

Maritime Farmer.

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

FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

Maritime Farmer Association.

NO. 2.

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 the President and Secretary of each Society with their address.

Queens Central Society hold their show at their Hall on October 14. S. L. Foster, President; W. O. Slipp, Secretary, Oshog.

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

The Stanley Agricultural Society will hold their Show, Fair, and Ploughing Match at Stanley, Wednesday, October 23rd, 1879. H. Beckwith, President; Edward Speer, Secretary.

Introductory.

The MARITIME FARMER is published for the farmers of our Maritime Provinces and not for New Brunswick alone. It is not devoted to the advocacy of practical agriculture, and it will aim at giving such information as will be useful everywhere in our Maritime Provinces, and while the locations and names of our farms may differ, the principles of successful agriculture are the same everywhere. Thorough cultivation, with a liberal application of manure, using nothing but the best of seed, making the most of the products of the farm, the breeding of good farm stock, warm and comfortable shelter for all stock on the farm with liberal feeding, a watchful eye to see that nothing is wasted all these if put in practice will give good results, and are applicable everywhere. We believe in Agricultural Societies, Farmers Clubs, and Agricultural Associations, of whatever name, so long as they are honestly conducted and with a view of building up the agriculture of our country. We also believe that farmers should be interested in their families by subscribing for a good Agricultural paper, such as we hope to make the MARITIME FARMER. We want them to read it, write for it, talk about it, discuss their methods of cultivating the farm, kinds of crops grown by them, in the columns, thus we mutually take each other in confidence, the results of which we may safely predict will be generally satisfactory that we shall wonder why we have not done it before. The lesson is now at hand when our Agricultural Societies will be holding their annual shows. Let their be an honest rivalry among them, each one striving to make theirs better than their sister society. The holding of these shows should be made a general holiday, and all attend to see not only the display of fancy articles on exhibition, but to examine the stock, the horses, Short Horns, Ayrshires, Devonians and Herefords, the Leicesters and Cotswolds; the Berkshire and Cheshires; while the display of vegetables must not be omitted or the fruit and flowers neglected. All the several departments usually found at our local shows ought to be of much interest to our farmers, their wives and children. Carry baskets filled with tempting edibles which our ladies know so well how to prepare, and during the recess and when the judges are at luncheon, make a spread of them under some shady tree. We shall not ask you to invite the visitors who are present, for the known hospitality of our people, which is always generously and heartily tendered, does not make it necessary; visitors always welcome. When these arrangements are carried out a good time may surely be counted upon, and all will look forward to the gathering of the next year with pleasurable anticipations. In a word let our farmers feel that they are one in interest, one in feeling and sympathy, and that combined they are doing their part to supply the requirements of mankind.

Trusting that our people will take a kindly interest in our efforts, aided by their council and good judgment, extending their kind indulgence towards us for our sins of omission and commission, we shall do what we can to further the interests of a class of citizens with whom we are a little proud to be associated.

The Wheat Crop of New Brunswick for 1879.

The farmers of this Province are now engaged in harvesting this important crop, which, should the weather prove favorable, will probably all be secured by the 25th of the present month. From all quarters of the Province the cheering news reaches us that wheat never looked better or gave better promise of an abundant yield. While for some years past

very many farmers felt discouraged in trying to grow this important grain, particularly those occupying farms in the central part of the Province, it is indeed gratifying that all are pleased with the results of the last two years. The good success met with in its cultivation in the summer of 1878, has led farmers to sow a greater breadth during the present year, and probably never before in the history of the Province has so much wheat been produced in any one year as the present. We are quite anxious to learn as to the quantities produced in each of the Counties and would be glad if some of our obliging farmers who take an interest in the success of our Provincial agriculture, will give our readers and ourselves the benefit of their knowledge in the matter. It may be interesting to our readers to learn the amount of wheat produced in New Brunswick in the year 1871, for the purpose of comparison with the growth of the present year, and as we will give it, by counties, our readers can form an estimate of the increase of the present year.

Produce of Wheat in 1871.	
County of St. John.....	144 bushels
“ Charlotte.....	4,318 “
“ Kings.....	4,420 “
“ Queens.....	2,482 “
“ York.....	11,742 “
“ Sanbury.....	2,968 “
“ Kent.....	40,848 “
“ Carleton.....	33,896 “
“ Victoria.....	10,307 “
“ Basilegoche.....	4,612 “
“ Gloucester.....	34,304 “
“ Northumberland.....	18,123 “
“ Kent.....	40,848 “
“ Westmorland.....	5,658 “
“ Albert.....	31,303 “
Total.....	204,911 bushels

This shows that Kent in 1871 carried off the palm as a wheat growing county, while Gloucester, Carleton and Albert following closely in her wake. Now that all our farmers are satisfied that it pays to cultivate wheat we shall expect to see these figures very largely increased when our decimal census is again taken in 1880, as we are confident they are by the growth of the present crop, and just here we may say that the timely action of the Government in securing good seed and placing it within easy reach of our farmers, has no doubt contributed largely to the present happy result.

