

Maritime Farmer.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."
FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

Maritime Farmer Association.

NO. 3.

Agriculture.

Local Agricultural Exhibitions.

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. Royal Agricultural Society held their Show at Kingston on Saturday, October 18th, 1879. E. S. Bailey, President; J. S. Smith, Secy.

Queen's Central Society held 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 Poultry Match at Stanley, Wednesday, October 23rd, 1879. H. Beckwith, President; Edward Speer, Secretary.

The Kingslear Agricultural Society held their Show and Fair on Saturday, October 18th, 1879. J. L. Lockhart, President; John A. Campbell, Secretary.

Aroostook County.

The extension of the New Brunswick Railway along the valley of the Aroostook has greatly added to the intercourse of the people of that fine county with those of our own Province on the upper St. John. It will, in fact, to a great extent give us back what we lost by the bungling of English statesmen, who knew not the value of the magnificent territory they so carelessly threw away. Comparatively few of our own people are aware of the extent and value of the farms in the county of Aroostook and the rapidity with which improvements are being made since facilities have been given to send the products of the field and forest to the great markets on the Atlantic coast.

Let us take a glance at what is now being done in one branch of farming and stock raising which will be surprised at the extent of the trade which has grown up within a few years—wheat and the potato crop. It is in the potato crop that the County without observing the great extent of land planted with potatoes, and the healthy appearance of the crop. It is an unusual sight to see farms with ten, fifteen, twenty or more acres of potatoes. We know of no persons who have as high as fifty acres of this crop. There are now twenty-two potato factories in the County, each of which are capable of working up from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels each per day. These factories will run until the frost stops them, which may be about the middle of November, making at least 60 days' work, as they run every day, not excepting Sundays, after they commence work. This will give for each factory 60 days at 2,000 bushels, or 120,000 bushels for the season, which multiplied by 22, the number of factories, will give a total of 2,640,000 bushels manufactured into starch within the next two months. Should the weather prove mild as late as it frequently does, the quantity manufactured may be largely increased, the crop being so abundant this year that there will be no necessity to stop for want of raw material. The price paid for the potatoes at the factory is, in most cases, 35 cents per bushel, or a total for the above estimated quantity, of \$860,000. This is a large amount of money to be distributed among a portion of the farmers of a County for one kind of produce. We would like to know what proportion of the whole crop is taken to the factories. This cannot easily be got at, but we think we are within the mark in saying it is not one half. If we are correct in this estimate, it places the whole crop of the County at over five and a quarter millions of bushels, and at the same price as paid by the factories, the value will be over \$1,800,000. But the price generally obtained for the portion sent away is much higher than that paid by the factories; so that the amount above named may be received in full and need not be sent to the factories.

The great question with the farmers just now is the price likely to be obtained for the portion to be shipped, but we think that there is little doubt, but a fair price will be got. One dollar per barrel is as good as the factory price, and the chances are that more than this will be paid before next spring.

The above estimates are entirely confined to the amount the farmers will receive for the crop as taken from the ground. The amounts received for the manufactured starch and for the potatoes at the markets to which they are sent will be very much larger, but we have not space to go into this part of the subject at present, nor can we just now do more than allude to the difficulty of transporting such an enormous weight even by Railway; it will tax the roads to their full capacity to carry all that will be sent forward.

There is another great benefit derived from the extended cultivation of the potato, in the breadth of land brought into fine order for wheat, which is clearly shown by the large fields of this grain to be seen on almost every farm in Aroostook. Outside of the lumber operations, we should think the County must have sufficient for the wants of the people and its quality seems to be equal to that produced anywhere. It is a real pleasure to look at the magnificent crops now on the ground and in many cases safely stored in the great barns which are seen on every farm. We think these large roomy barns are a great improvement on the small, cramped, tumble-down affairs so often seen on our side of the line. The large barns, ten or twelve feet high give ample room for stock over head and the large bays are more easily filled than the small confined ones usually adopted. On the whole we can learn much from our enterprising neighbors.

The soil of Aroostook is good, but not better than most of our own, and the same energy and good management on the part of our farmers would produce like results. These remarks are particularly applicable to the districts extending from the boundary line above Woodstock across the Province to Restigouche, much of which is precisely the same character of soil as that of which we have been writing about.

Crops along the Line of Railway from St. John to Fredericton.

We were much pleased to notice that the farmers in the vicinity of the line were securing a good return for their labors of the present year, as all the different kinds of crops grown, except buckwheat, gives promise of an abundant yield. The wheat crop was particularly noticeable. All through the Douglas Valley could be seen quite extensive fields of wheat, in some cases harvested, in others just ready for harvest. Leaving the Douglas Valley behind us we pass quite near the Patterson Settlement and South Branch of the Oromocto; we were fortunate enough to meet gentlemen from each of these localities, and upon enquiry learned that the wheat crop is excellent, with a larger breadth than usual sown. The farmers in the vicinity of Fredericton Junction, Tracy's Mills Settlement, Juvénile Settlement, Greenfield and Rushogish Settlements are all harvesting splendid crops of wheat.

