

Maritime Farmer.

Branch of works

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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.

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

The St. Martin's Agricultural Society will hold their show at the Masonic Hall, October 22nd, 1879. Capt. Wishart, President; J. F. Manmake, Secretary; Thomas Cassidy, Treasurer, St. Martins.

Exhibitions and their Effects on Stock Raising.

At this season of the year, when exhibitions are being held all over the Province, an observer is naturally led to ask, "are they worth the trouble and expense they cost?" or "are they profitable investments?" We may take up this subject in detail in future numbers of our paper, at present our remarks will be confined to the most important departments, that of stock and their effects on breeding and raising horses, cattle, sheep and swine, for the future prosperity of our country depends in a great measure upon our success or failure in this. The Maritime Provinces are naturally well adapted to stock raising, and now that the English market opens an unlimited means of disposing of our surplus, the question is, "are we in a position to reap the advantages of our situation?"

None will deny that our farm stock is far from what it should be, although great improvements have been made within a few years, and we think that much of this is due to the interest and knowledge imparted to our breeders by the exhibitions. Farmers, as a class, do not travel much and are not very well informed as to the real position they occupy as compared with the same class in other countries. It is in this that exhibitions are so valuable to the breeder. They bring their animals together where they are compared and examined by themselves and other breeders, when they learn their true position. If their stock is better than others they feel pleased, they obtain better prices and are encouraged to maintain their superiority. If they fail, they enquire into the cause and resolve to apply the remedy. It may be that the breed he has been priding himself upon as so superior are unsuited for his land, or he has committed the fault of general, using a male animal of his own raising, under the belief that it was all he required, while in reality it was a worthless animal that should never have been used.

An opportunity is also given of comparing the different breeds, some of which perhaps has never seen before. Others count upon seeing the best stock of the country on the ground and depends upon getting such as they require. As a general rule those who attend exhibitions are more intelligent and better informed, their stock is the best, they dispose of a larger number of animals to other breeders. Competition in the show yard induces more exertion to excel which leads to more care in selecting, feeding and housing their animals. As a proof of this we may refer to several of the local shows held, and particularly to those of the St. John Society, where the improvement was very marked, and which is in a great measure due to the exertions of the Society in holding competitive exhibitions. At this show several of the pure breeds were very well represented, particularly the Ayrshires and Jerseys in cattle, thoroughbred and draught horses. A few years ago little attention was given to pure bred cattle; now the great interest of the exhibition was centered in them and the horses. The last few years Nova Scotia has given great attention to the annual exhibitions and the good result is very apparent. In a letter written by a gentleman well qualified to give an intelligent opinion, the following remarks occur in reference to the late show.

"I think the result of our annual exhibition plainly shows itself in our cattle. You can gather full accounts of the vast increase of numbers in the past few years, but that is not all, there is such marked improvement in the caring for the stock and the whole turn out of the cattle, and they come cleaned and indeed groomed. Of course there is plenty of room for improvement."

If all this is conceded, and we do not think it can be questioned, there can be no doubt but that exhibitions have a marked effect for good on the farm stock of the country, and that they are worth all the money and labor expended upon them. We will return to the other question again.

A Word to Our Rulers.

Just now there is a grand opportunity for two parties to be greatly benefited. The Maritime Provinces need a class of settlers who are thoroughly capable of carrying on farming operations of the highest grade, and many English farmers who have been trained to do this need to be put in a more independent position than to occupy land belonging to others, which, certain laws prevent their ever obtaining. It is a common occurrence in England for men to be notified to quit farms upon which they have made great improvements. Added to this the facilities of transportation now-a-days gives the American farmer with his low capital and interest account and superior climate, so great an advantage of the English and French farmer as almost to annihilate the latter profits.

Improved farms in this country are always to be had on comparatively cheap terms, and if the dissatisfied farmers of England could be acquainted in an official manner with the locations, soil, adaptability to certain kinds of farming in which they are always most interested, viz., stock raising and root culture, and be shown the fact that this portion of the Dominion is admirably adapted to raise cattle for exportation with excellent and near by facilities for shipment, we might receive quite a large influx of men who would in a short time by their example raise the standard of farming very many degrees.

English farmers would not have such shabby cattle about them as one generally sees. They would not raise the hay and ship it away for sale, nor would they crop land year after year without feeding back to the land some of the constituents which entered into the crop taken away. In these and many other ways would the country be greatly benefited by such settlers, and if the latter would find our climate unsuited to the growth of certain cereals they would be able to import corn, etc., from the great west and convert it into prime beef and mutton and hams and bacon for the insatiable foreign markets.

Farmers in England do not work as our people do. They do more head work and less manual, for the reason that the circumstances of the case differ. It would not pay pecuniarily or socially for an English farmer to work himself. Here, however, labor that is worth having is scarce, because men who are good for anything work for themselves, and with the quantity of machinery used, less help is required. The English farmer could easily employ a few men if need be, and working under different social laws would soon fall into the habits of our own people, and do a good share of what is required, especially in caring for stock of which no doubt there would be a greater proportionate amount than is now the case.

Under all circumstances the opportunity is a rare one for the Provincial Governments to make an effort to bring to these Provinces a class of men who can command sufficient capital and have the necessary training to take our vacant farms and turn them into highly productive estates. We commend it to their attention.

Butter Making.

We publish the following very excellent article on butter making, which was written at the request of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, by Mr. H. M. Jenkins, and published in the N. B. Agriculturist. It is well worthy the careful perusal of our dairymen, and to those who may contemplate packing butter for the English market it will give a good idea of the article which appears to be a fact to patent to require proof. We do not intend this remark to apply to our best dairymen whose products seldom, if ever are offered for sale in our public markets, as they have no difficulty in securing customers for all they can produce, and consequently never sees the market. It is quite within the reach of all parties to manufacture a good article of butter by paying proper attention to the cleanliness of the dairy utensils and the careful observance of the rules of all good dairymen. To neglect these is simply to fail; and there are few farmers who can afford it.

