

MARITIME FARMER.

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

Maritime Farmer Association.

NO. 4

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 24th, 1879. B. S. Bailey, President; John Brail, Sec'y.

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 Flower 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. Entrance free to all. The Secretary will be glad to receive above date. Geo. L. Coleman, President; J. M. D. Belyon, Secretary, McDonald's corner, Queen's Co., 2290.

The Kingston Agricultural Society hold their Show and Fair on Saturday, October 18th, 1879. J. L. Lachapelle, President; John 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 'Red' Nation wheat. I sowed two bushels of said wheat and had about 60 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."

The sample sent is very fine, full, plump and regular, and of good bright color. The 'Red' Nation variety seems to be very suitable for this climate.

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 any other feed. We have practiced 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 out on land 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 it 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 no 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 practiced 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, covered 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 feed the cut food twice a day, mornings and evenings. Observation convinces me that the value of cooked feed is equal to that of raw feed. 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 10 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 feed prepared in this way. Sheep produce more wool and healthier

lambs when with such feed, than when fed on the ordinary uncooked food. In February, I sold to the butcher seven wethers, which would not have been two years old until the following May for 45 dollars. They were fed regularly on food prepared in this way from December 1st up to the time of sale. There is not a question in my mind, but that cut and cooked feed is from one fourth to one third cheaper, and will give better satisfaction. One ton of good straw and five bushels of corn ground fine, the straw cut, and prepared as above, with the meal added, will keep a horse in better condition than one ton of hay. No enterprising farmer who owns his fodder, will willingly go back to the old way."

Cornstalks when properly cared, cut, and wet, with meal added, we have found to be quite equal to the very best hay for feeding either horse or milch cows. To secure them in good condition, we have found it a good plan to cut them and stand up in shocks in the field until fairly dry, when they may be drawn to the barn and spread on the top of the hay mows.

Port Elgin Woollen Mills.

We are satisfied that the farmers of the Maritime Provinces who are engaged in growing wool to any considerable extent, will be glad to learn that the increasing orders for woollen goods manufactured at these mills have made it necessary to run them night and day, in order that the proprietors, Messrs. John Reed & Sons may be able to fill them. We cannot see any good reason why these Provinces should not be able to manufacture all the coarse quality of woollen goods we require, particularly now that their interests are protected and encouraged by the existing duties. The farmers of the country feel an interest in the success of every industry established; but more particularly so when that industry has to draw its raw material from manufacturing purposes from the products of the farm. The firm have several agencies in the County of Westmorland, and orders for their goods are received from different sections of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. These mills employ about twenty hands and manufacture a first-class article of cloth. We wish the proprietors success in their efforts.

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 mud, 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 secure large crops at little expense. On 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.

A correspondent of an American agricultural newspaper, writes as follows: "I am glad to find that my letters are thought worthy of a place in your valuable paper. I have endeavored to raise the standard of farming in this neighborhood, and believe it my duty to let the success of my plans be known—not to make a boast, or to bring myself before the public, but simply that others may have the benefit of my experience. I have been surprised at the commendations I have received from all quarters and have been assured that some of the leading men of this State value the paper for my articles, because they know they are the result of actual experience."

"Simply that others may have the benefit of my experience." That is a noble motive, and these columns, and the agricultural press generally, will be vastly better for it when practical farmers everywhere are influenced by the same public-spirited consideration. "Forget not to communicate."

The Dominion of Canada exported to the United States five and a quarter million dozen of eggs during the past twelve months. About one fifth went from the Maritime Provinces. Poultry to the value of nearly sixty thousand dollars went during the same time.

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 drivers 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-feeding as soon as possible, and as the nights become cool or wet, comfortable 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 grain. 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 on increased yield per acre secured. It is very noticeable that when potatoes are first taken from the ground their skins have a cleanness 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 managers who are accused of snobbery and exclusiveness.

MORE SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE.—The firm of McDonald, McGirr & 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. Schulz, 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 autumn to cut them down, leaving 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 fact that the new growth is 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 on increased yield per acre secured. It is very noticeable that when potatoes are first taken from the ground their skins have a cleanness 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.

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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 exported 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; sore-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 season, 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 muddling 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 the old ones into notice. A wise world takes cognizance of them when it can no longer help it.—[Nonconformist.] It may be as 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.

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 in 1879 was 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 increased 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 the area under oats, which is about 13 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 says much for the perseverance and pluck of the British farmer under the land under this second year 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 to get high prices, and not a small decrease of oats, because it is more than probable that this cereal will in a comparative sense give the best yield.

At a meeting of the American Institute of Farmers' Club, held at the Hotel, Farmington, Me., on Saturday, September 13th, a paper was read by Mr. A. T. Deane, a little fortune here not long ago in the milk business, and decided to return to his native land, and as he was bearing home a mischievous monkey. The monkey, prying around one day, found a heavy bag and ran up to the top of the house, and as he was clasping 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 ground, and the man gathered it up. Then he looked at the 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-man, as he pocketed just half of what he had started with, "it is just. One half of that milk I have sold was 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 thorough bred live stock and seed grain at the Guelph, Ontario, Model Farm, attended by which were over a thousand farmers from every section of the Province, the following were the average prices obtained:—Short Horn yearling bulls, \$73.24; Hereford half calves, \$150.00; Ayrshire heifers, \$35.00; Cotswold shearing lambs, \$20.00; Cotswold ram lambs, \$14.12; Cotswold aged ewes, \$10.00; Cotswold shearing ewes, \$16.16; Cotswold ewe lambs, \$9.75; Leicester shearing lambs, \$19.66; Leicester ram lambs, \$14.88; Leicester aged ewes, \$14.00; Leicester ewe lambs, \$13.00; Southdown shearing lambs, \$13.00; Southdown aged ewes, \$11.81; Southdown shearing lambs, \$25.50; Berkshire boars, \$7.80; Berkshire sows, \$8.00; P. A. Windsor boars, \$15.25; Spring Wheat, (Kansas 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."