The American Agriculturist publishes the following timely hints on harvesting buckwheat, which we heartily endorse. It says, the excellence of buckwheat flour depends chiefly on the management of the grain between the time of ripening and grinding. The common way of treating buckwheat effectively prevents making good flour, it being allowed to remain in swath for several weeks when it should never be suffered to lie longer than a day or two, and it is decidedly better for the grain to be cut and set in on end, as fast as it is cut. Much less grain will be wasted by shelling out; the straw will cure and dry out sooner and be of more value; the crop will be ready for threshing or homing in less time; and the grain will yield a much better quality of flour. It is especially injurious to the grain to be exposed to storms before it is set up, for dirt is scattered all over the grain by the falling of large rain drops. This makes the flour dark in color and gritty. Wetting and drying the grain several times destroys the “life” of the flour. It will never be so white nor make so good cakes, but will be sticky and the cakes clammy like the flour of sprouted wheat.

TO PREVENT BULLS THROWING FENCES.—A correspondent of the County Gentleman gives the following method:—Fasten a button securely to each horn; then take some large annealed wire, make a loop large enough to pass a small rope through and fasten it around the horn close to the button, one on each horn. Take a snap, such as are used to place in a bull's nose, put it in his nose, tie a small rope to the snap, pass it through the loop on each horn, and back again to the snap and fasten securely. Mr. Bull will walk up the fence, stop before he goes through on account of a slight pressure on his proboscis.

A USEFUL BOOK.—Every farmer should own a scrap-book in which to paste agriculture items. Almost any man in reading a paper will see things which he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions, the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations. And yet, after reading the paper, he will throw it down and will probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such loss every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve and paste them in a book. Such a book at the end of a year or two will be interesting and valuable.

HORTICULTURE.

September is our harvest month, and almost all kind of crops promise an average yield, in many localities, possibly a little more. Aside from the damage done by frost we have not much to complain of. The potato bug has not done us very much harm so far, whatever may be his ravages in future years. There will be an abundant crop of potatoes, and we could heartily wish that they might command as high prices as last year. In this month we are reminded that summer is over and all necessary preparations should be made for the approaching winter as early as possible.

The Orchard and Nursery. Apples are quite scarce and will doubtless command good prices. Our orchardists who have a surplus of fruit to dispose of, will find it greatly to their advantage to give the selection of it their careful attention as to much pains cannot be taken in the picking.

Plumbe are in many localities a fair crop, and will bear a fair price. Trees invested with the black knot should be looked after immediately. We have never found any thing so effective in preventing this disease as the use of the knife. A close watch should be kept and when it makes its appearance cut it off. The proper treatment of trees from the time of planting and during the years of their bearing has much to do with the quality of the fruit. Trees that are planted on well drained land and carefully pruned will bear much finer fruit than when these points are neglected. Our fruit growers should endeavor to make a good display at our shows.

Corn in the Bar.

A very intelligent Irishman tells the following story of his first experience in America:—

I came to this country several years ago, and soon as I arrived, hired out to a gentleman who farmed a few acres. He showed me over the premises, the stable, cow-shed, and where the corn, hay, oats, &c., were kept, and then sent me to get my supper. After supper he called to me:—“James, you may feed the cow and give her corn in the ear.” I went out and walked about, thinking what could be meant. Had I understood him? I scratched my head, then resolved I would enquire again. I went into the library where my master was writing very busily, and he answered without looking up, “I thought I told you to give the cow some corn in the ear.” I went out more puzzled than ever. What sort of an animal must this Yankee cow be? I examined her mouth and ears. The teeth were good, and the ears were like those of a fine old cow. Dripping with sweat, I entered my master's presence once more:—“Please, sir, you bid me give the cow some corn in the ear—but didn't you mean in the mouth?” He looked at me for a moment, and then burst into such a convulsion of laughter. I made for the stable as fast as my feet could carry me, thinking I was in the service of a crazy man.

A very shrewd French merchant, who is a close observer, writes that during one of the last sittings of the French Chamber, the Minister of Agriculture said: “From this day our farmers might as well make up their mind that the United States will be the granary of France,” and added “He was perfectly right, for the price French farmers are obliged to submit to in order to realize, in competition with American grain, is simply ruinous. One of the largest farmers in France advised me that his wheat cost him stored in his granary 27 francs per hectolitre, and that millers can buy American wheat fully as good for 22.50 per hectolitre. Now imagine what a loss!” As the hectolitre contains about 2 bushels 3 pecks, it follows that these prices are \$17.77 per bushel cost of the French grain to the farmer against \$1.47, at which price the American exporter gets his profit.

I tell you, brethren, be honest in your dealings; take no advantage even of a child. Be conscientious in your bargains. Have a single eye and a single heart. Seek not to be shrewd. Be not ashamed to be called simple. A cunning man is never a firm man; but an honest man is; a double-minded man is always unstable; the man of faith is firm as a rock. I tell you there is a sacred connection between honesty and faith; honesty is faith applied to worldly things, and faith is honesty quickened by the Spirit to the use of heavenly things. —Edward Irving.

Present indications are that the New Jersey cranberry crop will be about the same as last year—60,000 bushels.

Farm Barns.