Mr. Jenkins writes that a prominent feature in the International Agricultural Exhibition, recently held at Kilmarnock, was the International Dairy, in which we were shown some

of the processes of cheese and butter making employed in England, in America, and on the continent of Europe. It has been stated that the Irish farmers who visited the Exhibition were so much impressed with what they saw in this dairy, that they resolved to call a public meeting on their return home, and to consider whether it would not be possible for Irish farmers to improve their butter making by adopting some of the improved appliances and methods exhibited in operation at Kilmarnock, and by forming an Association to aid them in marketing their produce. The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England are of opinion that English dairy farmers might also improve the quality of their butter in a similar manner; and it is probable that the present time is an advantageous one for such a measure.

The improved quality and increased quantity of American butter recently imported into England have jointly operated to seriously lower the price of English cheese. Butter also comes to England in large quantities from France, Holland, Sweden, and each kind of foreign butter commands, in its season, large quantities, as high a price as any but the best English fresh butter, and is sold at a considerable profit in the open market, and the supply of which is, as a rule, restricted to private customers.

Milk is more easily tainted than any other substance, and its products require excessive care in their manipulation. Hard cheese, and salt butter will, however, bear carriage long distances without injury; but really fine fresh butter cannot be obtained in large quantities from across the sea. For this reason, English farmers who cannot sell their milk at remunerative prices should endeavor to make that one of its products for which alone they possess the production which nature has bestowed upon them, and which science has not yet taken away.

The bad quality of much of the English butter which finds its way to wholesale markets is due to one or more of the following defects in the cream, which is not properly employed in England. The milk is not skimmed early enough—often not before a certain amount of sourness has been developed in the milk, and the cream is not properly separated, therefore, become mixed with the cream. Although this curd increases the quantity, it injures the quality of the butter, which rapidly becomes rank, and is fit only for manure.

Skimming is often done with great carelessness, and a greater or less quantity of milk is taken off with the cream, producing the same result, in kind not in degree, as when the cream is taken off with care, especially when the cream is left to become sour before it is churned. From carelessness in churning, or in the manipulation of the butter, a considerable portion of the butter which is sold is often, either intentionally or accidentally, left in the butter. No doubt this practice increases the weight of the mass, but in a very few days or even hours, the mixture becomes nearly unrecognizable. Dirt in any form, smells, unskillful milking, bad food and water given to the cows, bad water, soap, or other noxious substances used in washing the dairy appliances, and all these things, and many others, which are not mentioned here, which no amount of care in manipulation will counteract. Temperature is another element, and is too often neglected rather than tested by the thermometer, and sometimes too rapidly altered. Packing is frequently at fault—kegs, firkins, cases, etc., being defective; and in consequence their contents arrive at the market in a condition which precludes sale, unless it is not confined to the making of the butter.

In giving the following hints, it is assumed that the feeding and milking of the cows are thoroughly understood, and that the room in which the milk is set is dry and cool, kept scrupulously clean, and is free from bad smells, including the smell of meat, cheese, and cooking. At the same time, it may be well to warn the dairy farmer against complete reliance upon grass as food for cows in wet seasons. If the milk is to be used before making butter, good quality of the product cannot be ensured unless the cream is separated from the grass is neutralized by the addition of more concentrated feeding materials. In such a season as the present, 4 lbs. of bean meal should be given to each cow every day; under ordinary circumstances, the ration may consist of from 2 to 3 lbs. of de-oiled cotton cake, or 2½ lbs. of bran and 2½ lbs. of oatmeal, or 3 lbs. of oatmeal and 2 lbs. of bean meal. Either of these mixtures will enable the land to carry a much larger number of cows profitably than could be otherwise maintained upon it. Grass and hay should, in fact, be regarded as the most expensive articles of food.

The process of butter making which I shall now describe, is that adopted in the best districts of Normandy, the butter from which obtains the highest price in the Paris market. It is well adapted for English farms where churning is done only two or three times a week.

Clean all dairy utensils by rinsing them with clean cold water, and afterwards scrubbing them with boiling water, after which repeat the cold rinsing.

Churn the milk directly it is brought into the dairy, by placing the cans in a running stream, or by any other available method.

Set the milk, at a temperature not exceeding 55° in glazed earthenware or tin pans, deep ones being preferred in France, America, and Northern Europe.

Skim the milk carefully with a perforated tin saucer after it has stood

twelve hours, care being taken that what is taken off consists of cream, unmixed with milk. A second skimming may be made twelve hours afterwards, but this should not be mixed with the cream of the cream until immediately before churning, and the most delicate butter is made with the first skimming only. The largest quantity of butter from a given quantity of milk is rarely or never obtained by the finest quality, and good butter cannot be made if the cream contains milk, or is taken off a little pure water may be added to it before churning, but the addition of milk should be avoided.

Keep the cream until the time for churning in the coldest place available in covered earthenware or tin vessels. Churn the cream at a temperature of 57° to 60° in a revolving barrel or a midfeather churn, fitted with an agitator. The more simple the churn the better, because it is more easily cleaned, and the agitator is an improvement upon those in which the dashboards extend to the circumference. The churning should be done with a scrupulous regularity, at regular intervals, and the churn should be best adapted to the kind of churn and the temperature of the air. With the Norman barrel churn the rate varies from forty to sixty revolutions per minute in best districts, according to the size of the churn and the temperature of the air; and with Thomas & Taylor's Self-acting Eccentric Churn, which took the society's first prize at Bristol last year, the rate during the trials was between fifty and sixty two.

Ventilate the churn frequently during the first ten minutes, by removing the ventilating peg for a few seconds. Listen attentively to the sound of the cream; and when it changes in the least degree, stop the churning, and ascertain whether the butter has come; and if it is in globules no doubt it is ready for use. Withdraw the butter-milk. The bad quality of butter is more often due to the neglect of this rule than to any other cause.