Mr. Thos. Bell, of Juvénile settlement, has grown 50 bushels of wheat from 2 bushels sowing (a most extraordinary yield.) There are 12 farmers in this settlement, and we learn from reliable sources that they will average 38 bushels each, or a total of 456 bushels for the settlement, thus giving them all, if not more breadstuffs than will supply their requirements. What is said of this settlement is also true of all the settlements along the valley of the Oromocto; farmers will have their own bread and are thus placed in a position to be independent as to the price of flour. We learn also that they have a number of good wheat mills which give great satisfaction to the farmers in the manufacture of their wheat. All with whom we conversed express their purpose to sow a greater acreage in 1880.

Prince Edward Island.

Providence never before, so bountifully blessed the people of P. E. Island with such an abundant harvest as is being gathered this season. The yield is enormous of everything sown or planted, and the value of their crops is much greater than usual, because a far greater acreage of wheat was sown, and the kind of potatoes planted such as will secure better prices than the "blue-chin" ones heretofore the staple. It is the estimate of those men who are in a position to form the best judgment that fifty per cent more wheat was sown this year than in any former one, and that the crop will be sufficient to make all the flour that the farming population of the Island will require during the ensuing year, and leave quite a surplus for part of the rest. The oat crop is excellent and the yield is thought will safely average thirty-five bushels to the acre; twenty bushels of wheat to the acre is said to be a good estimate.

The yield of potatoes is also above the average, and the quality much superior. Where a market will be found for them is now the problem which puzzles the Islanders. The crop in the States has been a good one and if that country has to be depended upon to take the surplus of the Island, the most sanguine do not expect to get more than fifteen cents per bushel, while some pessimists place the figure at ten cents. Exportation of potatoes to Great Britain last year, showed a loss of ninety per cent, on the speculation, a result which seems to place that market out of the question. The result will probably be that a great quantity will be fed on the farms. The best farmers are making arrangements to take advantage of the export trade in cattle, horses, and sheep, and on lot of 200 sheep and a dozen horses have been landed safely at Liverpool with only a loss of five sheep on the passage. We have before noticed the purchases on the Island and shipment from Quebec of a thousand sheep this year, and there is no reason why the trade should not increase. The Government of P. E. Island are in correspondence with parties in the western States with the purpose of making some importation of Portland China and other improved breeds of swine for the Model Farm, and one of the directors of that institution intends to visit the Ontario Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa to secure some good stallion with which to breed a class of horses especially adapted for exportation.

There is an improved tone in general business on the Island consequent to the great crops, and ship owners are looking happier as they say freight rates are stiffening. The superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway is at his wit's end to know how to provide facilities for moving the grain and potatoes, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his portion of the Government railway will show an increase of traffic, if the main line does not rebound.

DEATH OF THE CARIBBEAN WORKMAN.

Take common elder leaves and boil them, sprinkle the tea over the cabbage. Two applications will effectually destroy the worms, and not injure the plants.

The estimation in which this portion of our wide Dominion is held by our American neighbors, as a wheat growing country, corroborated as it is by the result of parliamentary enquiries in the Canadian House of Commons, must be very satisfactory to our people.

To develop the agricultural capabilities of this important part of our country by peopling it with a good class of farmers, and giving it railway communication with the seaboard doubtless will take some years to accomplish. But as the Government of the Dominion stands pledged to this policy, it is quite sure to be accomplished, and we are glad to learn that they are giving their earnest attention to the matter. The markets of Europe will require all the surplus grain that the Dominion will be able to give in many years to come. We sincerely hope that the day is not distant when the Dominion of Canada will be in a position to supply England's deficiencies in breadstuffs.

The Crops in England.