BY THE HON. GEORGE GEDDES, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

There is no such thing as a plan of a farm barn that will be suitable for universal use. The ever varying uses to which farms are devoted must call for barns especially designed for the crops produced and the animals supported in each individual case. The site of the barn is also to be considered—as well as the material of which it is to be constructed, yet there are some general principles that will so come into nearly every case that it will be well to state some of them. Barns are made to hold and protect crops and for sheltering and feeding animals, and to secure great storing and stabling capacity at the least cost, is very important. The least outside surface for the most inside room is a point to be considered. The square form is, therefore to be approached as nearly as consistent with the uses to which the building is to be put. Mechanical work and economical use of material are also points to be regarded in making plans. A circular barn would have more capacity in proportion to its surface than a square one, but it would take too much mechanical work and if made of wood, too great waste of material.

As the roof is the most costly, as well as the most perishable part of a barn the walls should be high, so that there may be less surface of roof required. For ordinary farm barns, wood is the best material above the foundation walls—and slate or tin makes the best roof. If the roof is of slate it must have considerable pitch, that is, the rafters should rise at least one foot to every two feet horizontal measurement, and what the carpenter call “one-third pitch” is still better, and this gives, for a roof of building thirty-six feet wide, twelve feet as the rise from the walls to the centre of the roof. If tin is used a very little pitch is required, and much less strength of timber to support the weight of the roof. The cheapest siding for a barn, is rough, unplained, inch boards, put on vertically, nailed to sill and plate, and intermediate horizontal timbers, not much more than five feet apart—boards one foot wide should have four nails put in wherever they cross a timber; even to the braces, that should be at the top and lower end of the main posts. Paint on farm barns is ornamental, but a very unnecessary expense. I have a barn that is nearly forty years old, 75 feet long by 40 feet wide, and 20 feet high above the basement to the top of the side walls. It was sided with unplanned and unpainted hemlock inch boards, and these boards are apparently uninjured by the “tooth of time,” and bid fair to last another forty years. The cost of one painting when this barn was built, put at interest, would long since have amounted to a sum more than sufficient to pay for new boards. But one painting would have only led to the necessity of repainting as often as once in five years. If a man paints his out-buildings, let him not flatter himself that he does it to preserve timber, but rather let him say “a painted barn looks well—so the expense is incurred.”

In planning a barn, in no case provide a manure-cellar under horse or cow stalls. It is too much to ask, even of brutes, to stand over the gases of manure-cells. Put the stables in the basement and on the ground, and provide for frequently cleaning out the manure, that your cows or horses may have some reasonable enjoyment of life. Just here occurs to me a point in regard to storing carriages either over or alongside horse stables. It should never be done. The ammonia from the manure destroys the varnish and causes it to crack, and it injures harness. A carriage house should be well separated from the stables, and if the wheels can stand on the earth, they will hold the tires in a dry time much better than on a floor with air under it.

Applying these general principles to a supposed 150 acre farm that is devoted to the production of hay and grain, and on which cattle and sheep are to be kept, if there is to be but one barn, my plan would be to construct stone walls for a basement not less than 9 feet high, and on such wall put a frame 24 feet high from bottom of sills to top of plates, 14 feet wide and 97 feet long. In the basement should be stables for cows and teams, and storage room for farm tools; doors and windows where required. Over the basement there should be a tight covering supported by timbers of sufficient strength to hold all the hay and grain that can be put in the barn. The bars should have at each end bays 16 feet wide, and next these bays should be floors each 16 feet wide.

The floors would be 32 feet apart, and the space between can have a granary on one side the barn, 16 feet wide with one window and doors to it from each floor. The granary need not be more than 8 feet high, but it should be rat and mouse proof. In these days of horse pitch forks, there should be only one timber reaching across the interior of the barn, and that should be through the middle of the middle bay. On each side of the floors there should be a space of 12 feet from bay girt to roof without any timber to prevent using the horse fork. This twelve feet of the width of the barn leaves two spaces of 16 feet each, and these spaces can have as many timbers as may be necessary for making the building strong. Over three 16 feet spaces I should put a steep roof of good shingles or slate, and over the 12-foot centre space, a nearly flat tin roof. I have this Summer, put a roof on a barn that stands in a place very subject to strong winds, substantially as described, and am quite well pleased with it.

The common opinion is that a considerable declivity of the ground is necessary for the site of a barn that is to have a basement under it, but this is not so. I would not desire more than two to four feet declivity in the surface of the ground for the whole width of the building. This year I intend to mow it and if two tons grow on an acre in Hampton, I expect to get it in this field. I plowed a part of the rest and sowed to winter wheat. I intend to plow the rest this spring and sow to grain and seed to clover. About the fence it will take to enclose these small fields; take a 20 acre field and it will require 240 rods of fence. At one half a ton of feed to the acre, it will produce ten tons. Now five acres will require 120 rods of fence and at two tons to the acre, will produce ten tons of feed; we have then a saving of five acres of land at \$10 per acre equal to \$50, and 120 rods of fence at \$1.50 per rod equal, \$80, making a total of \$130, which is not saving. I see the FARMER recommends putting on forty loads of manure to the acre. Now is the time that it will require to haul the manure, you can at least plow two acres and harrow it. I have taken pains to inform myself and have found that three acres, worked as I work it will produce as much as four acres manured; look at the statements I made not long since in the FARMER, and you will see the amount of stock which I pasture on an acre.—W. Arty, in Maine Farmer.

The Real Difficulty in England.