To avoid loss, pass the butter-milk through a hair sieve, which will retain any particles of butter that may escape with the butter-milk, and return them to the churn.

Wash the butter thoroughly with cold water by half filling the churn, giving it three or four turns, and then withdrawing it in the same way as the butter-milk. Repeat the washing until the water comes out of the churn as clear as when it was put in.

Press out the water still in the butter by passing it under a kneading board, or by working it with the wooden pattern, and do not touch it with the hand.

Coloring the butter is a practice that cannot be recommended from any point of view, except that the public taste, or rather the public eye, is being misled. The ordinary solutions of annatto which are generally used for the purpose are unsuitable, because they are a mixture of annatto and water. Water will not mix with fat, and butter is essentially fat; therefore when such a material is used to color the butter, it makes it look streaky, and the market value is ruined. Such a mixture should be given to the butter in a dilute state before churning. A fatty solution of annatto, which is now being sold in some localities, obviates this difficulty; but the best substitute is the natural color of the butter. Water will not mix with fat, and butter is essentially fat; therefore when such a material is used to color the butter, it makes it look streaky, and the market value is ruined. Such a mixture should be given to the butter in a dilute state before churning. A fatty solution of annatto, which is now being sold in some localities, obviates this difficulty; but the best substitute is the natural color of the butter.

Soft should not be used except for the purpose of cleaning the churn, or to please the taste of special customers. Keeping butter should be packed in kegs large enough, but not too large for one churning. The salt may be incorporated with the butter by passing the butter, sprinkled with salt, once or twice under the roller of the kneading-board. The kegs should be rinsed thoroughly with salt water, and a layer of salt sprinkled over the bottom head of the keg before the butter is put in, and another layer over the top head of the butter after it has been covered with muslin, which has been well rinsed in boiling water to get out the size, and then well cooled, previous to putting on the head of the keg.

Marketing the comparatively small quantities of butter which are made by individual farmers in England is the great difficulty to be overcome. The middlemen in England do not perform the same duty as the butter merchants of France, who not only buy butter in small quantities from the several farmers who make it, but also complete the process of manufacture, by mixing together several varieties of the same quality, and able to deliver in London large quantities of each of their brands. A number of the society recently sent me two pats of butter of his own make. The quality was excellent, and I sent one pat to a factor in Toley Street. He replied, "If your friend can send me half a ton or upwards of such butter per week all the year round, I shall be happy to correspond with him."

Herein lies the difficulty of getting at the London market; and it can only be overcome by associations of farmers, or by the creation of new middlemen, whether companies or individuals. What I should recommend is the adoption of the factory system. Let each farmer send his cream or his butter, as may be arranged, to a central factory in each district, and be paid by results, as is done by the cheese factories. The Aylesbury Dairy Company has for some months been buying large quantities of cream all over the country, even from as far as South Wales; and I am informed by Mr. Allexter, the managing director, that the results up to the present time have been most satisfactory.

Communications.

All About Barns.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Sir,—Without any desire to flatter the present management of your paper, I may say that this far in its course, it has given much satisfaction, and I think bids fair to supply a want long felt by the farmers of the Maritime Provinces; that of a real live paper conducted in their midst, giving practical advice on agricultural topics with the news of the day, and with the most interesting columns of "Home Interests," and "Local News." I am sure I heartily wish you the success your efforts so justly merit. Presuming you will not deny the right of criticism to any, I shall venture a brief review of the article on "Farm Barns," by the Hon. George Geddes, of Syracuse, N. Y., which you published in the first issue of the MARITIME FARMER. With reference to Mr. Geddes' form of barn on the manner of construction I shall find no fault, save except that in planning a barn he advises in no case to put a manure cellar under it, and gives as a reason that the gases will be injurious to cattle standing over the cellar. While I do not desire now to intend to have any controversy on the subject, yet as I have had some considerable experience with manure cellars on the farm, I feel bound in my opinion, and do not hesitate to say that in my best judgment it is far more greatly in the interests of the farmers of this Country if each one had a good manure cellar under his cattle barn.

I have not yet experienced any unpleasant results from the use of manure, as so clearly manifest that I am surprised to learn that any gentleman should oppose them. As to painting barns and outbuildings I may say that the expense is not so great as is generally supposed, and is well repaid by the general health of the stock is unimpaired, notwithstanding I have been using one for the last 18 years. The advantages that manure cellars afford in the raising and protection of manure, are so clearly manifest that I am surprised to learn that any gentleman should oppose them. As to painting barns and outbuildings I may say that the expense is not so great as is generally supposed, and is well repaid by the general health of the stock is unimpaired, notwithstanding I have been using one for the last 18 years.

The effectual remedy for all noxious weeds is to prevent any growth of top for one season. One year's time is sufficient to kill any plant, but the work of killing all growth of top as soon as it appears at the surface of the ground must be thoroughly done. Begin in the Spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to plough, and reverse the top and harrow it down smooth, very soon the weeds will begin to grow. At the first appearance of growth go over the ground with some tool that will cut the new growth off, and repeat the operation until every root is dead. Various tools will be useful, such as cultivators having sharp teeth, and harrows to pull the roots on the surface to dry up and die in the hot days of Summer. But a good sharp plough and harrow will suffice, in case other implements can not be had, if they are used often enough.

The roots of Canada thistles go down into the ground, often many feet; the plough cannot go below these roots, it can only cut them off at the bottom of the furrow. The portion that cut off will soon be killed if the cultivation is such as it should be, but the roots below will grow again. The plough cannot go below these roots, it can only cut them off at the bottom of the furrow. The portion that cut off will soon be killed if the cultivation is such as it should be, but the roots below will grow again.

At Fort Fairfield lately, a farmer made a bet of a dollar that he could select fifty potatoes out of his load each of which would weigh two pounds, and won the money.

Poetry.

The Friends of Long Ago.

When I sit in the twilight gleaming,
And the busy streets grow still,
I dream of the wide green meadow,
And the old house on the hill,
I can see the roses blooming
About the doorway low,
And again I hear him saying
To the friends of long ago—
Dear long ago.