Mr. Thomas C. Scott, in a letter to the Times, says:—"The agricultural statistics of Great Britain show an important decrease in the areas under wheat and oats, and a considerable increase, as was to be expected, under barley. A sunless spring and summer, accompanied by excessive rains and low temperature up to the present time, leave no room to doubt what must be the inevitable result on our corn crops. If any proof were wanting to convince these crops must be ruinously deficient, it would be the unprecedented fact that even now, on the eve of harvest, when the grain should weigh down the straw, there is scarcely any lodged corn to be seen anywhere after the most prostrating storms of wind and rain—a clear proof of the lightness of the heads. I have therefore very little hesitation in estimating the probable outcome of each of these crops at one-third less than an average yield. This deficiency, at 50s an acre, will amount to a loss of £25,000,000 to the cultivator. At an equal rate of loss for the partial failure of beans, peas, and rye on 780,000 acres, we have an additional sum of £3,000,000 to add, making an aggregate deficiency equal to a money loss of £28,000,000 on our cereal and pulse crops alone. Taking the next most important crop—potatoes—£10 an acre will not compensate growers for the blight that has already come upon it. I have examined many tubers, and though generally as large as they usually are a month hence, I find them decayed to the extent of two-thirds, even on the driest soils. As they will go worse in the ground, they will have to be immediately dug when the weather permits, and the greater part of them consumed on pigs' food. On the 1,384,000 acres under this crop the loss cannot be less than £15,000,000. The hop area for this year is returned at 85,000 acres, or 6,000 less than that of last year; and as the crop is almost a total failure, the direct loss may amount to a million and a quarter sterling, as the out-of-pocket cost of its cultivation averages £20 an acre. An enumeration of the agricultural misfortunes of the year would not be complete without mention of those sustained on our unexpectedly late planted hay crops. These have arisen from floods, which washed the growing and swept away a great deal of mown grass and from unfavorable mowing weather, which has materially deteriorated the quality of that which has been saved. There is still a considerable quantity of hay out, and some hay grass unknown two months beyond the usual time. Taking the loss at 25s an acre on the areas under artificial and natural grasses, it will amount to £15,000,000. Mangolds, turnips and other root crops are late in growth and small in size, and everywhere mastered by weeds, and it will require a long and specially fine autumn to bring them up to half average crops. On grass, though abundant, no live stock—except dairy cows—has this season made profitable returns. In early spring this year's crops were looked forward to with sanguine hopes that they would help to redeem the losses of the previous four years; but now that the die is cast, there appears nothing wanting to complete the ruin of the poorer class of tenant farmers, especially in England and Scotland. From the above data we may conclude that we shall require two-thirds of our breadstuffs from abroad, equal to 16,000,000 quarters of wheat, for the cereal year 1879-80; and as our harvest must be now nearly a month behind the usual time of ingathering, and consequently a month's extra consumption has to be supplied, it is not unlikely we may require a million quarters more. Prices during this cereal year have been much lower than they

were in 1877-78; but, notwithstanding, farmers have been obliged to realize, and they have, consequently, delivered 3½ million quarters more wheat into our markets than they did in the previous year; this circumstance likewise affording a proof that the wheat crop of 1878 was considerably better than its predecessor, although estimated at two bushels under an average crop."

Wintering Sheep.

The papers have little to say on this subject, especially here in New Hampshire, and generally throughout New England, probably from the fact that so few are raised. I am firmly persuaded that fewer dogs and more sheep would add materially to the wealth and comfort of the community. Just now I am interested in the winter management of sheep; the best arrangement as to feeding and stabling a flock. It requires no little attention, and suitable feeding apparatus to prevent their wasting fodder; so I have found it. I am wintering some twenty sheep, with six lambs a month old. My stable is twenty-five by twelve feet, opening into a yard having the sun, and well protected from the wind, with a good supply of pure spring water, by short aqueduct, and seldom freezing over in the tub. To the water and the yard they have free access, but remain most of the time in the stable, where they are fed regularly three times a day with hay varying in quality from the best English to medium and lower grades. As extra they have each day fine cut roots, sixteen quarts, with a few damaged beans. They seem to relish a change each feeding, taking with seeming equal avidity each quality. By mere accident I found them eager for rubbish cut in the pasture, for bedding, consisting of pod, ferns, briars, young and tender sprouts, rushes and coarse grass. The rattling of a dry leaf will call forth a responsive "ba" as promptly as the shagging of a salt dish. Once a day, I feed them this bedding, and they devour it all to the dry sticks. I had known before that they were fond of bush leaves, but I did not suppose they cared for pasture pod and "hog brakes," as old people used to call them.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Bone Dust.

Bone dust, like barnyard manure, does not immediately yield up its nitrogen and phosphoric acid to plants. The bone phosphate of lime is insoluble in water containing carbonic acid. The gelatine of the bones would soon decompose in a moist, porous, warm soil, provided it was not protected by the oil and the hard matter of the bones. Steaming removes the oil, and reducing the bones to as fine a condition as possible is another means of increasing their availability. Another good method is to mix the bone dust with barnyard manure, and let both ferment together, and I am inclined to think this is the simplest and most economical method of rendering bones available. The bone dust causes the heap of manure to ferment more rapidly, and the fermentation of the manure softens the bones. Both the manure and the bones are improved and rendered richer and more available for plant food by the process. One ton of good bone dust contains about as much nitrogen as 2½ tons of fresh stable manure, and as much phosphoric acid as 110 tons of fresh stable manure. But one ton of manure contains more potash than 5 tons of bone dust.—*Harris' Talks on Manure.*

Bad Flavored Eggs.