There is excellent excuse for the existence of the Farmers' Alliance in England. Neither the Royal Agricultural Society nor the Chambers of Agriculture, controlled as they are by land owners, are inclined to diagnose the existing disease, or seek an effectual remedy. The rental of real estate, outside of London, amounts to \$453,000,000, or nearly \$15 per acre. In Great Britain there are 1,110,987 owners of \$1,960,209 acres of land, and twenty five own \$1,133,501, or one tenth of it, and 1,454 own 24,273,240 acres, or about half of it. There are 316,894 persons who own twenty two hundredths of an acre on the average, and twenty five own an average of 213,062 acres each. The average rental for Great Britain is about \$11 per acre. But this is only an average that covers all the forests and hunting preserves of the Kingdom. The average for all the farms from ten to fifty acres is about \$20, \$10 for estates of 1,000 acres, \$8 for those of 2,000 acres, and so gradually running down to 80 cents for estates of 100,000 acres or more. The farmers have to pay \$10, \$20 up to \$30 or more for the area they really occupy, while land enough lies waste to produce the 200,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds now imported. Is it strange that such burdens are imposed by the landed aristocracy? It is idle to refer to the low percentage of income from rentals, where the land is valued at double its worth for agricultural use. Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, recently hit the nail on the head when he said it was the plain legislative duty to counteract rather than encourage the accumulation of estates in the hands of a few, to be accomplished by modifying the law of succession, by rendering illegal testamentary disposition of land to persons not yet living, by uprooting the entail system, by removing hindrances to the transfer of landed property, adjusting the laws of land tenure to lean kindly towards the weaker party by limiting the encroachments of sportsmanship upon rural industry, and taxing heavily absentee proprietors. These things must come, he says, or ruin will visit Britain. There is too much of feudalism yet in the old land, which must give way to the tendencies of the times, toward equality in the rights favorable to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It appears from the customs records that Canada is in strong competition with the United States in supplying the mother country with dairy products. Last year's exports were 39,371,139 pounds of cheese, and 12,504,117 of butter, of which the larger portion went to Great Britain.

How to Restore our Old Fields.

To make manure enough to restore old fields is impossible. No one has ever done it to my knowledge and if there is one we would like to hear from him. It is costly to get the chemicals. I will tell how to do it cheaper than even to haul the manure, allowing one had it. The following is the result of experience and practice: I took a piece which had been cropped forty five years, turned it over as smooth as I could, harrowed well and sowed to clover and other seed, without grain; in four years plowed and seeded again as before. It is now covered with as good a crop of grass as land which had been cropped with grain and manured. I have shown some of our most influential men the difference between my land and land joining. About rocky pastures I would say to S. Morrill that the best way to kill brakes is to plow them the stones and fence into small fields. I had a field that was very bad. I plowed it four times before seeding; last year I plowed a part of it and got a good crop of winter wheat where it did not lodge, and some of the herbage grew six feet high, with heads eleven and a half inches long. This year I intend to mow it and if two tons grow on an acre in Hampton, I expect to get it in this field. I plowed a part of the rest and sowed to winter wheat. I intend to plow the rest this spring and sow to grain and seed to clover. About the fence it will take to enclose these small fields; take a 20 acre field and it will require 240 rods of fence. At one half a ton of feed to the acre, it will produce ten tons. Now five acres will require 120 rods of fence and at two tons to the acre, will produce ten tons of feed; we have then a saving of five acres of land at \$10 per acre equal to \$50, and 120 rods of fence at \$1.50 per rod equal, \$80, making a total of \$130, which is not saving. I see the FARMER recommends putting on forty loads of manure to the acre. Now is the time that it will require to haul the manure, you can at least plow two acres and harrow it. I have taken pains to inform myself and have found that three acres, worked as I work it will produce as much as four acres manured; look at the statements I made not long since in the FARMER, and you will see the amount of stock which I pasture on an acre.—W. Arty, in Maine Farmer.

Where Fat and Flesh Come From.

They come from the earth and the atmosphere, collected by vegetation. Grass contains flesh; so grain. The animal system puts it on from these. Vegetation then is the medium through which the animal world exists; it can exist in no other way. When grass or grain is eaten, the flesh constituents are retained in the system; so also the fatty substance, that is, the starch and sugar, from which fat is made. Some grains have more flesh than others; so of the qualities that make fat. In a hundred parts of wheat, according to Piesse, are ten pounds of flesh; in a hundred parts of oatmeal, nearly double that amount. Hence oats are better for horses, on account of their flesh-forming principle, rather than fat, as muscle is what a horse wants. For fattening purposes, however, corn and other grains are better.

When flesh itself is eaten, the system but appropriates what is already formed, but would as readily take it from vegetables, from flour. The flesh-making principle—or the flesh itself, in its constituents—goes to form cheese in the dairy; the starch, &c., butter. Hence it is that some people assert that cream has little influence in cheese, farther than to enrich it; for cheese and butter are entirely distinct. The same kind of food is equally good for the production of either. This is a point of considerable interest, and is not yet fully explained—indeed, it is yet in its infancy. And a plant in its different stages of growth has a different effect. The fat of the plant is held in reserve for the seed; nothing is wasted in leaves, wood, &c.; the precious seed must have it. Hence when this takes place, the stalk is comparatively worthless to what it is prior to the change. And the fat cannot be appropriated so well in the seed as when it is diffused through the stalk. Tender herbage, therefore, is the best; and when secured before the direction of the oil takes place, so much the better will be the hay.—Rural World.

