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NO. 6

DEVER BROS.

Are opening to-day, July 23rd.

BROWN CAMBRICS.

BLACK CAMBRICS.

NEW FRILLINGS.

PIQUES.

HAMBOURGS.

Black Satins.

CHECKED DUCKS.

DRESS BUTTONS.

Dress Linens.

BLACK MERINOS.

DEAR

CORSETS.

BLACK GRASS FRINGES.

BLACK AND BROWN

SUNSHADES.

BERLIN

SLIPPER PATTERNS.

Table Linen.

DEVER BROS.

THOS. LOGAN.

NEW

FALL GOODS.

14 CASES MORE OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

Mantle Cloths,

Jacket Cloths,

Circular Cloths,

Ulster Cloths,

Mens' Tweeds,

Dress Goods,

Shawls,

Cloth Jackets,

Flannels,

Blankets,

Peacock Yarns,

Hosiery,

Underclothing,

Velvets, Ribbons,

Scarfs,

Small Wares,

Swansdown, Ticking,

Grey Cottons.

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

THOS. LOGAN.

Fredericton, Sept. 27, 1879.

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.

Queen's Central Society held their show at their Hall on October 14. S. L. Peters, President; W. O. Slipp, Secretary, Otisburg.

The Stanley Agricultural Society will hold their show, Fair, and Plowing Match at Stanley, Wednesday, October 16th, 1879. H. Bogdwin, President; Edward Spear, Secretary.

The Baltimore Agricultural Society will hold their annual show at Baltimore, on Thursday, 18th inst. John Bennett, Chairman, President; John Stuart, Rosedale, Secretary.

The Cambridge, Queen's Co., Agricultural Society will hold an exhibition on the Society's grounds, Month of June, on Thursday, October 16th. Entries must be made with the Secretary six days previous to above date. Geo. L. Colwell, President; J. McD. Belyea, Secretary, McDonald's corner, Queen's Co.

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

The Bedford and Westmorland Agricultural Society will hold their annual show on Tuesday, October 21st, at Port Elgin. Bill O. Raworth, President; James Barry, Secretary. Eminent Societies.

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

Thorough-bred Cattle.

Governor Archibald, in his opening address at the Nova Scotia Exhibition remarked upon the great increase of thorough-bred cattle in that Province, and gave the number now entered in the Herd Book—viz 192, and some of our writers are commenting upon this fact that Nova Scotia has surpassed New Brunswick in pure breeds. While we are quite willing to award our sister province all the praise she is so justly entitled to for the great exertions she has made the last few years to improve her stock, we are not quite willing to concede that we have not done as much. When the matter is closely looked at we think our own Province still maintains the lead. The New Brunswick Herd Book shows that there are registered:

Shetland Bulls	117
Do. Females	133
Ayrshire Bulls	134
Do. Females	208
Jersey Bulls	16
Do. Females	18
Devon Bulls	34
Do. Females	60

Total pure bred animals registered, 710

No doubt many of these animals are not now alive, but there are many others not registered, and as the Nova Scotia Herd Book was commenced about the same time as our own, the same argument will equally apply.

It is earnestly to be desired that both Provinces will make great advances in breeding improved stock from this out, as it is the only means by which they can reap the full benefit of the new trade with England in addition to the home demand. The show of stock made by John at the late Exhibition is very encouraging, many of the animals there shown being really very fine specimens of the different breeds. The Jerseys were much admired; some of them would take a high position in any show in the United States.

Foreign Agricultural Delegations.

Time and again have hard times in Great Britain caused the tide of emigration to roll to Canadian shores. But never before has extreme depression in agriculture raised such a desire in the better farming class to transfer their skill and capital abroad, to find out "fresh fields and pasture new." A tide of the better sort of emigration will, in all probability, set in towards Canada next spring. The harbingers have arrived. There came out with Sir John McDonald to Quebec, under the auspices and at the expense of the Dominion Government, several delegates of tenant farmers representing portions of Scotland, and of the northern, eastern and western countries of England. Others had preceded them. A third party sailed on the 26th of September in the *Sarmatian* and are probably in Canada by this time. More would have sailed at that date but were detained by the very backward, protracted, harvest at home. They will probably sail for Canada next spring. These delegates have come out to examine with their own eyes the character of the soil of Can-