Speaking of ill flavor of eggs the *Journal of Horticulture*, London, remarks that it is the result of one or two causes—either the food on which the fowls are fed or the substance on which the eggs are laid, and adds:—"This may be easily tested by shutting up a laying hen and giving her garlic or melted barley to eat. In a few days the eggs will taste of the food. We have tried this ourselves and know it to be correct. Another theory is—but we cannot speak of it with the same certainty—that an egg laid on any strong smelling substance will contract it. This is explained by the fact that the shell, when the egg is first laid is comparatively soft and impressionable, and only hard after contact with the atmosphere. Let your birds be wholesomely fed on plain food and your nests be made with clean straw. Hay nests have a tendency to make eggs taste. Follow nature and you will have nothing to complain of."

Over 100 farmhouses were destroyed, fifty persons killed and incalculable damage to crops by a terrific thunderstorm which lately took place in Denmark.

Green Food.

The importance of green food for poultry at all seasons of the year is no longer a subject of doubt, but that it is absolutely necessary to their existence, or that the hens will not lay without it, may be questioned, for many a city yard in times past has not known a green thing from the sere and yellow leaf of autumn to the fresh, green grass of spring, and the fowls have thriven after a fashion. Now, however, thanks to our poultry writers, which is either bought or borrowed by everybody who keeps even an old hen to scratch around the back door, a more enlightened age has dawned and the feathered race are better cared for, much to their own comfort and to their owners' profit. The poultry of the farmer, with the wild birds of the fields, often have to get their green food as best they can, for I fear that very few farmers even now give a thought to the wants of the fowls beyond a feeding of corn morning and evening, and when they feed a portion of their young wheat or rye field entirely eaten off they blame the fowls for getting as best they can a food which they prize as highly as their day's mess of corn. The fowls in the country also get for green food in winter the grass in protected and wet places, hay and hayseed around the barn, buds from the trees as they are trimmed, roots from the cellar, and green food which is given to the cattle, aside from their depreciable waste where the snow leaves a winter crop uncovered.

It is the city breeder who most needs to study this question and provide himself for this great want of his fowls, and it can be easily done. Cabbage is one of the best, if not the best, all things considered. They like it and can easily be fed. A dozen or so heads, with the stumps and roots, may be placed in the cellar. If a portion of the bottom of the cellar is earth, a trench may be dug and the roots covered in it, or the roots may be covered with earth from the garden. They may be fed by fastening them suspended in easy reach of the fowls, or a stake may be driven in the ground, the top sharpened and the head of cabbage put on it, or they may be chopped fine with onions, apples, turnips, etc., so that the fowls get them fresh when they want them, it does not matter much how. Potatoes are best boiled, and all the other vegetables that I think of are best raw. No one who keeps poultry should fail to keep on hand a good supply of onions, the common red variety are as good as any. They should be chopped fine, and it is not well to use them all for in the spring when they have sprouted they may be set in the garden in a bed prepared for them, and as fast as they grow pull them and cut them up for little chickens; they will be found to have nice young onions on the bottom. I make a practice of having a good bed of young onions every spring in my garden. Every day I pull a handful, and fine with my pocket-knife, and throw to the chicks. If they have a grass run they will relish the onions all the same.

Those who study the wants of their fowls will have no trouble in finding out what the fowls like best. They will also know when the fowls appreciate their care in the returns which they give.—*Mr. Poultry Monthly.*

REMEDY FOR DAMP WALLS.

So much sickness, too often fatal, results from damp walls, that every precaution should be taken to remedy the evil. Readers of *Rural Life* interested may be benefited by heeding the following remedy from one who evidently knows whereof he speaks: Moisture may be kept from a brick wall by dissolving three-quarters of a pound of mottled soap in one gallon of boiling water, and spreading the hot solution steadily, with a large flat brush, over the surface of the brickwork, taking care that it does not lather. This is to be allowed to dry for twenty-four hours, when a solution formed of a quarter of a pound of alum dissolved in two gallons of water is to be applied in a similar manner over the coating of soap. The soap and alum mutually decompose each other, and form an insoluble varnish which the rain is unable to penetrate. The operation should be performed in dry, settled weather.—*More's Rural Life.*

A Pig's Convenience.

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up his quarters with his family, made an answer abounding with satirical naïveté. Why not? Doesn't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

Bamboo shoots are used as an article of diet in Japan.

At a certain stage of their growth they are said to be so nourishing as to rival even cauliflower and asparagus.

Poetry.

My Mother's Hands.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small;
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they were fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be;
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands
More beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Though heart was weary and sad,
These patient hands kept tolling on
That children might be glad!
I almost weep as I look back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how these hands robed not,
When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're growing feebler now;
For time and pain have left their mark
On hand, and heart, and brow.
Alas! alas! the nesting time,
And that sad, sad day to me,
When "neath the daisies, out of sight,
These hands shall folded be."