We have been told to “make hay while the sun shines,” but an English farmer, despairing of seeing the great luminary out long enough for this purpose, claims a successful method of saving his crop without regard to the weather. He twists the grass into solid bands and rolls them into the form of cylinders, drying them, piled in windrows, by the aid of the air spaces they enclose. It may serve the purpose, but one would think it easier to migrate to a brighter climate.

Poetry.

The Yellow-Hammer's Nest.

By JOHN W. CHADWICK.

The yellow-hammer came to build his nest High in the elm-tree ever-nodding crest; All the long day, upon his task intent, Backward and forward busily he went. Gathering from far and near the tiny strands That birds weave for little birdies' beds; Now bits of grass, now bits of vagrant string, And now some queerer, dearer sort of thing. For on the lawn, where he was wont to come In search of stuff to build his pretty home, We dropped one day a lock of golden hair Which our wee darling easily could spare; And close beside it tenderly we placed A lock that had the stooping shoulders graced Of her old grandmère; it was white as snow, Or cherry trees when they are all a-bloom. Then threw the yellow-hammer's work space; Hundreds of times he sought the lucky place Where sure, he thought, in his bird-fashion dim Wondrous provision had been made for him. Both locks, the white and golden, disappeared; The nest was furnished, and the brood was reared. And then there came a pleasant summer's day When the last yellow-hammer flew away. Ere long in triumph, from its leafy height, We bore the nest so beautifully dight, And saw how prettily the white and gold Made wary and wool of many a gleaming fold. But when again the yellow hammers came Clearing the orchards with their pallid flame Grandmère's white locks and baby's golden head Were lying low, both in one grassy bed. And so more dear than ever is the nest Twined from the elm tree's ever-nodding crest. Little yellow-hammer thought how rare A thing he wrought of white and golden hair!

HOME INTERESTS.

Housekeeping.

There are many offices that women might hold with profit to the country, such as school directors, inspectors of female departments of prisons, &c., but we would accord to her pre-eminently the right to be a good housekeeper. The welfare of the nation depends much more than we might suppose on good homes. To “keep house” would seem to be a matter of no great moment in the light of greater achievements, but it is a very comprehensive phrase, and we wish that all young girls of the rising generation would see its importance, and attend to the kitchen as well as the piano, for no matter how much Alexander may praise your beautiful playing before marriage, he will much prefer good bread and an orderly house afterwards, even though he be very amiable. In a home of your own is only true enjoyment. Let the house be subservient to you, not you to the house. Learn to do all kinds of work and you will have no trouble with servants, for they will know that you are independent of them, and respect you accordingly. The pleasure of doing just as you please, and having a playroom in which the children may do as they please, will compensate for many of the annoyances of housekeeping. Young wives must not expect to dress in silk and pay calls all day, and yet there will be time to do what is necessary of that, provided there be money in the purse to spare after the home has all its comforts, but rather wear a cotton dress than let the dear place suffer lack in any comfort. In the first place, be content if the means are limited, with a little house, and instead of servants it is far better to call upon the services of the washerwoman to assist when the work increases beyond your strength. We want the wife of the period to be more willing to do her part of the hand labor. The country is overstocked with poor girls who want to teach or sew, or do any other work wherein she may not soil her hands. Such women are not fit to marry, for they are assured the housekeeper to be envied is the one who does without a servant, and that the many delightful “ups” will amply pay for the “downs” that are inevitable.

How to Arrange Flowers.

There is no decoration which a house can have, as beautiful as flowers. A few flowers about a room, and magazines and books on the tables, are guarantees of refinement, and lady-like habits, such as nothing else can give. Much of the effect of flowers, however, depends on this arrangement. The color of the vase, in which they are placed, is of the first importance. Gaudy reds and blues should never be chosen, for they conflict with the delicate hues of the flowers, bronze or black vases, dark green, pure white, or silver, always produce a good effect, and so does a straw basket, while clear glass, which shows the graceful clasping of the stems, is perhaps prettiest of all. Delicate flowers, such as lilies of the valley, and sweet peas, should be placed by themselves, in slender, tapering glasses, violets should nestle their fragrant purple in some tiny cup, and pansies should be set in groups, with no gayer flowers to contradict their soft velvet hues. Flowers should never be over crowded; a monstrous bouquet, made up of all the

flowers that grow, cannot fail to be ugly. If you venture to mix them, be careful not to put, side by side, colors which clash. If your vase or dish is a very large one, to hold a great number of flowers, it is a good plan to divide it into thirds or quarters, making each division perfectly harmonious within itself, and then blend the whole with lines of green and white, and soft neutral tints. Every group of mixed flowers requires one little touch of yellow to make it vivid; but this must be skillfully applied.

It is good practice to experiment with this effect. For instance, arrange a group of maroon, scarlet, and white geraniums with green leaves, and add a single blossom of gold-colored calceolarias; you will see at once that the whole bouquet seems to flash out, and become more brilliant.

Fancy Work.

