

Maritime Farmer.

Published by the

VOL. I.

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

FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1880.

Maritime Farmer Association

NO 19

REDUCTION STOCK!

Having to close the following goods, we are selling them at

COST PRICES.

DRESS TWEEDS,
commencing at 8 1/2 cts. per yd.

DRESS GOODS,
175 PIECES,
commencing at 6 cents per yard.

GREY COTTONS,
10,000 YARDS,
commencing at 6 cents per yard.

WHITE COTTONS,
2,000 YARDS,
commencing at 6 cents per yard.

PRINTED COTTONS,
800 PIECES,
commencing at 6 cents per yard.

Black Lustres,
300 pieces, commencing at 14 cents per yard.

Wool Shawls, 200,
commencing at 75 cts. each.

COTTON FLANNELS,
200 pieces, commencing at 7 cents per yard.

A LOT OF WOOL GOODS,
At quarter prices to clear.

DEVER BROS.
November 1880

\$25,000

SALE OF

DRY GOODS

AT

LOGAN'S

will be continued until the whole stock is disposed of, consisting of

Dress Goods,

Shawls,

Mantles,

Furs,

Muffs,

Caps,

Blankets,

Flannels,

Swansdowns,

Clouds,

Promenade Scarfs,

Breakfast Shawls,

GLOVES and HOSIERY,

Cottons,

Prints,

Tickings,

Ribbons,

Velvets,

Laces,

together with a general assortment of every description of Dry Goods.

THOMAS LOGAN,

Opposite Normal School.

Fredericton, January 8, 1880

Agriculture.

Winter on the Farm.

While there is always plenty to do about a farm, the winter season offers more leisure to the farmer than any other, and by so doing he has been able to devote his time to his business and to his family. It is a time when he can do his work in a more systematic and thorough manner, and when he can give his attention to his family and to his business. The winter season is a time when the farmer can do his work in a more systematic and thorough manner, and when he can give his attention to his family and to his business.

The long winter evenings afford ample time to read up what is being done by agricultural societies, farmers' clubs and granges at their meetings, which are now being held in many parts of the Province and in the neighboring states. Nor should we omit to make a friendly call upon our neighbors and talk over agricultural matters with them and exchange ideas. If there is one drawback to farming, it is that farmers are, by the nature of their employment, kept isolated from each other during the season of active farm operations. This disadvantage is, however, more than made up for by the opportunity to meet together for the exchange of views on the various matters of interest which come to their minds. There is no excuse in these days of cheap publications, and newspapers, for ignorance of passing events. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the perusal of the trashy literature which is being published. What we mean by cheap publications, are good and useful books which can be had at small cost, and are within the reach of almost everyone.

If we are to succeed in building up our agricultural interests and developing our resources, we must have a well informed body of agriculturists to direct and perform the labor in connection with such development, for it is remembered as in that other occupation, so is it in agriculture, skilled labor is by far the most valuable, and will always secure the best results. We have therefore to furnish in urging our farmers to furnish plenty of good books and papers for their sons and daughters, to pursue the study of the principles of agriculture. When possible let them attend to some of the interesting subjects. Take them to the agricultural meetings with you. Let them feel that they are of some account, and our word for it, their interest will increase in all the operations on the farm, whether it be in the care of stock during the winter, or assisting in planning the next year's summer campaign.

We are often reminded of the feeling which to a certain extent exists in the minds of our young men that have been brought up on the farm. That farm life is not so honorable as some other occupations, that they have not the love for it which their fathers appear to have, and many go to the cities to follow other occupations more congenial to their tastes.

We have sometimes thought that perhaps such a feeling was greatly nursed by the want of the little attentions and pleasures at home, which give so far toward satisfying the mind and giving contentment, and which really costs so little. Our Province needs all the wealth of her sons, their intelligent minds and strong arms to do battle for her. Let the winter evenings be spent in storing the mind with useful lessons for the future, and in the rational enjoyment of the pleasures of the season. So shall we prepare ourselves for the important duties of life, and in their faithful discharge receive the divine approbation and the good will of our fellow man.