I can see my mother sitting,
With life's snowflakes in her hair,
And she smiles above her knitting,
And her face is kindly fair;
And I see my father reading
From the Bible on his knee,
And again I hear him saying
To the friends of long ago—
So long ago.

I see the dear old faces
Of the boys and girls at home
As I saw them in the dear old days
Before we learned to roam,
As I sing the old songs over
With the friends I used to know,
My heart forgets its sorrows
In its dream of long ago—
Dear long ago!

How wide our feet have wandered
From the old home's tender ties,
Some are beyond the ocean,
And some beyond the skies;
My heart grows sad with thinking
Of the friends I used to know;
Perhaps I shall meet in heaven
All the loved of long ago—
Dear long ago!

HOME INTERESTS.

"A Task in Time."

Some one tells a characteristic story of an English gentleman, travelling some years ago in Ireland, who took a hammer and took with him, because he found dog's-eared carpets at all the inns where he rested. At one of these inns he took down the carpet, which as usual was loose near the door, and soon afterwards rang for his dinner. While the carpet was loose, the door could not be opened without a hard push; so when the waiter came up, he just unatched the door, and then going back a couple of yards, he ruffled against it, as was his habit, with a sudden spring to force it open; but the wrinkles of the carpet were no longer there to stop it, and, not meeting with the expected resistance, the unfortunate waiter fell sprawling into the room. It had never entered his head that so much trouble might be saved by means of a hammer and half a dozen tacks, until his fall taught him that make-shift is a very laughable kind of shift. The anecdote enforces some admirable hints on immediate repairs, which do almost as much towards keeping up the good looks of a house as the stated yearly cleaning. If the corner of a carpet gets loose, and prevents the door opening, or trips every one up that enters the room, nail it down at once. A dog's-eared carpet marks the sloven as well as the dog's-eared book. Never allow a rip in a carpet or a loosened place on the stairs to remain without attention for a single hour. A "stitch" or a "tack in time saves nine," sometimes twenty-nine. Never let servants leave dust pans or brushes lying on the stairs, and never set them so bad an example. If a ring should come off the window curtain, or off the blinds, or the bindings get loose, or the tapes broken, let the repair be made immediately after it is discovered, for if neglected the damage speedily becomes worse and the mending more troublesome. It is no uncommon accident for the tie of a cushion or mattress to break; and if this be not replaced at once, the stuffing soon gets up into a heap, as inconvenient as it is unsightly. With a mattress needle six or eight inches long, a yard of twine, and a piece of leather to insert under the tie, the repair can easily be made—there is no difficulty about it; and in every thrifty household such a needle should be kept. A bent needle is also useful for darning holes in a rug or carpet while lying on a flat surface. Every housekeeper should have a box containing a few common carpenter's tools, such as a hammer, awl, screw driver, two pairs of pliers, a pair of nailers, a small saw, file and chisel, or one of those recently invented hammers that are a perfect treasure to the possessor, being hammer and claw, pinners, awl and screw driver in one; she should also keep a store of large and small nails, screws, hooks, curtain rings and books, tacks, etc.; these things are always being needed, and many little jobs can be done without the aid of a carpenter if you have the materials on hand. A small glue pot, too, is a desirable article; corners get knocked off the furniture; now and then the veneer cracks and rises, or a nail splits; and if not mended forthwith, the article soon gets shabby, receives ill usage, and is thrown aside as worthless; but with a little glue, which may be melted in a few minutes the defect may be repaired without delay, and further mischief arrested. Care should be taken to have the glue not thicker than cream, and always quite hot when used. We call special attention to this important branch

of housekeeping, because we have seen so many homes and people made uncomfortable by its neglect, and all "without knowing what hurt them," sensible of their own annoyance and the growing shabbiness around them, but not of its cause.

Fancy Work.

A COUNTERPANES, KNITTED IN DIAMONDS.
Cast on 1 stitch. Increase 1 stitch at the beginning of every row. 1st row—make 1, knit 1. 2nd row—make 1, knit 2. 3rd row—make 1, knit 3. 4th row—make 1, knit 4. 5th row—make 1, knit 5. 6th row—make 1, knit 6. 7th row—make 1, knit 7. 8th row—make 1, knit 8. 9th row—make 1, knit 9. 10th row—make 1, knit 10. 11th row—make 1, knit 11. 12th row—make 1, knit 12. 13th row—make 1, knit 13. 14th row—make 1, knit 14. 15th row—make 1, knit 15. 16th row—make 1, knit 16. 17th row—make 1, knit 17. 18th row—make 1, knit 18. 19th row—make 1, knit 19. 20th row—make 1, knit 20. 21st row—make 1, knit 21. 22nd row—make 1, knit 22. 23rd row—make 1, knit 23. 24th row—make 1, knit 24. 25th row—make 1, knit 25. 26th row—make 1, knit 26. 27th row—make 1, knit 27. 28th row—make 1, knit 28. 29th row—make 1, knit 29. 30th row—make 1, knit 30. 31st row—make 1, knit 31. 32nd row—make 1, knit 32. 33rd row—make 1, knit 33. 34th row—make 1, knit 34. 35th row—make 1, knit 35. 36th row—make 1, knit 36. 37th row—make 1, knit 37. 38th row—make 1, knit 38. 39th row—make 1, knit 39. 40th row—make 1, knit 40. 41st row—make 1, knit 41. 42nd row—make 1, knit 42. 43rd row—make 1, knit 43. 44th row—make 1, knit 44. 45th row—make 1, knit 45. 46th row—make 1, knit 46. 47th row—make 1, knit 47. 48th row—make 1, knit 48. 49th row—make 1, knit 49. 50th row—make 1, knit 50. 51st row—make 1, knit 51. 52nd row—make 1, knit 52. 53rd row—make 1, knit 53. 54th row—make 1, knit 54. 55th row—make 1, knit 55. 56th row—make 1, knit 56. 57th row—make 1, knit 57. 58th row—make 1, knit 58. 59th row—make 1, knit 59. 60th row—make 1, knit 60. 61st row—make 1, knit 61. 62nd row—make 1, knit 62. 63rd row—make 1, knit 63. 64th row—make 1, knit 64. 65th row—make 1, knit 65. 66th row—make 1, knit 66. 67th row—make 1, knit 67. 68th row—make 1, knit 68. 69th row—make 1, knit 69. 70th row—make 1, knit 70. 71st row—make 1, knit 71. 72nd row—make 1, knit 72. 73rd row—make 1, knit 73. 74th row—make 1, knit 74. 75th row—make 1, knit 75. 76th row—make 1, knit 76. 77th row—make 1, knit 77. 78th row—make 1, knit 78. 79th row—make 1, knit 79. 80th row—make 1, knit 80. 81st row—make 1, knit 81. 82nd row—make 1, knit 82. 83rd row—make 1, knit 83. 84th row—make 1, knit 84. 85th row—make 1, knit 85. 86th row—make 1, knit 86. 87th row—make 1, knit 87. 88th row—make 1, knit 88. 89th row—make 1, knit 89. 90th row—make 1, knit 90. 91st row—make 1, knit 91. 92nd row—make 1, knit 92. 93rd row—make 1, knit 93. 94th row—make 1, knit 94. 95th row—make 1, knit 95. 96th row—make 1, knit 96. 97th row—make 1, knit 97. 98th row—make 1, knit 98. 99th row—make 1, knit 99. 100th row—make 1, knit 100.