But oh! beyond this shadowy land,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear.
Where crystal streams, through endless years,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

HOME INTERESTS.

Planning for Pleasure.

If half the time were given to planning for pleasure that is occupied in looking ahead at work and worry, we should all be a good deal happier, and we think much better off. The habit and knack of making good times, instead of waiting for them to happen, is not enough studied in our homes. Unexpected delights are no more truly God-sends than those we earn by providing them—though they often seem so from the sweet surprise they bring, and from the natural satisfaction we all feel in "extras," whether from heaven or earth.

The home time of the year is near upon us. The altar-fire will be soon lighted; the evening lamps already glow at the centre of the home circle; and the long evenings bring their old opportunities for intellectual and social life. Is it not worth while for the home-makers and their assistants, of all degrees, to plan a little to make these long seasons of indoor life as varied and attractive as possible.

The wise parents will, of course, make as generous a provision as they can, in the way of books and games, and fascinating amusements and amusements for children. If you don't want the boys in mischief, and the girls in idleness, you must furnish them with innocent and moral activities. The healthful little boy that will stay contentedly and quietly in the house with only his last year's toy-books that are either too old, too young, or too stupid to interest him, and parents whose first and last command is that he shall "keep still" and bother nobody, is either an angel or a simpleton—probably the latter. A little wise provision will secure a winter-garden of flowers, or some useful fancy work for the girls—perhaps in preparation for holiday presents; a new magazine for every month; books from the public library; a box of paints or draughting implements; a foot-lathe and set of tools; or a coop of hens for the boys. Something new and interesting for each, according to their tastes and inclinations.

There are many lesser things, also, that go to make up a happy homelife for the children, and so for their elders. How many mothers forget to lay in a supply of nuts, of various sorts, for the winter evenings; to have a bag of popping corn convenient by the kitchen fire, to give the boys a regular treat; to keep always a barrel of eating apples where they can supply the children's lunch baskets and pockets!

It takes a good many things to make a home, and forethought is one of the indispensable—forethought not merely for food and comfort, but for culture, recreation, employment and happiness.

Miss Sedgwick has asserted, in some of her useful books, that "the more intelligent a woman becomes, other things being equal, the more judiciously she will manage her domestic concerns." And we add, that the more knowledge a woman possesses of the great principles of morals, philosophy and human happiness, the more importance she will attach to her station and to the name of a "good housekeeper." It is only the frivolous and those who have been superficially educated, or only instructed in showy accomplishments, who despise the ordinary duties of life as beneath their notice. Such persons have not sufficient clearness of reason to see that "Domestic Economy" includes everything which is calculated to make people love home and be happy there.

AUTUMN LEAVES FOR LAMP SHADES.

Lamp shades made of Autumn leaves, are very beautiful. To make them, cut the shade in stiff white paper, when the leaves, which have been previously dried and pressed, are arranged on it in a wreath, and fastened down by gum. It is then covered with a very coarse net, and the edges bound with gilt or colored paper. The effect of the light shining through the shade is exceedingly pretty, and it is one of the cheap decorations which all persons possessed of a little taste and industry can make for themselves.

Until the kitchen becomes thoroughly and systematically organized, and is regarded as one of the most, if not the most important of household departments, there can be no such thing as habitual health in the family. Bad cooking poisons more people than all the numerous drugs ever administered to poor humanity, and it affords the remote cause for the employment of two-thirds of all the divorce lawyers in existence.

In answer to the question "Why are farmers so liable to rheumatism?" the *Science of Health* says: "Because they wear wet clothing, heat and suddenly chill the body, over-exert very hard work, and because they do not keep the skin in a vigorous, clean and healthy condition. If farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after great exertion, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not over-exert when in an exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have less rheumatism."

Fruit should be eaten as food, not as a mere pastime; it should be eaten at the table, as a portion of the regular meal, but sparingly at late meals. All cooked food impairs the power of the stomach to digest uncooked substances; therefore, so long as we are accustomed to cooked food, we must be careful in regard to the times when we eat fruits in their natural state. Hence, so long as we are accustomed to cooked food, the stomach will always digest fruit in its natural state better in the early than in the latter part of the day.

Recipes.

Crab Apple Jelly.—Boil the fruit in water enough to cover it, until it is perfectly soft, then put the whole into a coarse linen bag, and suspend it between two chairs, with a pan under it and let it drip until it ceases to drip. Then press it a very little. Allow a pound of white sugar to a pint of apple syrup. Boil up the apple-syrup, and skim it; heat the sugar in a dish in the stove oven, and add it as the syrup boils up, after being skimmed. Boil it gently fifteen minutes. Put it while hot in cups, tumblers or moulds. Cranberry jelly may be made in the same manner.

