farmers in Societies for the discussion of agricultural topics as a

good omen, assured as we are that the information thus imparted will not only be of great service to its members in an agricultural point of view, but will exercise a strong social influence and create a deep fraternal feeling among its members, which all must admit is so desirable among the members of one common brotherhood.

In answer as to what we think of the movement, we say, from the knowledge we have of the institution and its purposes, "Go on and multiply." There is no standing still, and unless we obey the world's watchword, "Onward," we shall be left behind. It is not always in the most favored localities that we find the best farmers. We frequently meet with those occupying quite inferior soil, and laboring under many disadvantages, but who are able to outstrip their more favored neighbors, simply by a better system of farming, and a closer application to the many details of farm life.

If we read the signs of the times at all correctly, we are of the opinion that there never was a time in the agriculture of New Brunswick when greater prudence and skill was necessary to enable our farmers to decide as to what course is the most profitable for them to pursue.

No one who stops to think for himself, but what is compelled to admit that there is a gradual change taking place. The great facilities now afforded by railway communication from the various sections of the county to our principal markets has no doubt aided greatly in bringing about this change. Prices have been equalized and any want felt for any particular article of farm produce in our markets is by our telegraphic and railway communication readily and quickly supplied.

In planning for next year's operations we advise a close study of the situation, and just here will be found the great benefits of our farmers' associations. Let questions as affecting the year's operations be deliberated on, and aided by the experience of the past, we feel confident that the decisions arrived at will be of great service, and will well repay all for their efforts in attending such gatherings.

Fredericton Chicks Abroad.

Capt. Thos. McKenzie has acquired quite a reputation as a breeder of "game birds." His pens, containing various specimens of fancy fowls, at the last Exhibition, were much admired by fanciers. Since the beginning of the year he has a gratifying and friendly assurance from far away Iowa, that chicks of his raising are growing up finely and attracting the attention of fanciers there. The following letter speaks for itself:—

LAWLER, IOWA, Jan. 1, 1880.

Dear Capt.—During the past ten years I have purchased many valuable game birds from those who are considered our best fanciers, and it is with pride and pleasure that I feel confident in saying, (making one exception), that the beautiful trio of Brown Red Chicks you sent me last fall, please me best of all. They are developing into large and handsome birds of fine station, and almost perfect in their markings. Last fall I built them a snug little house 8x12 with glass roof, attached to a fine grass run 40x40, 12 ft. fence. They keep healthy and happy, and are much admired by visitors. They are great pets and come in, I think, for a little more than their share of the tit bits of our table.

I remain, truly, yours,
E. H. BLACKETT,
Capt. Thos. McKenzie,
Fredericton, N. B.

A POUND OF BUTTER.—While ten pounds of milk will suffice with little variation, for a pound of cheese, the quantity necessary for a pound of butter is exceedingly uncertain—it may be sixteen pounds, thirty-two, even forty in extreme cases. It is a rule adopted by many intelligent farmers in dairy figures to count two and a half pounds of cheese equivalent to one of butter; this would be about twenty-five pounds. If we call it three gallons of milk, or 25.8 pounds, to one of butter, it will probably be nearer a true average for all the milk of a State or a group of States. It is possible that an average for the whole country, including cows of the South not selected or bred for butter-making to any appreciable extent, would be slightly above three gallons, say three and a quarter. What causes the wide difference? First, breeding; the Jersey yields a larger proportion of cream than the Ayrshire. Selection, which is a prominent point in breeding, will rapidly improve the cream production of any herd of grades. Then, feeding results in wide differences; Professor Arnold found the milk of a herd 21 per cent better when fed upon sowed corn and pasture than when fed on pasturage alone. These experiments have shown wide variations between different samples of the same milk set in different ways.

"We make good cheese, but it is all exported; we should create a home trade by offering a good article," says Mr. Chas. Baltz one of Chicago's large operators in fine dairy goods.

Communications.

The Keeping Qualities of Honey manufactured from the Sugar Maple.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,—In reading the very interesting and timely article in the FARMER, on Sugar and Honey from the Maple, I was greatly surprised to find that in this Dominion of ours, so large a quantity of honey was manufactured. I quite agree with the writer of the article that New Brunswick is in a position to make a very much larger quantity of both sugar and honey than she has in the past. I have been in the habit of making what honey we require for family use for a number of years past, and find no difficulty in keeping it until our wants are supplied with the new crop. My table is always supplied with this home made article, and we greatly prefer it to any other sweet, a preference which is largely shared in by our visiting friends, and I have no doubt as to the correctness of their judgment. With the facilities the farmers of New Brunswick possess in their Maple forests, it seems a pity that all our people should not have sufficient honey for home use, particularly as it is in a comparative leisure season of the year, when the flow of sap takes place, and those who wish to take advantage of the season can surely be able to do so.