Repeat the 3 last rows three times more, then knit 10 rows of 2 seams, and 2 knit stitches, alternately, continuing to make 1 at the beginning of every row, and reversing the stitches after every two rows. Repeat the 11th, 12th and 13th rows 9 times; knit 6 rows of 2 seams, and 2 knit stitches alternately, making 1 at the beginning of each, and reversing the stitches after every two rows; this will make half the diamond, and the other half is done in the same way, only decreasing at the beginning of each row, instead of increasing. We will give directions for making a very pretty knitted border for this counterpane in our next number.

Recipes.

Cleaning Silk.—The following mode of cleaning silk garments has been successfully tested:—The garment must be ripped and dusted; have a large flat board; over it spread an old sheet, take half a cup of ox-gall, half a cup of ammonia and half a pint of tepid soft water; sponge the silk with this on both sides, especially the soiled spots. Having finished sponging, roll it on a round stick like a broom handle, being careful not to leave any wrinkles. Silk thus washed and thoroughly dried needs no ironing, and has a lustre like new silk.

Snow Pudding.—Put one pint boiling water or half a box of gelatine; add juice of one lemon and one cup of sugar. When nearly cold strain it, add the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, then beat all well together again, put it into a mould to shape it, and let it cool. Take the yolks of these eggs, one pint milk, and one teaspoonful corn starch, flavor with vanilla; cook this like any soft custard, put the hard part of the pudding into a dish, when you want to serve it, with the custard around it.

Coffee and Egg for Sick Persons.—A sick person, wanting nourishment and having lost appetite, can often be sustained by the following when nothing else could be taken. Make a strong cup of coffee, adding boiling milk as usual, only sweetening rather more; take an egg, beat yolk and white together thoroughly; boil the coffee, milk and sugar together and pour it over the beaten egg in the cup you are going to serve it in. This simple receipt is used frequently in hospital practice.

Moths in Carpets.—Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm, in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Thence once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

To Wash Hair Brushes.—Hair brushes, however dirty, may be washed and kept good for years, without loss of stiffness, by putting a small handful of soda into a pint jug of boiling water. When the soda is melted, put in the brush and stir it about till clean. Rinse it about in cold water, and dry it in the sun or by the fire. The quicker it dries, the harder the bristles will be.

Steamed Indian Loaf.—Three cups sweet milk, two cups sour milk, three cups Indian meal, two cups flour, one small cup molasses, a large teaspoonful soda, and a small one of salt, stir all well together and steam four hours. If more convenient three cups of sour milk and two of sweet milk can be used, adding a little more soda.

FALL OPENING.

1879.

25 CASES

FALL

WINTER

DRY GOODS

Now opening at

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, Oct. 16, 1879.

THOS. LOGAN.

NEW

FALL GOODS

14 CASES MORE OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

COMPRISING

- Manly Cloths,
- Jacket Cloths,
- Circular Cloths,
- Ulster Cloths,
- Mens' Tweeds,
- Dress Goods,
- Shawls,
- Cloth Jackets,
- Flannels,
- Blankets,
- Peacock Yarns,
- Hosiery,
- Underclothing,
- Velvets, Ribbons,
- Small Wares,
- Swansdown, Ticking,
- Grey Cottons.

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

THOS. LOGAN.

Fredericton, Sept. 27, 1879.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The number of copies of the MARTINE FARMER printed this issue amounts to nearly 11000 of these about one third will be distributed to subscribers in this city...

Maritime Farmer.

FRIDAY, N. B., OCTOBER 16, 1870.

REPORTS.

Reports of the threatening attitude of Russia as regards her desire to take possession of Herat, the capital of Western Afghanistan, and of great activity in the British war office have been called this week.

THE WOMEN QUESTION.

The great question of woman's nature, capacities, and position has been discussed from almost the beginning of the world, but it has been treated, not so much as a question of fact, as of opinion.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A large and select party of guests went from St. John to Bangor on Tuesday last to attend the wedding of J. Murray Kay, Esq., with Miss Premise.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We again urge the Fredericton Board of Trade to meet, and come to some mutually satisfactory arrangement about British silver.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the Board of School Trustees held on Saturday last a resolution was made in the teaching staff, and in the salaries of those re-appointed.

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SEPTEMBER, 1879.
NEW FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS!
A. A. MILLER & CO.



are daily opening New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, to which they respectfully invite their friends and the public to inspect.