Berwick Sponge Cake.—Beat six eggs two minutes; add three cups of granulated sugar, and beat five minutes; two cups of flour with two teaspoons of cream of tartar, and beat two minutes; one cup of water, with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, and beat one minute; add a little salt, the grated peel and half the juice of a lemon, and two more cups of flour, beating all together another minute. Observe the time exactly, and bake in rather deep pans.

Graham Flour Gems.—One pint sour milk, one egg, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoonful soda, Graham flour enough to make a stiff batter. To be baked in iron gem pans with a quick hot fire.

Lemon and Orange Tincture.—Never throw away lemon or orange peel; cut the yellow outside off carefully and put it into a tightly corked bottle, with enough alcohol to cover it. Let it stand until the alcohol is a bright yellow, then pour it off, bottle it tight, and use it for flavoring when you make rice pudding. Add lemon and alcohol as often as you have it, and you will always have a nice flavoring.

Tomato Meat Pie.—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with bread crumbs, then make a layer of cold mutton chopped fine; then a layer of tomatoes, sliced, then another layer of bread crumbs, another of meat, and another of tomatoes; then cover with bread crumbs and bake until the crust is done brown; season as you put the different layers in with salt, pepper, and small pieces of butter; it will bear high seasoning. Serve hot.

To Put up Horse Radish.—Grate the root after having it thoroughly cleaned, and put in wide-mouthed half-pint bottles. When full, add two tablespoonfuls of good, sharp vinegar, cork and seal air tight with wax.

Champlain Pudding.—Half cup butter, half cup sugar, three cups flour, four eggs, two teaspoons cream of tartar mixed in the flour, one teaspoon soda dissolved in a little water or milk, essence of lemon. Bake half an hour and serve with liquid sauce.

Local News.

Ripe strawberries were picked at Lincoln this week.

Nearly all the Training School students have left for their homes.

There were 157 candidates in the examination which closed last Friday.

The Boston Comedy Company intend opening here for a short season the first week in October.

The civic elections in Halifax which occur on October 1st, are exciting much interest in that city.

The Reform Club Band played a fine programme of music in front of the City Hall Thursday night. "Pianissimo" selections were in order and much appreciated by the large number of people promenading Queen Street.

THE STAKE.—The Challenge Cup now held by the St. John's, will be fired for by teams of five men from the different Battalions of the Province, on the York County Range, on Wednesday, the 8th of October.

Mr. Stewart's school at Margerville is holding its annual picnic to-day on the grounds of C. B. Harrison, Esq. The 71st Batt. went down to provide music, and a number of our citizens are in attendance.

Complaints are made that the stone of which the Municipal School house is being constructed, is of a poor quality. Would it not be well for the Government to have a competent inspector look into the matter?

THE REV. MR. MURPHY will conduct the services at Christ Church, (St. Anne's) tomorrow, Sunday at 11 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. The services of the service will be rendered by a full choir.

AN LUTHERAN TORO.—There is an exhibition in the Farnham office in a large room, weighing 2 lbs. 9 ounces, which was grown on the farm of Richard Eddy, Esq. Can any of our farmers beat that? Let us hear from them.

At a special meeting of the City Council, held Monday night, the City Clerk was instructed to appear for the City in the several suits brought by the liquor dealers. The matter will be further considered at the next regular meeting of the Council.

SPORTS.—A match race for \$100 will likely take place between Hackett's b. m. "Night" and Hackett's b. m. "Donald," on the York Driving Park, on the 26th inst. The odds are even money and a one mile race for \$50.00 open to all-comers.

The temperance people have received a telegram from Ottawa to the effect that the Dominion Government will undertake the responsibility and expense of an appeal from the decision of the N. B. Supreme Court, regarding the Canada Temperance Act.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Samuel Hughes, a man about 70 years of age, and for a long time a truckman in this city, was killed by a horse-drawn carriage on Wednesday. The accident occurred at the corner of the Commercial and Water streets.

A large mass temperance meeting was held in the City Hall last Sunday night, at which A. J. Handley, Esq., presided. Prof. Foster spoke eloquently for fully an hour, and received marked attention. A choir of ladies and gentlemen led by Mr. Wilson, furnished music.

HYMNICAL.—His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Isabelle L. Davis were united in wedlock on Wednesday, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Evans, in the Methodist Church, at half-past eight a. m. The happy couple left immediately for New York to spend the honeymoon. We wish them every happiness in their new relations.

THE DRY OF GEORGE WATSON.—In the inquest held by Coroner McFarlane on the body of George Watson, who was killed on the Fredericton Railway track last Saturday, the jury returned the verdict that the deceased died by the fault of the railway company.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF N. B.—The opening exercises of the University of N. B. were held yesterday. The candidates for Matriculation number 21, the largest class ever applying for admission to the University.