little more in the British consumption than at the present time. 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 late 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 to a high place, where he brought in one of his Scotch, pre-possessed, character as "Our Rural Divinity," grazing in a field, whereupon he asked if it did not seem strange that a cow should have such a motherly 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 calf! The story is told of a 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 innocent, had just been asked by a moralist, 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 the cow, she made the pathetic comment that it was first-rate and she wished their milkman would keep a cow. But if he should he might not get any more encouragement from the one who, having experienced a change of heart, resolved in his new future to deliver milk in all its sinuous 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 previous day at dinner 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 polka-dotted and had horns out of the blue." To conclude here is a deferred item from the county of Salem, N. J.: "Down on the flooded flats a little girl found herself being overtaken by the rising tide in the Delaware, and was saved 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 she clung to it as she did. Let other little girls do likewise, and let this one never forget to champion the whole race of cows by pleas on all suitable occasions for shade in green pastures, and water unpoluted by pigs, and winter warmth in sunny stables (where curl stanchions are unknown) and abundant feed of fragrant hay.

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Poetry.

Keeping His Word.

"Only a penny a box," he said;
But the gentleman turned away his head
As if he shrunk from the grating 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 heat might have chased 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 on his children, and rose to see
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 did 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 drear,
"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."

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
stung;
"I'm Robbie—Mike's brother—I've brought you
the change,
Mike's hurt, sir; 'twas dark; the snow made
him blind.
And he didn't 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 out through the snow I must hurry to
run;
Of his hurt he was certain you wouldn't have
heard,
And so you might think he had broken his
word."

When the garret he hastily entered, they saw
Two arms, mangled, shapless, 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.—3-ply Berlin wool or 4-ply fleecy, selecting any two colors that contrast suitably for the ends, the centre being made of one of the colors only; two needles, No. 8 Bell gauge. Cast on with the wool seventy 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, pass the needle down the next stitch, and take it off without knitting it; then knit 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 knit 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 knit 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 more 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.

At a meeting of the American Institute of Farmers' Club, held at the Hotel, Farmington, Me., on Saturday, September 13th, a paper was read by Mr. A. T. Deane, a little fortune here not long ago in the milk business, and decided to return to his native land, and as he was bearing home a mischievous monkey. The monkey, prying around one day, found a heavy bag and ran up to the top of the house, and as he was clasping 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 ground, and the man gathered it up. Then he looked at the 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-man, as he pocketed just half of what he had started with, "it is just. One half of that milk I have sold was 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 thorough bred live stock and seed grain at the Guelph, Ontario, Model Farm, attended by which were over a thousand farmers from every section of the Province, the following were the average prices obtained:—Short Horn yearling bulls, \$73.24; Hereford half calves, \$150.00; Ayrshire heifers, \$35.00; Cotswold shearing lambs, \$20.00; Cotswold ram lambs, \$14.12; Cotswold aged ewes, \$10.00; Cotswold shearing ewes, \$16.16; Cotswold ewe lambs, \$9.75; Leicester shearing lambs, \$19.66; Leicester ram lambs, \$14.88; Leicester aged ewes, \$14.00; Leicester ewe lambs, \$13.00; Southdown shearing lambs, \$13.00; Southdown aged ewes, \$11.81; Southdown shearing lambs, \$25.50; Berkshire boars, \$7.80; Berkshire sows, \$8.00; P. A. Windsor boars, \$15.25; Spring Wheat, (Kansas 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."

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, 103 stitches. First row.—* Knit 4, purl 2, repeat from *. Second row.—Purl 3, knit 2, repeat these two rows until you have knitted 36 rows, then cast off. Cast again 103 stitches and work another piece exactly like the first. Sew the two sides together, the first twelve 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 *. Join neatly at the end of the row. 2nd Round.—Over the first chain, work 2 treble * 1 chain, over the next chain of last row work 2 treble, repeat from *. Work 9 rows more in this manner. 3rd Round.—* Over the first chain of last round work 3 treble, 1 chain, repeat from *. Work 11 more like this. 4th Round.—* 4 treble over the next chain, 1 chain, repeat from *. Work 6 rounds the same. 5th Round.—Over the first chain of last round * work 2 treble, 1 chain, 2 treble, 1 chain, repeat from *. On each chain stitch. 31st Round.—* over the next chain between the 4 treble stitches worked together, work 2 treble, 1 chain, 2 treble, then 1 chain, repeat from *. Repeat 31st Round twice more. 34th Round.—* work over the next chain between the 4 treble stitches, 3 treble, 2 chain, 3 treble, then 1 chain, repeat from *. 35th Round.—Over each 3 chain of last round, work 3 treble. Fasten off neatly round the neck and armholes; crochet in every third stitch 5 treble and fasten off.

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. 1. make work easy when sitting down, a variety of seats are needed, 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, of 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