154 PEICES
TWEEDS
AND
WINGEYS
IN
All Shades
Splendid Value!

Black Goods
MERINOS,
CASHMERS,
ALPAGAS,
CORDS, & C.
Very Cheap.

New Shawls.
New Cloth Jackets.
New Dress Goods.
Felt Skirts, Wool Goods.
Hats, Flowers, Feathers,
Cloth for Sacques.
Ribbons, Frillings,
Laces, Corsets,
Gloves, Blankets,
Flannels, Socks,
Camp Spread, Mitts,
Jumpers, Pants, Shirts.

All of the stock well bought, and will be sold at extremely low prices.

A. A. MILLER & CO.
Fredericton, September 20, 1879.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
FALL, 1879.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE
ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE have added to our stock, during the past week, the following list of goods, which we are daily receiving from the United States, and are prepared to offer to wholesale buyers an assortment not exceeded by any other in our line.

44 Packages assorted Shelf Hardware;
20 Cases Stable Ladders;
20 Whips; 1 case Mouse Traps;
4 Toilet Soaps; 3 cases Tinware;
2 Saws, assorted;
0 Saw Frames;
1 Dressing Combs;
1 Razor Straps;
3 Plated Ware;
2 Bird Cages;
1 Fish Hooks;
1 Mouse Traps;
1 Nickel Spoons and Forks;
1 Knitting Pins and Needles;
1 Case Files, (400 doz.);
10 Extract Logwood;
300 Roll Sheathing paper;
200 Boxes Glass;
200 Barrels Pitch;
10 " Tar;
110 Coils Rope;
20 Bbls. Paint Oil;
30 Bbls. Shovel;
200 Boxes Iron Wire;
1 Case Yarn;
1 " Snapper; 1 Case Indigo;
10 Casks Chain; 150 doz. Bedgets;
200 Boxes Blue Vitriol;
10 Casks Zinc; 10 Barrels Rosin;
30 " Whiting;
1 Case Blue Vitriol;
2 " White Lead;
10 Casks Horse Traces;
200 Kgs White Lead.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William Street, old stand
of L. F. Burpee & Co.

TAILORING
DEPARTMENT.
New Cloths.

First Shipment of
ENGLISH,
SCOTCH,
AND CANADIAN
JUST RECEIVED.

West of England Superfine Black
Broad; and
West of England Superfine Black
Cassimeres;
West of England Superfine Black
Doekains.

WORSTED AND DIAGONAL
COATINGS,
coteh and Canadian
SUITINGS,
CASHMERE
VESTINGS,
OVERCOATINGS,
IN
Maltens, Beavers, Flats, Napps, and
Elyseans.

ALL VERY SUPERIOR GOODS!
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION!
P. M'PEAKE.
Fredericton, Sept. 6, 1879.

NEW GOODS!
FRESH STOCK!
LOW PRICES!
Black and Blue Diagonals,
BROADCLOTHS, DOEKAINS,
Making the newest and best stock to select from in the city.

Times are hard, but people require clothing cheap to make them comfortable.
Look out for the new advertisement of THOMAS W. SMITH, Merchant Tailor, in a few days.

He expects an immense stock of
GOODS
FOR THE
FALL & WINTER TRADE.
A JOB LOT OF
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
will be sold out at a very small advance.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
T. W. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fton, August 30, 1879.

WILEY'S
DRUG STORE.
Opp. Normal School Building,
Queen St., Fredericton.

Just Received:
2 Gross Johnson's Liniment,
1 " Fellow's Syrup,
1 " Atwood's Bitters.

SEPTEMBER 27th.
Opening New Goods!
ALBION HOUSE,
QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.
ALSO FOR SALE:
DEMAREST'S RELIABLE PAPER PATTERNS,
J. B. Edgcombe, Sole Agent.

Local News.
Home Industries.

A gentleman from Upper Queenbury came into our office last week and furnished the following items:

The wheat crop of that section yielded an increase of one fourth above the average. Oats are an excellent crop. Corn was a total failure on account of the frost. Buckwheat has turned out well and potatoes are very few from rot, which is exceptional. Messrs. Gunter and Ingraham are feeding a large quantity of cattle for exportation, and Mr. Parson's piggy is in full blast; the latter being quite a local institution.

Sheriff Temple returned from Bathurst yesterday. Before leaving he made arrangements for carrying on extensive lumbering operations upon the Tote-pouche, Middle River and Mill Stream; about half the work having been contracted for, the balance will be got up by his own force. The rates at which the Sheriff made his contracts for delivery at the mill boom, are about one-third less than those current in this locality.

We understand that Mr. F. P. Thompson is forming a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of agricultural implements on a large scale. There is abundance of room and a good field for such an organization, and we would like to see it established at Fredericton. Under competent management it should be a profitable business, returning good dividends to all the stockholders.

Mr. R. M. McDonald will please excuse our leaving out in this issue his double column advertisement of Dry Goods and Millinery, from extreme necessity. We would like to publish his own advertisements, but we have had one in type for four weeks and have not yet been able to get it inserted.

On Tuesday evening last, at Bloomfield, Mrs. Smith, assisted by a number of amateurs gave a concert in the new Lodge Hall, which was attended by a large audience from Bloomfield and vicinity, some three hundred in all. Mrs. Smith had a great deal of praise accorded to her for the creditable manner in which she organized and carried out the entertainment.

The musical and literary entertainment at Birdon, on Monday last, was greeted with a crowded house and realized quite a large sum for the benefit of the new hall. The programme delighted the audience in which were very many from quite a distance including some from Fredericton.

The Fire Department has received an additional 1000 feet of hose. They do not weigh as much as those now in use by 20 pounds per joint. This is a matter the Fire Committee should inquire into, as they were to be the same in every respect as those previously purchased.