One need not go to any very great expense in the way of appliances if his object is only to supply home wants, but if the chance is good, and one has say 1000 or 2000 trees it will be better to go to some trouble and expense to prepare for the manufacture of sugar and honey on an extensive scale. In that case, the best appliances are the cheapest.

I am pleased to notice inquiries being made, and hope that the efforts of the FARMER in this matter may be very successful.

Yours truly,
E. J. P.

King's Co. Jan. 9, 1880.

[We quite endorse our correspondent's views.—Ed.]

A SHREWD ORGAN-GRINDER.—The organ man occasionally hits on a shrewd device for enhancing his performance—as thus: Once upon a time I saw a man go about for months with the case of his instrument perfectly empty of the usual sound-creating machinery. Nevertheless, he paraded in the usual manner, pausing awhile at every door, and turning his organ handle as assiduously as if he were eliciting the sweetest sounds. He was never known to utter a word; but every now and then he would open the case and direct attention to its empty state. When asked for a particular air—no matter what—he would bow with the greatest gravity and change the motion of the handle to suit the measure demanded. Nothing could be more ridiculous. At first people took the man for a lunatic, and laughed without measure at his freak. But as he continued his promenade day after day, with the same imperturbable business-like demeanor, they began to think that there must be more in the matter than met the eye; and, curiosity being thus excited, just the right sort of a story to be greedily swallowed was put in circulation. It ran that upon the man of the empty barrel-organ it had been imposed by the lady of his love, as a satirical test of affection, that he should parade for a certain period in this fashion, and collect a specified sum, before she would consent to give him her hand. The story, of course, was a fabrication; but I can answer for one thing, that no organ-grinder, before or since, ever collected as much money as that one.—*The Standard.*

PHLEBOTOMIZING INSTINCT IN HORSES

The writer of the *Pall Mall Gazette* review of Lady Westminister's book refers to a fact in natural history referred to by her ladyship, namely, a "steppa" horse given to self-administer phlebotomy. The reviewer suggests that confirmation of the fact would be interesting. This confirmation I am able to afford. My grandfather was a friend, and on many a well-fought field as comrade in arms of the Hetman Platoff. Platoff gave my grandfather a clever little steppa horse, which he brought to England and had in his stable for many years. The horse was a great favorite, and his business was to carry an uncle of mine, then a boy, now happily alive and well. Last summer I had a long conversation with my uncle, of which I made a note. I cannot at the moment refer to my note, as it is in the country. He told me that regularly every Spring the little steppa horse bled himself by opening a vein with his teeth—I think my uncle said on the arm or leg. The phlebotomizing instinct in these horses is, no doubt, implanted by nature to counteract the inflammatory tendency caused by a sudden transition from almost starvation to a flush of rank Spring herbage.

British import tables tell the story of wonderful changes during the period of two years. They show foreign receipts of fresh and salted meat eleven times as large as in 1859, three times as many live cattle, four times as many sheep, five times as many swine, six times as much of poultry and game, and eight times the value of poultry.

An Illinois farm-hand is said to be exceptionally successful in inducing the cows to "give down" because at milking time he sings the "Sword of Banker Hill."

Poetry.

Looking Back.

A barefooted child, by the meadow stile,
Sets down her basket to rest awhile,
And turning, swings her hat with a smile,
As she chatted with kindly another way
O'er sunny fields, with spring flowers gay,
And looking back.

With bright face saddened a young girl leans
One glimpse to catch of fast-fading scenes:
Learning the sorrow that parting means,
As, borne along by the hurrying train,
Living her school days o'er again,
She's looking back.

A fairer picture there cannot be
Than yon vessel sailing proud and free,
Marked by a stone with an sighing low,
But a fair young bride, with wistful eyes,
From deck, to where the blue shore lies,
Keeps looking back.

A widow stands by a lonely grave
O'er which the sheltering grasses wave,
Marked by a stone with no record save
The mossy traces of changing years;
And to the fair bright past with tears
Is looking back.

Whitely and stately falls the snow
On the meadows still, and cold winds blow
O'er the dark'ning fields as sighing low,
An aged woman, for the last time, seems
A child again in happy dreams
Still looking back.

Thus all through the world, wh'er we turn,
There are aching hearts, and souls that burn
O'er by-gone hours; and thoughts still born
Within us, that we uttered years ago,
And as in the midnight watches slow
We're looking back.

But angels, kneeling before the throne—
The loved ones found, the long race run—
Are thrilled with joy by this thought alone:
Their eyes "the King in his glory" see
Yes, in his presence there can be
No looking back.

HOME INTERESTS.

How to Make a Shirt.