Table Cloth Borders, &c.—Most women who do much work get a store of odds and ends of material they are glad to make use of. We have just seen a border to a table cloth in a style which can equally be applied to brackets, etc. It consisted of a series of rounds of different colored cloths—such as bright shades of merino—eight inches in circumference, and worked on each a different design, of white and colored beads. These circles were sewn on the cloth foundation, and bordered by a herring bone stitch in very coarse silk all round, with beads inter-mixed. This, laid on a dark ground and bordered with fringe, is most effective, and is a style of work that can be applied to many things. Another pretty table cloth, too, may be made. The centre is a square of black cloth with a bordering of red cloth, pinked out at the edges, the join hidden by a row of gold colored cord, or worked in herring bone stitch with silk or wool—this is an applique eight figures, very deftly made in imitation of the Breton work.

Recipes.

To Seal Preserves.—Beat the white of an egg, take good white paper (issue is the best), cut it the size you require and dip it in the egg, wetting both sides. Cover your jars or tumbler, pressing down the edges of the paper. When dry it will be as tight as a drum head.

Apple Tapioca Pudding.—Put one-half cupful of tapioca to boil; slice thin a large pudding-dish of apple, and sweeten very sweet (brown sugar preferred), then mix with the boiled tapioca and bake two or three hours in a moderate oven, stirring occasionally till the whole dishful becomes clear looking. Eat with cold cream.

Pickled Plums.—To every quart of plums allow one half pound of sugar, and one pint of cider vinegar, and put pieces of all sorts into a fine muslin bag, and boil up with the sugar and vinegar. When the sugar and spiced vinegar boils up, put in the plums and give them one good boil.—If you want to keep the plums whole, prick them with a needle.

Currant Cake.—One cup sugar, half cup butter, beat well together, next add one beaten egg, dissolve one teaspoon soda in half a cup sweet milk, and mix two teaspoons cream of tartar in two and a half cups flour; stir them into the cake alternately adding one cup currants lightly dusted with flour, and essence to suit the taste. Bake in a loaf.

Ear-Ache.—The Journal of Health gives the following: “There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject, so hard to bear, and so difficult to cure as the ear-ache. But there is a remedy, never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip in sweet oil, and insert in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

Scalloped Tomatoes.—Peel and cut in slices and pack in a pudding dish, in alternate layers with bread crumbs, sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper and a little white sugar, putting small pieces of butter over each layer of crumbs. When the dish is nearly full, put tomatoes upmost, a good bit of butter on each slice; dust with pepper and a little sugar; strew with dry bread crumbs, and bake covered half an hour. Remove the lid then and bake brown.

Preserved Plums.—Make a syrup of clean, brown sugar, and clarify it; when perfectly clear and boiling hot, pour it over the plums, having picked out all the unsound ones and stems. Let them remain until next day, then drain off; make it boiling hot, skim it, then put in the plums and boil fifteen minutes. Take the plums out with a skimmer, and fill your jars three fourths full of fruit; boil the syrups ten minutes longer and pour over the plums while scalding hot, and when cold tie up the jars.—One pound of sugar to each pound of plums.

PICNIC.—The Church of England Sunday Schools had a very pleasant time after their picnic at the grounds of the York Co. Rifle Association last week.

The annual meeting of the York Co. Rifle Association will take place at the Rifle Range, in this city, on Friday, 26th Sept.

Professor Foster will address a Mass Meeting—to-morrow (Sunday), evening, at 8 o'clock, in the City Hall. The public are invited.

CRICKET.—A cricket match between the "Mutuals" and an all-stars' eleven is being arranged for Monday on Officers Square.

MR. SKEGE'S CONDITION.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Wm. Skege, who sustained quite serious injuries from a fall from his carriage some weeks since, is now recovering.

The people of Queensbury held a meeting at the mouth of Stewart Lake Road on Tuesday last. Andrew Blair Esq., M. P., was present accompanied by Mrs. Blair. There was a good attendance at the meeting. The proceeds were devoted to paying for the Parish Hall.

PERSONAL.—Chas. H. Wedderburn, Esq. (son of John Chas.) was, on Wednesday, married at St. James's Church, New York, to Miss Alice, daughter of Sir Charles Harcourt, late Minister of Justice. The happy couple left immediately for New York, and we understand as Monahan by Sir Charles and Lady Turpin.

The Frederician Railway will issue excursion tickets at one fare from Fredrickton to Johnstown, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, to return on Thursday, inclusive, and also to the Pointe au Lac Hotel and the Masonic Fair at St. John. Tickets good to Frederickton on Saturday, 20th Sept., if returned earlier than the day of departure.

The examination for license began in the Assembly Hall of the Normal School at 9 o'clock on Tuesday next. There will be a large number of candidates, and it will apply for first class. It would be interesting to know where all these expect to get educated, as the profession is becoming so crowded.

EXCURSION TO GRAND FALLS.—Superintendent Hobbs, of the N. B. R. R., advertises an excursion to Grand Falls on the 10th inst. The train will leave Gibson at 7.30 a. m., that day and will return the following day. The fare is so low—\$2.00—and the trip is so doubtless takes advantage of the excursion.

TEA MEETING AT KINGSCLEAR.—A tea meeting for the purpose of furnishing the Mission House at Kingsclear was given on Wednesday night last. Quite a large number of Frederictionians drove up and the attendance and general result was very satisfactory. The receipts amounted to \$100.00.