ON TUESDAY.—Mrs. Saunders, widow of the late John S. Saunders, President of the Legislative Council, died at her residence on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, P. M., at an advanced age. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Come in and see our new \$500 Peerless Job Press and bring an order with you for some cards, bill heads, etc. to test its quality and our willingness to do good work at fair rates.

PERSONAL.—H. J. Thorne, Esq., P. M., has returned from a week's visit to St. John.

A Missionsary report says he regards Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and it is the best pain killer in the world.

The most dangerous fever is typhoid, bilious, malarious and gastric. These all originate in the stomach, liver and bowels, and can be easily prevented. One of Parson's Peppermint Cure is a night for a week will drive disease from the system.

Falco Impression.

It is generally supposed by physicians and the people generally that Dyspepsia can not be cured, but we are pleased to say that Dr. Parson's Anodyne Liniment has never to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headaches, palpitation of the heart, Indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, &c. One of the 50,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, and thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, and a self-dressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. HENMAN, Station D New York City.

DELICATE WOMEN, Prolapsed, Sickly Children, the Aged and Infirm, alike, are benefited by the Strengthening and Blood Making Power of Hamilton's Quinine Wine and Iron. It stimulates the circulation, improves the Appetite; and removes all impurities from the Blood. It is the best medicine you can take to give you lasting Strength.

THE HORRIBLE, UNMIGHTY, BLOTCHES and PIMPLES, and the SALLOW, COLORLESS COMPLEXION can be quickly and effectually remedied, by a CLEAR BEAUTY SKIN PREPARATION, which is certain and EARLY PROCURED, and is simply "Hamilton's Quinine Wine and Iron," taken according to directions. Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 cents per bottle; 6 for \$2.50. For sale by all druggists.

Contracts will be made for any description of work in its nature, at favorable rates, and the best materials used, and the work done in the shortest possible time, and at the lowest prices, with especially favorable terms.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,
Fredericton, October 11, 1879.

John Mackay,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
Stationery,
AND
Novelties of all kinds.
THE HIGHEST PRICE
PAID FOR
Country Produce.

Under Brayley House, Queen St.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Fredericton, Oct. 11, 1879.

GREAT
TRADE SALE
EDGECOMBE & SONS
HAVE ON HAND, and offer for sale
UNTIL NOVEMBER 15,
at prices much below regular rates, and which will insure prompt sales, the following stock of warranted first-class in every respect:

5 Concord Carriages;
4 Piano Box Carriages;
3 Top Buggies;
2 Single and Double Phaetons with Shifting Tops;
3 Jump Seat Carriages;
4 Portland Fancies;
5 Express Wagons, single and Double;
13 Farm Wagons, with from 1-2 to 2 inch axles;
3 Slovens.

THE SUBSCRIBER not having room to store a Fall stock, has decided to give the public the benefit of a cheap sale for the next thirty days.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,
Fredericton, October 11, 1879.

We have a well selected stock of
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE,
WOODENWARE, FANCY GOODS,
TRUNKS, VALISES, HATS, CAPS,
LAMPS and LAMP CHIMNEYS,
RUBBER COATS, TUBULAR LANTERNS,
MEERSCHAUM AND BRIER ROOT PIPES,
ATHERTON'S SOAP, WILSON'S SOAP,
BUREKA SOAP, J. & L. SOAP,
Cigars and Confectionery, Wholesale,
Japanese Goin and Buffalo Robes,
Lined and Unlined.

In fact we have about everything that anybody wants to buy.
We take country produce of all kinds in exchange for goods.
English and American Silver taken at the best rates.

WILMOT GUIOU.
Fredericton, October 11, 1879.

Stanley Show.

Stanley Show took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst. As a whole, it is the estimation of judges and old frequenters, compared very favorably with the shows of former years. Five hundred and twenty entries were made. The crops in the vicinity of Stanley have this year been exceptionally good, a fact that was proved by the exceedingly fine display made of grain and root crops especially. In horses the Fair fall short, though there were some noticeable animals, for instance a team of working grays owned by Mr. John Reid, and a two year old filly owned by Mr. J. A. McDonald. There was a large number of promising colts on the grounds. In sheep Stanley sustained its old reputation. Among the fowls of the swine show, Mr. Henry Blair's yearling hog and Mr. Neil Campbell's two-year-old breeding sow should be particularly noticed. The display of cattle—grain principally—was large, but this part of the show was the least satisfactory. The display of dairy produce was excellent.

After the prize list was completed, the names of the successful competitors were announced by the President, Harry Beckwith, Esq. Then the serious business of the evening commenced. The members of the Society and their guests assembled in the dining hall of the "Stanley Arms," which could accommodate the entire number of guests was done to the excellent fare provided by the worthy host. When the eye of the third and fourth was supposed, the President gave the "Queen's" toast, which was responded to by "The Marquis and the Princess," drew out a reply from Mr. Reid, given by Mr. Elliot, Vice-President, brought to their feet Messrs. Reid and Blair, M. P., and Alderman Gunter and Smith, and Councillor Olm. Mr. G. W. Allen made many complimentary remarks, and the President responded in a few words, and the guests of the Society. "The Press" elicited able replies from Mr. Hazen of the Telegraph, and Mr. Giles of the "Morning News." The toasts were interspersed with songs, Mr. Thomas' fine vocal powers were brought into requisition, and the Vice-President and others favored the company with "ditties choice and rare." After dinner came the ball which was kept up until daylight closed.

The ploughing match is going on to-day, and this evening another ball takes place at the "Stanley Arms" where some special visits to the pantry where partridges and chickens by the barrel, were waiting the morrow's onslaught.

The judges list was comprised of the following gentlemen:

Green, Pule and Steel.—Wm. Cooper, John Grimes and O. W. Allen.
Horses, Cows, Horses and Cattle.—A. Lincoln, H. Chastant and P. McPeck.
Fowls, &c.—L. Goodspeed and A. Dunphy.
Domestic Manufactures.—T. W. Smith, A. A. Stearns and G. H. Jackson.
Sheep.—Geo. Coaker, Wm. Jordan and Benj. Olm.
Horses and Swine.—Wm. McBean, Wm. Bradley and Peter McFarlane.