CANADIAN CHEESE AND THE INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FAIR, NEW YORK.—We are pleased to notice that among the awards made at the International Dairy Show recently held at New York, the first prize of \$100 for the best cheese made anywhere, was awarded to the firm of A. Hodson & Sons, Montreal, and that the fifth prize of \$50 was also awarded the same firm. This speaks well for the quality of our Canadian cheese, and is a well merited compliment to the enterprise and skill of the firm who have obtained the distinguished honors for Canada.

Answers to Correspondents.

"J. L. S.," Blackville, Northumberland County, writes Dec. 26th: Being impressed by the facts set forth in an article in your paper of the 18th inst., on "Sugar from the sugar maple," I have to ask that you will give me information on the following questions:—

1st. What kind of boilers are best and where are they to be had?
2nd. What outfit would be necessary for handling the sap from 2000 trees, and what would be its probable cost?

3rd. What is the best variety of wheat for this section of the Province. Black Sea, or Lost Nation?
In answer to the first question, we say that pans made from heavy sheet iron are considered best, and are readily made in the following manner: Secure two sheets of iron between one eighth and one sixteenth of an inch in thickness, if possible; fasten them together with rivets placed close to each other so as to make the bottom perfectly tight. Now turn up the sides and end, say, 6 or 7 inches high and your pan is completed. Set your pan on a stone furnace, letting it rest about 4 inches on each side wall; build a rough flue in connection with your furnace to carry off the smoke and you are ready for work. The furnace should only be high enough from the bottom to the flue to allow sufficient room for fuel.

This description of pan is considered the best on account of the larger surface given for evaporation. Two such pans will give ample room for boiling the sap of an extensive sugar. When two pans are used they should both be set on the same furnace so as to save fuel. The one nearest the flue of the furnace should be raised, say 4 inches higher than the one at the mouth of the furnace, and the sap may be lead from the cakes into it by means of a tap and trough, regulating the supply as may be required. In this pan the sap should be brought near the boiling heat and conveyed by syphon or tap to the pan at the mouth of the furnace, which should always be kept at the boiling point. This arrangement has the advantage of being simple and cheap, and can be made and put in position by anyone having a little mechanical skill, and will be found to answer a good purpose. When the sheets of iron cannot be readily secured, large boiler sheets are used for cooking food for stock will be found to answer a good purpose.

As to the outfit necessary for 2000 trees, much will depend on the location, as to facilities for gathering, etc. Yessels in which to catch the sap are the most important part, however. We saw a very nice sap net used by Mr. D. P. Wetmore, of Clifton, Kings Co., last spring, made of tin. They were manufactured by Mr. Cosman of St. John, and cost about 18 cents each, and would hold 7 or 8 quarts. A hole was punched in the side of the pan near the top so that the sap could be hung on the spile. These pans gave good satisfaction. When one does not care to go to the expense of procuring a lasting pan like those described, dishes made of bark from the white birch may be made at little cost; and in sections where this is not to be had, troughs made of fir, poplar, or any soft wood (which will not give a flavor to the sap) may be used with good advantage and can be supplied at little expense. Spiles made from cedar are more quickly made than from any other wood and will last a long time. An outfit for 2000 trees would require:—

2000 pans (if tin) say 12 cts. each, \$240 00
2000 spiles, 2 cts. each, 4 00
Evaporating pans, or boiler, 6 00
Total, \$250 00

If ordinary dishes are used to catch the sap, \$200 of the amount may be saved, reducing the cost to about \$50 00. We have made no estimate for cakes, said to gather sap with, etc., as every one familiar with country life can put a fair value of the cost of their articles in their location much better than we can.

So far as our knowledge extends the "Lost Nation" variety of wheat gives better satisfaction than any other, and having been very successful with this variety ourselves, we would strongly recommend it for cultivation to our correspondents. We shall be glad to hear from our friend again.