ada and its capabilities under scientific culture. The class they represent would be out of place in the wilds of Manitoba on unbroken soil, and those that come out will settle on cleared farms where improved agriculture will pay. It will be a great benefit to Canada, should a number of such men, skilled in their vocation make it their home. They will help to fill up the places of the farmers who have hastily sold their farms in Ontario and elsewhere in the Dominion, and have gone "west." As these delegates have come out at the expense of the Dominion, New Brunswick is strictly entitled to have a share of whatever benefit that will accrue to the Dominion on their coming. Some endeavor should be made to cause the government who guide their movements to direct the steps of some of the delegates in this direction, they would find that there are cleared lands here which would repay scientific culture. Along with the delegates there came out in the *Sarmatian* a number of pioneer farmers from Sweden who intend to go to Manitoba, and a number of others, who it is said, will follow them in the Spring if they send out favorable accounts of their settlement. These Swedes will make splendid settlers in our North-west Territory; the more that go there the better; but let our own young men stay at home.

Saw-dust for Grass Land.

In a discussion on under draining and top dressing grass lands at a Farmers' Club meeting at Little Falls, N. Y., an experienced farmer stated that on 25 acres of grass land he has cut grass enough to feed fifty head of cattle. This he states is the result of under draining and top dressing with saw-dust used as an absorbent for the liquid excrements of his stock; has always regarded the liquid as of more value than the solid portions of the manure, and had reached these conclusions by careful experiments. He had set stakes in pastures and meadows to note the effects of liquid and solid manure, and the growth of grass was always in favor of the liquid manure. Some few years since he commenced using saw-dust for the absorption of liquid manure, and spreading the compost on his grass lands, the soil responding in a remarkable manner, so thoroughly convinced had he become of its value that he was now using it in large quantities. The manure is hauled upon the land and spread out as evenly as possible with a shovel; it is then brushed and completely broken up and distributed. This division and fineness of the manure is regarded as of peculiar advantage, since the plants readily appropriate their food, and it reaches a greater number. Wherever the soil is underdrained the grass gives the heaviest yield.

Stealing Fruit.

Every annual complaint of those who have gardens or orchards is general against the loss and annoyance they are subject to by persons stealing the fruit. The evil was never so bad as it is this year, no apple tree within five or six miles of Fredericton is safe, and unless the practice is stopped, fruit growing in this vicinity must be discontinued. The depredators are not only boys but men who, should be ashamed of such conduct. We have heard of cases where they went in large numbers to orchards, and when remonstrated with and warned off actually defied the proprietors and used rude and insulting language, in more than one instance only leaving when a pistol was discharged as a proof of what would be the result if they persisted in their disgraceful conduct. These roughs have got so bold that an example must be made of some of them before they will desist. People living quietly in the country have an aversion to applying to the Magistrate, but it is the only remedy they have and we hope they will bring some of these vagabonds to justice.

While on this subject we will mention another evil much complained of, one that is within the power of our city police to cure—that is if they will do anything beyond draw their pay. Farmers coming into the city with produce, particularly if they are suspected of having apples in their wagons, are annoyed by the troops of young rascals who frequent our streets. They act like a lot of wild Arabs, while some try to frighten the horses and engage the attention of the driver, others get up on the wagon and help themselves, or tumble a barrel upon the street, which they soon empty, the countrymen having all they can do to manage their team. A case of this kind occurred last Saturday when one of our most respected farmers was driving through the street, he was assailed by a lot of boys who hooted and yelled at the horse until he was fright-

ened and broke the harness, while the young scamps pelted the farmer with stones. Scenes like this occur so frequently, without the police doing anything to stop them, that we feel justified in calling the attention of the Police Magistrate to the necessity of more stringent orders being given to the men under his control.

Editorial Notes taken at the St. John Show.