The following were prize winners:

Wm. Craig, Best Horse, 1st.
John Douglas, Best Horse, 2nd; Young Sow, 1st; Spring Pig, 1st; Shearling Lamb, 2nd; Shearling Ewe, 2nd; Shearling Ewe, 3rd; Honey, 1st; Honey, 2nd; Base Wax, 1st; Mangold, 1st; Mangold, 2nd; Beets, 1st.

Wm. Clarkson, Best Mare and Colt, 1st; John Douglas, (3rd) 3 year Filly, 1st; Joseph Brown, 3 year Filly, 3rd; Bull Calf, 1st; Cattle and Wood Homespun, 2nd; Early Bess Potatoes, 1st.

Timothy Kirby, 2 year Gelding, 1st; G. McDonald, 3 year Filly, 1st; Wheat, 3rd; Grass Seed, 3rd; Corn, 3rd; Best, Scott, Best Mare and Colt, 2nd; 3 year Gelding, 2nd; Aged Ram, 3rd; Ram Lamb, 3rd; Aged Ewe, 3rd.

Alex. Turnbull, Best Mare and Colt, 3rd; Yearling Colt, 1st; Aged Ewe, 1st.

Duncan Kelly, 3 year-old Filly, 1st; Crook Butter, 2nd; Cotton and Wool Homespun, 3rd; Bush Beans, 3rd.

Wm. Pringle, 3 year Gelding, 3rd; Aged Ewe, 2nd; Yearling Bull, 1st; Shearling Lamb, 1st; Aged Ewe, 2nd; Barley, 2nd; White Oats, 1st; Black Oats, 2nd.

Geo. Kerr, 3 year Filly, 3rd; Bear under 1 year, 1st; Prist Butter, 3rd; Wool Socks, 3rd; Bush Beans, 1st.

H. Blair, 2 year Gelding, 1st; Young Sow, 2nd; Fat Hog, 1st; Spring Pig, 2nd; yearling Bull, 3rd; Best Hired Bess, 1st and 2nd; 3rd; Swede Turnips, 1st; Cabbage, 2nd; Joseph Thornburn, Best Sheep, 1st; 2 year Heifer, 2nd; yearling Heifer, 2nd; yearling Colt, 2nd; Crook Butter, 1st.

John Reid, pair Best Working Horses, 1st; Thomas Buchanan, Team Working Horses, 3rd; Aged Ewe, 3rd; Young Sow, 3rd; Aged Lamb, 1st; Peas, 3rd; Grass Seed, 1st; Pumpkin, 2nd.

Edward Speers, 2 year Filly, 2nd; Yearling Bull, 2nd; yearling Heifer, 1st; Aged Ewe, 1st; Prist Butter, 1st; Joseph Thornburn, Best Sheep, 1st; 2 year Heifer, 1st; 3 year-old Gelding, 1st; Robert Bustin, 2 year-old Heifer, 3rd.

John O'Leary, Fat Steer, Potato Onions, 3rd; Markie, Kidney and Early Rose Potatoes, James Craig, (H. R.) Fat Cow, 1st; Aged Ram, 2nd; Shearling Ewe, 1st; Ewe Lamb, 2nd; Peas, 1st; Rough Buckwheat, 2nd; John Saxon, Best Quill, 1st and 2nd; Beets, 2nd; Red Carrots, 3rd; Cabbage, 1st; Shingles, 1st.

John Thomas, Ewe, 1st; Squash, 2nd; potato Onions, 1st; Potatoes, 1st; Parsnips, 1st; Shingles, 2nd.

Wm. Logan, Squash, 3rd.

Gilbert Kippie, Seed Potatoes, 1st; White Carrots, 3rd; Turnip, 1st.

J. H. Estey, Flower, 1st.

Andrew Homan, Team Lamb, 1st.

John Harvey, Fat Hog, 2nd and 3rd; Yearling Heifer, 3rd; Heifer Calf, 1st and 2nd; Cabbage, 3rd; Cotton Wool Homespun, 1st; Woolen Mitts, 2nd; Pumpkin, 3rd.

Wm. Pringle, Grass Seed, 2nd; Squash, 1st; Cucumber, 1st; Mangold, 2nd; White Carrots, 2nd.

A. McKinnon, Filled Homespun, 3rd; (not filled) do; 2nd; Woolen Mitts, 1st; Bush Beans, 2nd; Corn, 1st; Bees, 3rd; Red Carrots, 2nd; Cabbage, 3rd.

Local News.

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EDGECOMBE & SONS,
Fredericton, October 11, 1879.

Deaths.

Suddenly, in this city, on Tuesday morning the 11th inst. of paralysis, Mr. Jeremiah Hennessy the 6th year of his age.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,
Fredericton, October 11, 1879.

LEMONT'S
Variety Store

LARGEST STOCK!
Cheapest Goods.

Lemont's Variety Store.
LARGEST STOCK.
CHEAPEST GOODS.

Household Furniture—all kinds
CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE,
WOODENWARE.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.
PLATEDWARE FANCY GOODS.

Constant arrivals of Goods at
LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.
Fredericton, October 11, 1879.

LEMONT'S
Variety Store

LARGEST STOCK!
Cheapest Goods.

Lemont's Variety Store.
LARGEST STOCK.
CHEAPEST GOODS.

Household Furniture—all kinds
CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE,
WOODENWARE.

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Information from Fredericton.—Toronto, Oct. 14.—Mr. Robert Cummings of Ottawa, has received a letter from Liverpool in reference to the exportation of England of horses, sheep and cattle. The writer strongly deprecates the idea of any further exportation from Canada this season, as the market is over supplied. He suggests that persons should export geese and turkeys about the middle of November as there will be an active demand for them. He also recommends the exportation of potatoes, as there has been quite a falling off in the potato crop in England this year.

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