Six of these are from the Collegiate School, Pleasantville; addresses were delivered at the opening by Dr. Jack, Dr. Harrison, Dr. Bailey, Prof. Rivet and Prof. Fletcher, who were introduced to the students.

At a regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. held in Old House parlour, Wednesday 10th inst., it was resolved to take steps for the formation of a Provincial Union.

The various local Unions have been requested to send delegates to assist in its formation.

A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies interested in temperance work, to attend the meetings of the Provincial Union, which will open on Wednesday 8th Oct. and continue two days.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of delegates during the Session.

OSWEGATCHA.—Mutuals & All Concerns. The Mutuals and All Concerns had their third match this season, Thursday afternoon, which resulted in a draw, 30-30. The Mutuals were first to bat, and scored 90, 27 of which were made by E. H. Allen, and 16 by M. McLaughlin. "No" better than that we have ever seen him. Richards with his usual success, took six wickets. The All Concerns went to bat and had scored 56, with three wickets to fall, when the match was called off, and the stumps were drawn.

The necessary number of runs required to win would have been easily made, as the three men to go in were safe batsmen. "Dan" was good for the amount himself.

BURTON'S CHALLENGE.—Mr. J. A. Van Wert has challenged on York Street, next to the City Hall, to a boxing match, on the 10th inst. Robert McElvaine, had the contract. The carpenter work is being done under the superintendence of Andrew Wadsworth. The match was done by Leonard Stevenson, the painting by Wesley Neeson, and Alex. Mitchell is making the blinds. The gates, etc., are from the foundry of Harris & Co. St. John. Mr. Van Wert expects to occupy his new residence before Xmas.

S. A. Atterley, Esq., is rebuilding on King Street, on the same site of his house destroyed by the late fire. He is putting up a two story double tenement, 32x31, post 30 ft. length of rafters 30 ft. S. J. Smith has the contract for the whole work, and will be finished and ready for occupation in about two months.

Mr. Minchin is rebuilding his out house recently destroyed by fire. The Mason work is being done by Block & Burdell; the carpenter work by James Agnew, and the painting by Smith & Lockhart.

PERSONAL.—Prof. Foster left for Bangor to-day.

Hon. Mr. Landry is in the city. Chas. Byrne is making his holidays.

Mr. Chas. Burpee, M. P. P. for Banbury, was in the city yesterday.

T. F. Kennedy, M. P. P. for Restigouche, was in town yesterday.

Chas. A. Parley and Geo. Foster both attended the Dominion Exhibition.

Thomas O'Far in hopes of a candidate for municipal honors in the approaching elections for York County.

Prof. Fletcher arrived this week and assumed his duties at the University on Monday, when the lectures commenced.

Mr. Cox, Manager of the Dominion Telegraph office, has been seriously ill during the past ten days. He was out for the first time Thursday.

Robert Orr, Esq., Fishery Warden for York County, has been inspecting the fish-trout and making suggestions regarding the obstructions offered to the ascent of salmon to the spawning grounds of that stream.

Fredrickson's Famous Flower Garden.

We shall start this week in our sketches of Fredrickson's famous flower garden, with that of Mr. Fensy, which we had the pleasure of visiting on Wednesday.

Mr. Fensy's garden has a great advantage over many others, namely: in its fine situation, fronting on one of the handsomest streets of the city—Brunswick and George.

A very tasteful fence surrounds it, and a well kept cedar hedge is just within the fence. Then the noble lindens, oaks, elms, etc., that rear their stately forms within it add a beauty which can only be had by such attractions. The main or front entrance, to the garden is from Brunswick Street, through a gravelled walk runs quite close to Mr. Fensy's beautiful residence to about the centre of the garden, from one street to the other.

The walk here divides itself into two, one running to the right side of the garden, the other to the left, to gates opening to George Street. As you enter from Brunswick Street, on your right is the garden proper, in which are many of the finest plants.

It is nearly a square in shape, and is bordered on the right hand side by a handsome flower bed two feet wide, in which are to be found Golden Feather, White and Red foliage plants; Geraniums, alternating with silver leaves, Hollyhocks, and ornamental foliage. On the side bordering on the walk, is a succession of circular beds alternating with large Fuchsias. The beds contain the Geraniums, Hollyhocks, foliage plants, etc., in great variety. Both the right and left hand borders of this immense plot terminate towards George Street in a mass of handsome shrubbery. Near the centre of the plot so bounded, is a circular bed fully twenty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a rocky outcrop some ten feet high, composed of handsome stones imported from Nova Scotia by Mr. Fensy. In this magnificent bed are to be seen variegated Periwinkles, foliage plants, Echeverias, Centaury plants, Verbenas and trailing vines in great variety. Near the foot of the plot is another smaller circular bed filled with various ornamental plants bordering the walk. An Australian fern four feet high stands in the centre. Around the plot are six massive pots standing, which contain Geraniums and foliage plants in variety. To the left of the entrance from Brunswick a small curved bed runs to the corner of the house, having for a background a fine shrubbery.