AQUATIC.—A great deal of interest is being excited in Halifax regarding the Smith-Morris single scull race, which is to take place on the 1st inst. on the Miramichi. *The Herald* advises the sculler to refrain from heavy betting on their man. From this it would appear that the Halifax boatmen are not so sure of him as they were before the Race-Smith's win.

THE DOMINION RIFLE MEETING AND OUR MARKSMEN.—It is to be greatly regretted that the representatives of the 71st Bat. have been unable to attend. They will be represented by Lieut. Fidler, of the Atlantic Infantry yesterday afternoon at Officers Club.

"RISE AND FALL OF THE MOUSTACHE."—Rev. Mr. Burdette, of the *Burlington Free Press*, has written an article on the above subject in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday night, to a fair audience. It was a rich treat and should have been enjoyed more fully. The speaker, however, would have been as well to have arranged for the lecture to come off on some other evening rather than to give us such a short notice. In the opinion of the press, there were entertainments in the City Hall on Wednesday the same evening.

Two of our brilliant young men after experiencing a nice party of ladies to the Marysville Casino, spent the evening entertaining each other with reminiscences of their journey on the way home. One had just told the other of having been skating with a jolly party of two hundred young men, and he set down rather suddenly upon the ice, and what he exclaimed, "Oh how I have hurt my fancy!" He then went on to say that he set down he went full length into one of the pillars of the barn district. Making his descent more easily, the other young man said that he had seen a fine specimen of him against the sin of making light of the fair sex, experience showing it to be bad policy.

SAB ACCIDENT.—An accident which resulted in the death of a young man named George White, who has for a number of years been an inmate of the Almshouse, occurred on the morning of the 2nd inst. that he attempted to cross the railroad track just below Regent street, and was run over by a passenger car. The machinery of the usual boat detached from the engine at that point. All the trucks of both cars passed over the unfortunate man, crushing him instantly. His arms and legs were almost severed from his body, which was also mangled. It is supposed that the driver of the car did not stop, and being quite deaf did not hear the almost noiseless approach of the car. The deceased was well known in the city, and the machinery of the car is being examined.

NEW FLOUR MILL AT MARYVILLE.—Mr. Alexander Gibson, with characteristic enterprise, is erecting a flour mill immediately below his saw mill at Maryville. Mr. E. Howard is working on the plans, and Mr. Gibson is superintending the work of fitting up the machinery, and Mr. Samuel Baker of Maryville, has charge of the construction of the mill. The machinery is of the most improved style, and Mr. Gibson expects to manufacture as good a quality of flour as anywhere in the county. The mill is nearly ready for work about the first of December. We wish Mr. Gibson's enterprises all the success it deserves. It will certainly prove an important addition to the community, and growing is being very successfully prosecuted in the surrounding country during late seasons. Tea meetings will be all the more acceptable to our farmers.

TEA MEETING AT BAZAR AT MARYVILLE.—The ladies of Robinson held a most successful Tea Meeting and Bazar in Mr. Gibson's hall on Wednesday evening last. Refreshment tables were spread bearing the choicest eatables, with all kinds of temperance beverages. A large number of gentlemen, Maryvillians and this City attended, among whom we noticed Rev. Messrs. Brewer and Knight, Mr. A. Gibson, Capt. Aberley, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Mr. W. Lenout, W. T. Whitehead, A. W. Edgemoor, Sept. Hobbs, P. A. Lozan, Mr. Howard, and many others. The entertainment was nearly \$350, which will be applied to repairing the church at Robinson. To Mrs. Gibson (mother of Alex. Gibson), the committee wishes to express their appreciation is justly due.

THE MAUGVELL EXCURSION AND PICNIC.—The United Temperance Association gave a picnic on their fifth annual picnic on the grounds of Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Narrows, Washadama Lake, on Wednesday last. The "May Queen" with about 1000 persons, arrived at 7.30 a. m. and made calls on the route at Gibson's, Glazier's, Maryville, Taylor's, Brown's, Wharf, and the Upper and Lower Gagetown, taking on board large parties at each of these places until when the party numbered three hundred persons. The picnickers embarked at 1 o'clock and immediately had dinner. Afterward a programme of sports consisting of races, archery, etc., was carried out. In the Temperance Hall a large number of excursionists entered into the picnic with the day's payment. The management of the affair by the Committee composed of Messrs. F. K. Harrison, Jas. Geo. A. Trevellick and Geo. Banks was justly deservedly commented upon.

[illegible]

DEVER BROS.

Are opening to-day, July 23rd,

BROWN CAMBRIGS,

BLACK CAMBRIGS,

NEW FRILLINGS,

AND

FIQUES,

HAMBOURGS,

Black Satins,

CHECKED DUCKS,

DRESS BUTTONS,

Dress Linens,

BLACK MERINOS

DRAB

CORSETS,

BLACK GRASS FRINGES,

BLACK AND BROWN

SUNSHADES,

BERLIN

SLIPPER PATTERNS,

AND

Table Linen.

DEVER BROS.

Federickton, July 23, 1870.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

T. J. S. Brandram's London White Lead ;
5 bbls. Raw Oil ;
2 " Baled tallow ;
2 " Fine Faint Oil for roofs ;
1 cask Iron Brown for roofs ;
2 " Red and Yellow Ochre ;
10 bbls. Whiting ;
1 " Patent Dryer ;
1 " Japan Dryer ;
1 " Cheap Varnish.
All of which will be sold at the lowest market
rates.