There is no article of domestic made clothing that is the cause of so much trouble and vexation, as this piece of under wear. What can possibly be more trying to the patience of any man than a poorly fitting shirt? For instance, one that is constantly giving him the impression that he is about to be choked. A considerable quantity of cotton, and a great deal of valuable time are wasted in the cutting and making of a shirt, for the reason that an inexperienced person does not know just how to go to work, and the judgment of such a person is apt to be at fault. A few hints on the subject may not be out of place. Care should be taken in the selection of cotton, for the amount of labor that necessarily has to be expended upon a shirt, renders it economy to buy the best brand of cotton. The surest method to secure a well fitting garment is to get a measure taken, and a pattern of a reliable shirt manufacturer. The pattern should include a piece the shape of the bosom, to be cut out when the fronts of the shirt are being out. In cutting the fronts it must be remembered that the cotton must be folded only sufficiently wide. The same fold over that is allowed for the front, will just out the sleeves. Now lay the front and sleeves aside, and turn the strip that is left along the side right over, sufficiently in length to cut the back. After the back is cut, there will be a strip left which will furnish the yokes; they are cut lengthwise of the material, the left always overlaps the right yoke, (taking for granted that the shirt opens behind.) In cutting the sleeves, arrange to have the lower part of each sleeve come together, and thereby gain a longer strip for the wristbands. If a number of shirts are to be made at one time, cut out all the backs and fronts first. In cutting the latter, place them so that the portion of a shirt where the front yoke is sewed on will come directly against the same part in the second front. It must be borne in mind now to not cut each bosom piece separately but as one piece. The advantage gained in this, is that an entire yoke for one side of the shirt may be gotten out of this strip of cotton. Now that the shirt is cut out, the next question is how to begin, and how to proceed, after having begun. In the first place hem all the flaps and the opening which should be five inches in length, at the bottom of each sleeve. Now baste the bosom in every carefully, taking two thicknesses of the linen, and joining with the edge of the cotton in a seam that will come on the right side of the shirt, press the rather stiff seam thus made with the fingers, then turn in the outside layer of the linen, and stitch down neatly, covering the seam just made. Take an extra little strip to face across the lower edge of the bosom. Now begin two inches from the armpole, and gather the backs across until they are drawn sufficiently to fit the yokes, remembering that the right yoke is always a little wider than the left, to allow for the lap; then proceed to gather the sleeves at the bottom to fit the wristbands. Next sew the wristbands on the sleeves, and stitch them all around. Now sew up the end of each yoke, turn it over, and run a single basting thread across, so as to keep the outside and lining down;

The Mission of Flowers.

Flowers like all earth's treasures have a mission to perform. They spread o'er this earth making the fairest landscape more lovely by their presence. They spring up by the wayside, where the feet of the passer by, might often crush them. They fringe the highways with fragrant blossoms, and lend a charm to the dreary way side. They come to us in the opening spring, in glowing beauty; and to them, summer owes all her loveliness, they linger with us through the sunlight of summer, and the shade of autumn, till the snows of winter chill their delicate forms, and nip them from their stems.

The fragrance and beauty of flowers are mysteriously blended with our whole existence. Even the infant grasps with eagerness at a rose, though it be only to scatter the delicately scented leaves in careless glee. In childhood we pluck the flowers only to admire their bright colors, and cast them from us when withered. In youth we see poetry as well as beauty in them, and the more we become acquainted with them, the more do they become to ephemeral existence the more we love them as the pledges of hope and memory.

Ye drop, fond flowers! But did ye know
What worth, what goodness there reside,
One day with loveliest tints would glow,
And spread their leaves with conscious pride.

A Mustard Plaster.—How many people are there who really know how to make a mustard plaster? Not one in a hundred at the most, perhaps, and yet mustard plasters are used in every family, and physicians prescribe the application. The ordinary way is to mix the mustard with water, tempering it with a little flour. Such a plaster as this makes is abominable. Before it has half done its work it begins to blister the patient and leaves him finally with a flayed, painful spot, after producing far less effect in a beneficial way than was intended. Now a mustard plaster should never blister at all. If a blister is wanted, there are other plasters far better than mustard plasters. Then use no water, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg, and the result will be a plaster which will "draw" but will not produce a blister on the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain on the part.

It frequently happens that a cup or bowl of hot water is set down on varnished furniture, and leaves an unsightly spot on the polished surface. This can be easily removed by wetting a piece of soft flannel in alcohol, and rubbing over the place briskly. When the marks are all effaced take another cloth, with a drop or two of linseed oil, and rub over it lightly, and the sharpest eyes can never see a vestige of the stain. In case a black stain gets upon furniture a few drops of spirit of ammonia rubbed on will take it all off; then rub with oil.

Sugar Candy.—Six cups of sugar; one cup of vinegar, one cup of water, one tablespoon butter put in at the last, with one teaspoon of soda dissolved in hot water. Boil without stirring half an hour or until it crisps in water. Pull white with the tips of your fingers. This is the best candy children can have. Flavor to taste.