The Annual Show of the St. John Agricultural Society, held on the 2nd inst., on the Society's grounds, near the Marsh Bridge, is said to be superior in many respects to its predecessors. As it was our first visit we had no opportunity of forming a comparison between the one just held and those of previous years; and having every confidence in those parties who gave their decisions in its favor, we accept it as correct. Of one thing we are quite sure, that considering the large and nicely arranged grounds and the commodious buildings erected thereon, the St. John Society is deserving of much credit, being valued at some \$10,000, and free from any indebtedness. Probably no other society in the Province can boast of owning so much real estate. The spacious barn on the right of the entrance gate will accommodate some 65 or 70 horses, with ample room for the storage of hay, straw, etc. Passing down the grounds, and as we approached the centre we find a large platform scale Fairbanks' manufacture, which can be brought in requisition to test the weight of animals or articles on exhibition, and thus render the judges valuable assistance in making their awards. Continuing our walk a short distance, we reach the building which is devoted to the show of grain, roots, dairy produce, and domestic manufactures. Extensive sheds surround this building on all sides, under which was arranged the coops of poultry. Cattle is arranged on either side of the grounds, with pens for sheep and pigs at the back or western side.

THE SHOW OF HORSES

was not quite as fine as we expected to see, although some fine animals were exhibited. The Percherons owned by Mr. W. McFarlane of St. John, and George Ferley of Sanbury, were much admired. In the classification of the horses we are of the opinion that there is some room for improvement in the arrangement of the Prize List. Jerseys were out in force; many of the citizens of St. John being fanciers of this breed of cattle, much interest was felt as to whom the honors would be awarded. Some surprise was manifested that the animals on exhibition which were imported from the celebrated "Robo Farm," did not receive any prize; we notice, however, that the honors were pretty evenly divided among the exhibitors in this class. We missed the Short Horns; this breed not being in favor with our St. John farmers, who are inclined more to the Ayrshires of which there was a very good show. L. Donovan monopolized the honors in this class. Of grade cattle there was quite a display and some very fine animals were shown. In sheep the show was not extensive, farmers in the vicinity of the city having suffered badly for some years past in having their herds killed by dogs, until they have been discouraged in trying to raise them. The show of swine was not large but those exhibited were very fine. The poultry on exhibition was really magnificent, and quite deserving the high encomiums passed by visitors. The Poultry Association of St. John may well feel flattered at the success which has attended their efforts, and if we are not greatly mistaken their were visitors present from other counties, who when admiring these beautiful fowls, resolved to give this interesting part of farm stock greater care and attention.

Taken all together the members of the St. John Society are to be congratulated at the success of their annual gathering and from the good feeling and unanimity of purpose exhibited by them, we feel confident that whatever may be undertaken by them in the future in the interests of the Society it will be done heartily and well.

Notes taken at the St. John County Exhibition by the St. John Daily Sun.

The bull exhibited by Mr. Joseph Wood, and which took a prize weighing 1,400 lbs. The animal is now raising 4 years.

Mr. William Rafferty had two 2 year old Jersey heifers, very fine looking animals. He had also several Ayrshire and Devon cows and Short Horns on exhibition.

Mr. Geo. H. Clark exhibited and took prizes with a Jersey 3 year old cow and a yearling heifer. The sire of the 3 year old was the well known Price Le Bo.

Mr. Robert McLean had a half dozen grade Ayrshires on the grounds. The animals were fine looking and

deserved the notice taken of them. He carried off the first prize for native cows.

Mr. Larry Donovan had about 21 head of cattle on the grounds and gained many prizes. Few Col. Drury made a fine display of grade Ayrshires and Jersey cows.

Mr. Jeremiah Donovan had as many as 18 head of cattle on exhibition and took a number of prizes. Mr. John Doolan had several Ayrshire cows and grade heifers, a native stallion and other stock to show, that looked well.

Mr. John Graham exhibited a native cow, a Short Horn cow and a handsome grade Jersey heifer.

Mr. F. W. Hatheway made a good display from his farm at Hillside, Lunenburg. His mare Duchess of Lancaster took first prize. Though but 2 years old she is accustomed to saddle and carriage. He had other native and imported stock, yet the draft horses and a year old filly, and in other animals a 3 year old bull, (1860 A. J. H. B.); a thoroughbred Jersey cow No. 9, N. B. H. and a grade Jersey heifer.

