November, 1880

1.6

The Provincial Exhibition.

(This Preface should have been placed at the head illing jeof article on page 251.) We extract the following from the editorial col-

umns of the Toronto Globe of October 15th :

"The failure of our Provincial Exhibition is fairly up for discussion. Not only does the late failure to meet expenses at Hamilton bring up the matter, but we are therefore driven, however unwillingly, to the conclusion that the last days of the Provincial in its present form are rapidly ap-proaching. It will be parted with regretfully by all who know the immense amount of good it has conferred upon the agriculture of the Province."

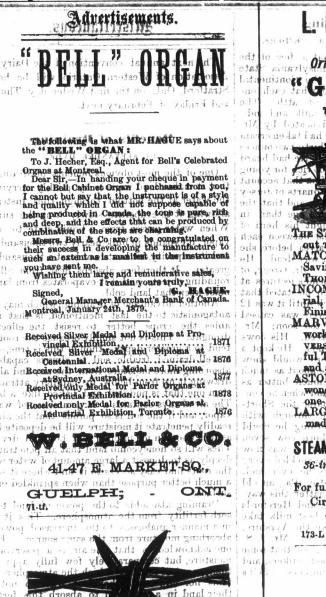
The Black Walnut

The Timber Trades' Journal remarks :---- Although not generally known, the Black Walnut (Juglais nigra) was one of the first trees to be introduced into England from, North America. Its first appearance dating back to 1656, it is one of the most valuable of woods, being used very ex-tensively in the varied branches of furniture. It is extremely suitable for ship building, because of its power of resisting heat and moisture. What is a greater consideration than all is, it is free from attacks of worms which in the warm season prey so lustily upon wood. The tree is very hardy, fourishing as far north as Surden, but not bearing fruit there. In England it is of quicker growth than the European walnut, hearing fruit when eight or ten years old and attaining a growth of fifty to sixty feet in the course of forty years. Some very large as well as aged specimens of this tree are to be mist with in England. The Gardeners' Chroni-cle makes mention of a tree in the grounds of Fulhum Castle which is 50 feet high with a diameter of five feet and a spread of 50 feet in its branches and whose age is known to be 150 years. 1.11

Crystalized Eggs.

The egg traffic of America has risen to an importance which few comprehend. The aggregate transactions in New York city alone must amount to fully \$8,000,000 per annum. In Cincinnati, too, the traffic must be proportionately large. In truth, the great gallinaceous tribe of our country barnyards contribute in no small degree to human subsistence, eggs being rich in nutritive properties

equal to one half their entire weight. The perishable nature of eggs has naturally detracted from their value as a standard article of iet. The peculiar excellence of eggs depends npon freshness. But lately the process of crystalizing has been resorted to, and by this process the natural egg is converted into a delicate amber tint, in which form it is reduced to seven eighths in bulk compared with barrelled eggs, and retains its properties for years unimpaired by any climate. This is indeed an achievement of science and me-chanical ingenuity, and has a most important bearing on the question of cheaper food, by preventing waste, equalizing prices throughout the venting waste, equalizing prices throughout the year, and regulating consumption. In this form, eggs may be transported without injury, either to the equator or to the poles, and at any time can be restored to their original condition simply by adding the water which has been artificially taken away. The chief egg desiccating companies are in St. Louis and New York. No salts or other extraneous matters are introduced in the process of crystalizing; the product is simply a consoli-dated mixture of the yolk and albumen. Immense oughting of quantities of eggs are preserved in the spring of the spar by lining. Thus treated they are good for every purpose except boiling. It is a common trick for some dealers to palm off eggs so treated for fresh, so that imposition is easily practiced. In the desiccation process, however, the difference becomes apparent, as from four to five more lined eggs are required to make a pound of eggs crystalized than when fresh are used, and eggs the least tainted will not crystalize at all. There is no reason why the crystalizing process should not become quite general, and egg produc-tion stimulated as never before, and the food sup-ply receive large accession from this source. The already great and increasing consumption of eggs in England and France shows growing apprecia-tion for this kind of food compared with any other. In Lima, Peru, eggs sell at \$1 per dozen-equal to \$4 per pound crystalized.



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