The outside border is Alternanthera with successive rows of Dusty Millers, shrubby colored foliage plants until the shrubbery mentioned is reached. The front of the house is literally covered with varieties of creeping plants, Virginia creepers, and honey suckle mostly from the garden of the late Mr. Fensy.

A number of fine flower pots filled with splendid plants. Just in front of the vestibule is a rocky outcrop, and on either side of the vestibule are to be seen varieties of the Hibiscus, Acazia, Yucca, or Red Lily, the Palm, Ostrya, a yellow flowering plant, Red-pink, foliage plants, Echeverias, etc., and each corner of the mound are immense Oleanders in pots.

Pursuing along the walk towards George Street, on the side next to the great house is an oblong bed subdivided into small circular and diamond shaped beds alternating with plants in variety. To the left of the entrance from Brunswick a small curved bed runs to the corner of the house, having for a background a fine shrubbery.

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Brightening Prospect in Lumbering.

The revival of the lumber trade, according to the reports that come from the great lumbering centres, seems to have fairly commenced. From the Ottawa region some accounts of the rapid sale of lumber for some weeks past. The immense piles that recently encumbered the yards in the neighborhood of the Chaudiere have, the *Gazette d'Ottawa* assures us, been nearly cleared off by the action of American buyers; steamers, batteaux and barges have been busy in shipping this lumber for the American market. The mills are running without interruption day and night. Every day gangs of lumbermen have been sent to the Upper Ottawa valley to cut timber; the movement which ordinarily commences in September, having set in considerably earlier this year. The active demand for labor has already had the effect of raising the wages of the shanty-men. Several American capitalists have joined Canadian lumbermen in their enterprise. The extensive saw mill of the Gilmour's at Hull, which has been closed for some years, will, it is reported, be again in motion next spring. The prospect for square timber is not much improved.

The impetus which the lumber trade has received appears to be due to the revived prosperity of the United States, and a consequent demand arising in that country. That the supply will keep pace with the demand, there is no reason to doubt. When an era of real prosperity in the lumber trade sets in, the danger of over-production is not immediate; it results from a cumulative force which is carried too far, acquires too great vigor, and continues too long. The danger, therefore, is somewhat remote. Let us demand for lumber be increased, in any one year one-third, and the production will probably double the next year, and so on; thereafter there is a considerable surplus over the demand; and when the ebb tide comes and the demand again slackens, the supply is at its maximum. Then comes the glut; the cycle which began in realizing hopes ends in depression. This is the law that has regulated the lumber trade in the past, and we have no doubt it will equally control it in the future. There is no reason to expect that even the late severe depression will teach any new lesson of moderation to be remembered long enough to be ready to be applied five or six years hence, if the rising tide should not still rise for a full year; that the pressure of the greatest depression was not sufficient to restrain injurious production in the present of the lumber trade, which there was no prospect of clearing off. But at the commencement of a period of prosperity for this industry, such as appears to be now opening, the possibility of excessive remunerative sales prevents anxiety and removes embarrassment.

The American demand on lumber are high; but experience shows that they are not present importation when the demand is active. The periods of activity in that demand are coincident with the era of general prosperity, and they generally last for some years, if we could promise ourselves four or five years of prosperity for lumber trade, the effect would be beneficially felt throughout every department of trade.

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The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians to be sold by Druggists, which contains the evidence of its success and superior virtue as Coughs, Colds, the Glandular system, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its success has been such as to astonish everyone that used it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada.

Marriages.
At the Wesleyan Church in this city, on 17th inst., by the Rev. Edwin Evans, George F. Gregory, Esq., and Isabelle L. Davis, daughter of Stephen Whitaker, both of this city.

At Bonny, on 2nd of August last, Henry Alfred Street, (Retired Commander Royal Navy, now commanding Indian Government Troopship "Toucan") youngest son of the Hon. J. A. Street, to Kathleen Emma, eldest daughter of George (O'Brien) Carey, Esq., late Indian Navy, Superintendent of Marine.

Deaths.
In this city on the 16th inst., Thos. Samuel Wetherill, M. D. in his 55th year of age. Suddenly, on the 16th inst., Samuel Hughes, aged 70 years, for the past 50 years a resident of this city.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

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

West of England Superfine Black Broad; West of England Superfine Black Cassimeres; West of England Superfine Black Doeskins.