Mr. S. P. Osgood exhibited a span of matched bay horses "Ben Butler" and "Queen Bee." They were handsome looking young horses, 4 and 5 years old and their dam, Peggy, 21 years old was also on the grounds.

Mr. Joseph Pritchard competed for prizes with 4 native cows that looked like good milkers.

Mr. John Gifford displayed a cow and heifer of Jersey breed and a 4 year old colt.

Mr. Richard Thompson exhibited a Jersey grade calf and a quantity of roots.

Mr. William Clark of Carleton exhibited a handsome 3 year old stallion of sorrel color, at home in either saddle or harness.

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nurserymen, but also of his technical knowledge, skill and carefulness. Therefore it is never safe to buy of a stranger. Either buy of a reliable local grower or send to known and trustworthy firms elsewhere. Few plants that a farmer cultivates have so slow a growth as confidence, yet in frequent cases credulity springs up like a mushroom.

Many a farmer a better judge of horses than of men, has bought a stolen horse without the slightest complicity with dishonesty, only to regret of dealing with a stranger after the real owner has proved his property and taken it away. If he had the faintest suspicion of the obliquity, his loss is well deserved and unpitied. One would suppose that the state trick of obtaining a signature upon one pretext or another, inducing a misunderstood obligation or covering a practical forgery, had been sufficiently exposed, yet the unscrupulous collector is a patent. Never pay for such a tenable trespass until it is incontrovertibly proved, or promise a farthing unless the liability is clearly shown. Generally such attempts are made by a newspaper reading, by alternating with mental culture, by a thorough knowledge of the best seeds, fruits and implements, together with a cautious look for the species of a pretence and tricks that are vain of a class that plunders honest labor of quite too much of its reward.

Cross-Breeding of Plants.

Cross breeding is a fertile sexual union of two varieties belonging to the same species, or of two species belonging to the same genus. When it is possible it is generally reciprocally so, but this is not always the case in crossed species, and I am inclined to believe that it is not the case, sometimes, in variety crosses. When I was engaged in seed growing in Scotland in 1850 I developed a hybrid between the rape and the English turnip called "The Scotch Rape." I obtained seed readily from the cabbage after using pollen from the rape, but on applying pollen from the cabbage to the rape I found it had not the power to produce seed. The Scotch Rape is a proper hybrid (that term being applied to crosses between two species), a cross which is comparatively rare, and usually sterile, and it produced plants similar to the Scotch Rape. In 1876 I made a hybrid between the Egyptian turnip beet and the long garden beet. I found that pollen from the long beet readily produced seed on the Egyptian turnip. I obtained the former from the latter I obtained no seed, although I tried a number of times. Darwin says that plants produced by cross fertilization are more healthy and grow more rapidly than self-fertilized ones. This was the case in the beet hybrid, it looked healthier, grew more rapidly, and attained a more than double weight of the original parents. Nature provides against self-fertilization seemingly to this end.

"Now as to the process" of artificial cross-fertilization. Every period flower has the stamens in its own parts being designated as "staminate" and "pistillate." The staminate part of the flower bears the pollen in little cases (anthers) burst to shed pollen, the pistillate takes them off with small forceps, and uses them to dust the stigma with a hair pencil, the stigma is then replaced and is left on the blossom for two or three days, or until the stamens are ripe, in order to prevent the agency of insects or of wind. The pollen need not be fresh; it will keep like the seed itself for some time; but the stigma must be freshly moist, open and receptive.

Some blossoms, such as those of melons, squashes, cucumbers, etc., have only one sex, each blossom is, in itself, a staminate blossom or a pistillate blossom; these depend on cross-fertilization from plants of another variety, in some adjoining bed or row, that has, perhaps, or, at least, a special study and practice by able men, and is continually yielding increasingly valuable results. Almost every subject submitted to it requires a peculiar treatment.—J. O. Manson, *Susquehanna Co., Penn.*

LARGE SHIPMENT OF BUTTER.—Mr. Brill of Guilford has shipped within two weeks 4,731 packages containing 473,100 lbs. dairy butter, and 800 packages, 30,000 lbs. of creamery butter. The values are for dairy, \$61,503; creamery, \$6,000. During the next two weeks 20,000 lbs. of creamery butter will be shipped by Mr. Brill.