JAMES S. NEILL.
Sept. 4.—Rep.

Nails and Spikes.

J. S. received 100 kegs Cut Nails and Spikes
For sale low.

JAMES S. NEILL.
Sept. 4.—Rep.

Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS.

Accounts collected and Loans negotiated

Waverly House,

REGENT STREET,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

"Convenient to Public Office, Free Market
and Steamboat Landing. Terms moderate.
Stabling and yard accommodation of the very
best."

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

A LARGE and well assorted stock of Table
and Pocket Cutlery.

SCISSORS AND RAZORS

on hand and for sale very low for cash, whole
sale and retail.

Z. R. EVERETT
Ftton, July 25, 1870.

NEW PLATED WARE

Two cases just opened, containing

BUTTER DISHES,

SPOON HOLDERS, PICKLE STANDS,

CASTORS, OARD RECEIVERS,

SALVERS,

CHILDREN'S CUPS, VASES.

Prices Extremely Low.

AT

S. F. SHUTE'S,

August 2.
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street

DON'T

LINGER where "your love
lies dreaming." Wake be-
up, and tell her to go to
Christen's Hardware Store
and select of Mrs. Fitts
double pointed improved SHOOTINGS or SA-
lines, or two pairs of the "New York Safe" ma-
chine pointed with a true face, at very low
prices; or a "Clean" Winger, which is a
useful article in a family.

M. CHESTNUT & SONS,
Ftton, August 2nd.

IMPROVED HOWE SCALES.

Just Received

3 **PORTABLE** Iron Beam Scales, capacity
of weighing 400 lbs. 2 improved Union
2 improved Iron Scales, double beam ;
2 " Greener's Scales ;
3 Patent new balance Scales with beam
and tin scoop ;
2 " do. do. with brass side beam
1 doz. Cheaper Family Scales, at \$1.25, with
weights. The above Scales will be sold
at wholesale prices.

August 16.—Rep **JAM. S. NEILL.**

CARRIAGE STOCK.


60 **S** **ETTS** Hms, assorted sizes ;
8 doz. Rough Stalls ;
3 " Finished Bluffs ;
2 doz. Wagon Spokes ;
20 Meta Light Wagon Spokes ;
1000 Team Wagon Spokes ;
6 Pair Staghorn Hairs ;
6 Large Shag Hairs ;
6 " Dethers.

A. A. MILLER

NEW GOODS!

Our Motto:
THE
BEST GOODS
FOR THE
Least Money

—
ONE
PRICE
TO ALL.



We have just laid in our Spring Goods
will give our customers the
largest profit

16 Bales Goods
5 Cases Window
6 Cases
4 Cases
2 Cases
2 Cases Cotton
1 Case Cotton
2 Cases
1 Case Cotton
1 Case Knit
24 pieces Flannel
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Bleached
Window
Table Oil
Small Window

All will be sold at LOW PRICES

REMEMBER THIS
Directly opposite
A. A. MILLER

Frederickton, February 22, 1870.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

And a full
Gents' White Shirts,
Gents' Night Shirts,
Gents' Regatta Shirts,
Gents' Collars and Cuffs,
Gents' Scarfs, Bows,
Gents' Socks and Hosiery,
Gents' Silk and Linen
Gents' Driving Gloves,
Gents' Silk and Alpaca
Gents' Kid and
Gents' Sleeve Elastic
Gents' Shirt Studs,
Gents' Turtle Sleeve

And a variety of other furniture
sell very low. Call and examine

C. H. THOMAS
Gents' Furnishings
NEARLY OPP. REFORM
Frederickton, August 2, 1870.

ALBION

1879. SUMMER

NEW SUMMER
At very
Linen Suitings,
P. K. and
DRESS T
NEW CORSETS IN ALL
Cloves and
SUMMER UNDERWEAR
MILLINERY AND FASHIONABLE
A STOCK OF CLOTHING
Unequalled for
New Goods and

F. B. EDGAR
QUEEN ST., FREDERICKTON

MILLER & CO.

NEW STORE

INCHES'

BUILDING

DIRECTLY

Opp. City Hall

AND

COUNTRY

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store the following Goods, and
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urchases

Grey Cottons.

White Cottons.

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s Ducks.

Bed Ticks.

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Shirtings.

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Sheetings.

Hollands.

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BEST PRICES.

THE NEW STORE,

osite City Hall.

MILLER & CO.

DE TO ORDER,

assortment of

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Ties, &c.,

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d Lisle Thread gloves,

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Buttons.

ishing goods, which we will
amine our Stock and Prices

MAS & CO.

s and Shirt Makers,

CLUB ROOMS QUEEN ST.

HOUSE.

IMMER 1879

DRESS GOODS,

low prices.

d Jaconet Suitings

TRIMMINGS,

ALL DESIRABLE MAKES,

and Hosiery,

UNDERWEAR

ENCY GOODS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

COTTON GOODS

choice and quality.

arrive weekly.

ECOMBE

ON, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint creases. A small, dark, irregular mark or tear is visible near the bottom center of the page. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with some dark material visible. The overall tone is warm and vintage.

