

tity varies with the variety. Triomphe de Gand is the most valuable sort, and Wilson next. They are set in rows two and a half feet apart, and ten inches in the row—spring is best for setting. They are mulched with rye or wheat straw, (threshed with flail) the next autumn, without cutting it, at the rate of two tons per acre. The runners and weeds are kept off by hand. No horse cultivation is given. A bed lasts ten years treated in this way. Children are mostly employed in picking, and are paid by the day. With good management 300 bushels are obtained from an acre. The berries are sent to market in quart boxes in crates.

HINTS FROM THE HORTICULTURIST.

A WOMAN'S GARDEN. A lady correspondent furnishes an account of her garden, its size, products, &c. This statement is given, says the writer, "that I may succeed in imparting to others of my sex, a tithe of the pleasure it affords me to cultivate flowers, and fruit, and vegetables; inducing them to spend more time in the open air, and whilst inhaling nature's richest perfumes, breathe her health invigorating atmosphere." The size of the garden is one hundred feet square. Its products for the past year, all the vegetables needed for a family of six persons, and "all flowers that are pretty, and easily attainable," with "the approved varieties of fruit," including ten varieties of dwarf pears, six of dwarf apples—just the sort for orchards of small extent—seven grape-vines, "strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, &c." Does any one ask how so much is grown upon a small plot of ground, and that by a lady? The answer is given in her own words: "The garden is kept *clean*, and managed by *system*."

Bleaching and Coloring Bonnets.

BONNET BLEACHING RECIPE.—*First.* Wash the bonnets in warm soap and water. *Second.* Take two table-spoonfuls of sal soda and two quarts of soft warm water; dissolve the soda, then put in the bonnets and let them soak three to five minutes; then take them and put them into the bleach box—put in about a table-spoonful of brimstone, and bleach over night; then take them out; then take two quarts of warm water, and one good table-spoonful oxalic

acid; dissolve the acid, soak the bonnets about five minutes in the same, then rinse them in clean warm water, and hang them out to sun. Sun them until about half dry, then put them in the bleach, if you have time; if not, dry and size them, and they are ready to press.

COLORING BROWN AND DRAB STRAW BONNETS.—*First.* To twelve quarts of water add one teacupful of black tea; heat the water and tea until they boil; then add one teaspoonful of copperas; stir the same one minute or so; then take it off and let it stand about five or ten minutes; then put in the bonnets to be colored drab; such as Neapolitan, chip, rice, straw or fine Dunstable, that are clear and white, and they will color very quick. All other braids had better be colored brown, and let them remain in the dye some six hours, but look to them, and if they don't take good color, let them be in until they do. You can color any shade of brown, by giving longer or shorter time in the dye.

FOR COLORING BLACK.—Take logwood, or the extract, which is better; half-pound of chips or a small quantity of the extract to twelve quarts of water; heat it to boiling; then add one teaspoonful of copperas; put in the bonnets and boil until black. It generally takes six hours—and if the dye is not strong, it will take longer. Take them out, wash them dry, and brush them.

Cream Custard.

Mix a pint of cream with one of milk, five beaten eggs, a table-spoonful of flour, and three of sugar. Add nutmeg to the taste, and bake the custard in cups or pie-plates in a quick oven.

Purple Ink.

Magenta or any of the liquid purple aniline colors, diluted with water and a little gum arabic added, makes a good purple ink. A decoction of logwood and Brasil wood, to which is added a small quantity of the chloride of tin, also makes purple ink. Carmine ink and neutral sulphate of indigo mixed together, make purple ink. Inks of all shades and colors may be made by using strong decoctions of the dyes that are employed to color cotton and silk: but black, red and blue are the only inks used in business.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

CONTENTS:—Prices current of home and foreign markets.

Potash, per cwt.,	\$6.70 to 6.75	Wheat, U.C. White, per 60 lbs.,	\$0.92 to 0.94
Pearlash, "	6.25 to 6.30	" U.C. Red, " "	0.92 to 0.97
Flour, Fine, per 196 lbs.....	3.75 to 4.00	Peas, per 66 lbs.....	0.65 to 0.68
No. 2 Superfine.....	4.30 to 4.40	Indian Corn, per 56 lbs.....	0.45 to 0.47
No. 1 "	4.55 to 4.60	Barley, per 50 lbs.....	0.95 to 1.00
Fancy "	4.70 to 4.75	Oats, per 40 lbs.....	0.41 to 0.42
Extra "	4.95 to 5.00	Butter, per lb.,	0.15 to 0.16
S. Extra Superfine	5.20 to 5.30	Cheese, per lb.,	0.07 to 0.08

The Produce Market has been very dull through the week. The depressed state of the British Markets, affecting prices here to such an extent, that buyers hold aloof. Butter is almost un-saleable. For Pork there is scarcely any demand.

The insurrection in Poland is looked at with the prospect of a rise in the price of breadstuffs more especially with the probability of an European war, resulting from the present difficulties.