EXHIBITION HONORS.—Mr. Joseph Harding of Seabrook, who exhibited a herd of Ayrshires at Ottawa, was very successful and received altogether four bronze, two silver, and one gold medal. The gold and silver medals were presented by H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

Poetry.

ONLY A TRAMP.

"Only a tramp!" said the "star," as he found, At dim early dawn, a man lying dead. His face pinched and wan, eyes set with a stare. "Died of starvation," the coroner said. Somebody's darling and somebody's son; Somebody's darling and somebody's son; Childhood and manhood forever are done.

Now there is no one who careth to weep. Once he was young and ambitious, perchance; Sought, like the rest for both riches and place; Perchance might the world have honored his name.

Now there is no one who knoweth his face. But what careth Dives, pausing to gaze— "A wretched dead vagrant under the lamp." Honors are his, wealth and fame are secure; Besides, that dead body—only a tramp!

Somewhere there may be a woman who waits; She once was a bride—now wretched, alone. Somewhere are children, too old for their years: "We're cold and we're hungry," runneth their moan.

Is it their fault if their young forebears wear Brightening of hunger and poverty's stamp? White were their souls as your darling's can be; Are they to blame if their father's a tramp?

Perchance to your door last evening he came, Asked for a crumb, and to warm him a bowl. Coldly you shut all the comfort within— Without there was naught but hunger and death.

And so laid him down; the chill, creeping on, Stiffened his limbs, in his hair left a damp. Life's warfare is done, all chances are gone. Whether used or abused—only a tramp!

No mourners for him—nor children nor wife; On lips pale and cold no kisses are pressed; A pine coffin only, nor flower nor wreath. Fells of our love as we lay him to rest.

Lay him down softly, and make him a bed In earth's kindly bosom, under the sod: Life's been a failure, and we can but trust His body to earth—his soul unto God.

HOME INTERESTS.

Housekeeping Money.

If every man would pay his wife a weekly sum for housekeeping, clothing, etc., he would find that in nine cases out of ten her management of the fund would increase not only his comfort, but that of the whole house. If she is equal to the task of being a wife and mother, she is also equal to the task of supplying and paying for the daily necessities of the home. If she is head manager, she will take pride and pleasure in making one hundred cents go a great way—much further than a man could make one hundred and fifty go. She will also make calculations about the expenditure of the weekly sum; will lay by a certain amount towards buying such and such supplies in quantities; will learn that there is no economy in buying soap by the bar, and starch or sugar by the pound. She will systematize her affairs, keep books, and exhibit her well kept accounts with pride and delight. The very fact that the expenditure of the money belongs to her will sweeten her life, give new zest to her occupations, and make her a happier and more contented wife. To most women, the idea of asking for money is abhorrent. They put it off from day to day, the dread of it is so great, and will often wear unsuitable clothes in the kitchen rather than ask for the money needed for the purchase of a plain calico dress. Shrug your shoulders if you choose, you unbelieving husband, and say, "I never knew such a woman;" but this is no false statement; most women do shrink from asking the head of the family for money needed for boots, clothing, and the common necessities of life; it is neither agreeable nor pleasant to them, and they should not be forced to do it. If they do their appointed work, the money to carry it on, should be freely offered, monthly or weekly, as may be desired. Some husbands have seen how much their mothers suffered for want of money, even when their fathers were rich, and they profit by the fact and give to their wives a generous supply, never forcing them to become applicants for it, and by so doing they greatly increase their domestic happiness.

A man who controls the household purse is capable of inflicting a good deal of annoyance upon his wife. Many a woman who is very earthy about her husband's money, and judgment and all her charitable instincts, because she has no money at her disposal. The bills will be paid unquestioned, but she is not trusted; her wants are supplied, but she feels dependent. It is like doubting her executive powers and refusing her responsibility. A still harder case is, when a woman has property of her own, but so under her husband's control that she is made to feel that when she asks for money she is begging. These cases are more common than people suppose. It looks like distrust in the beginning for her to keep her own; and yet such is the nature of this kind of a man that once in his hands, all the money is his, and he cannot disburse his mind of the notion that a little restraint and watchfulness are good for a woman.

The woman suffers, but is too proud to complain, and so the dull-witted husband pulls his purse strings tighter, because if his wife had unlimited con-

trol of the money she might, perchance, waste it. The subject of money supplies in the home opens a wide field of thought to the husband. Will he cultivate it? Many wives of the middle class have been accustomed to earn their own support, to purchase their own wardrobe, before they were married. But after marriage all is changed; they must ask for what they require rather than have it paid them quarterly. At first their wants are few, or all supplied; but one or two years alter their outlook, and it becomes very dreary. Can the husband understand this? We think not. He will tell you, "my wife has all she asks for," never dreaming how many dollars it requires to amuse her courage to ask for necessities. "An utterly false statement," exclaims some one; "there's no woman afraid to ask for what she needs." Just inquire of your own wife how she feels on such occasions, and unless she is afraid to speak the truth, your eyes may be opened somewhat.

TO MAKE A WALL PROTECTOR.—Every housekeeper now-a-days has splashes at the back of her wash-board, to protect the wall. A very pretty one can be made of white oil-cloth; cut the length of the stand and trim the edge with crocheted work of a bright color. These are very durable, and can be washed off with a sponge when soiled or dusty. Splashes of white mealin, gathered over blue or pink cambric, with a small ruffle at the top and sides, and ribbon bows at the corners, are very pretty, though not as durable as those made of oil-cloth.

WHAT A PLANT DID.—A little plant was given to a sick girl. In trying to take care of it the family made changes in their way of living. First, they cleaned the window, that more light might come to its leaves; then, when not too cold, they would open the window, that fresh air might help the plant to grow. Next, the clean window made the rest of the room look so untidy that they used to wash the floor and walls and arrange the furniture more neatly. This led the father of the family to mend a broken chair or two, which kept him at home several evenings. After the work was done he stayed at home, instead of spending his leisure at a tavern; and the money thus saved went to buy comforts for them all. And then as the home grew attractive the whole family loved it better than ever before, and grew healthier and happier with their flowers. Thus the little plant brought a real as well as a physical blessing.—*Christian at Work.*

A ROOM WITH PICTURES in it, and a room without pictures, differ nearly as much as a room with or without windows. Nothing, we think, is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much of his time in his room, than blank walls; for pictures are loop holes of escape to the soul, leading it to other scenes and other spheres.

TO CLEAN FURNITURE.—An old cabinet maker says the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat mired or scratched, is of mixture of three parts linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a lustre upon the surface. Pat on with a woolen cloth, and when dry, rub with woolen.

STOVE POLISH.—Stove Lustre, when mixed with turpentine, and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and enduring than when mixed with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust, and when applied to an old rusty stove, will make it look like new.

RECIPES.

Boiled Tapioca Pudding.—Soak three tablespoonfuls of tapioca over night in a cup of cold water. Boil with three half pints of milk until clear, then add the yolks of three eggs, an- other half pint of milk, a small cup of white sugar, a pinch of salt, and essence of lemon. Cook fifteen minutes. Put in a pudding dish. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, add a tablespoonful of sugar and a little essence. Spread over the top of the pudding and set it in the oven for a few minutes. To be eaten cold.

Tomato Chow Chow.—Slice one peck green tomatoes, five or six green peppers and one large onion. Stew a cup of salt over them and let them stand until next day, when turn off the liquor and put into a kettle with one quart vinegar, one cup brown sugar, one cup grated horse-radish, and one tablespoonful each cloves and allspice (whole). Boil gently until quite soft—say from two to three hours. If you have no green peppers substitute a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. The onion may be omitted and use one teaspoonful ground allspice and a little more pepper.

Sugar Ginger Snaps.—One heaping cup butter, three cups sugar, one cup cold water, one teaspoonful soda, one ounce ginger, flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin, cut in cakes, and bake in a hot oven.