PET STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.—The St. John Pet Stock and Poultry Association held their annual show on the city on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of January. This Association has done much to improve the poultry of our Province and increase the desire for that kind of stock. We shall be glad to learn of their continued success.

The Canadian cheese taking the sweepstakes prize at the late International Dairy Fair in New York, was uncolored.

Poultry Raising.

Where so many find it difficult to make a mere sufficiency for life's support it seems unaccountable that the pleasant and profitable business of poultry raising should be so seldom resorted to for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, and establishing a permanent and paying business, while an eager and struggling crowd are jostling each other in every other avenue of industry, no matter how difficult or how meagre and uncertain the remuneration promised.

Poultry raising requires but a modicum of real work, with, of course, the regular and ceaseless attention that must be given to any enterprise to make it successful. The risks attending it are not greater than those pertaining to any other business, if as much thoroughness is the great secret to success. The coops must be kept clean and well ventilated; the chicks must have ample room for exercise, and to reap the fullest measure of success, be supplied with comfortable, sheltered and sunny quarters. If they cannot have the room and space, great good should be given daily, and when practicable, a few feet of earth should be spread up occasionally, in which they delight to hunt for bits of food. Even in large cities it is not impossible to keep a few of the feathered pets; sufficient to furnish the breakfast-table with a delicacy that will harbor none of the depressing doubt that always haunts a market supply, nor any chance rot and ruin of the appetite that always follows the breaking of an aged one.

S. & W. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on the 30th ult. at Seakville. The secretary, in his report, stated that the society had purchased during the last year the short-horn Durham bull "Roan Star," which was sold to Mr. Willard Estabrook. He noted "with satisfaction the attention which the society had paid to the purchase of a good cow, and a still larger preparation of land this fall for spring sowing, with a seeming decided effort on the part of farmers to carry out the suggestions of the society, and a greater determination to do well what they undertake, and more alive to having improved barns built, with a stronger feeling of confidence in the value of the society's report, showed that the amount received during the year was \$1,175.36; paid out \$1,053.31; balance on hand, \$122.05. Election of officers resulted as follows:—

J. J. Anderson, President;
Albert Carter, Vice President;
J. T. Carter, Secretary;
J. F. Allison, Treasurer.
Committee—Albert Fawcett, Thomas Pickard, E. Hamlin, George Eiter and Samuel Sharp.

Albert Freeman and J. F. Allison, Deputies.

Selecting Good Cows.

There are scores of poor milk cows that are kept actually at a loss to their owners from year to year. Yessels in which to catch the sap are the most important part, however. We saw a very nice sap net used by Mr. D. P. Wetmore, of Clifton, Kings Co., last spring, made of tin. They were manufactured by Mr. Cosman of St. John, and cost about 18 cents each, and would hold 7 or 8 quarts. A hole was punched in the side of the pan near the top so that the sap could be hung on the spile. These pans gave good satisfaction. When one does not care to go to the expense of procuring a lasting pan like those described, dishes made of bark from the white birch may be made at little cost; and in sections where this is not to be had, troughs made of fir, poplar, or any soft wood (which will not give a flavor to the sap) may be used with good advantage and can be supplied at little expense. Spiles made from cedar are more quickly made than from any other wood and will last a long time. An outfit for 2000 trees would require:—

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the position of public executioner the position was a lucrative one. He received \$50 for each execution and a liberal allowance for travelling expenses when the work was performed out of town. In addition to this, the clothes of the culprit, being part and parcel of the felon's estate forfeited to the Crown, reverted to the hangman as his ghastrly acquiescence. These cast-off garments of criminals were readily salable at high prices to the proprietors of wax-work exhibitions, who pandered then, as now, to the morbid sensibilities of the people. Many a five hundred dollar, too, found its way into Calcraft's pocket when he choked to death some plutocratic murderer whose relatives, rather than see the coat and boots of their departed kinsman figuring on his wretched effigy in the stately saloons of Mrs. Tussaud, in Baker street, or standing cheek-by-jowl with the Queen of Sheba and the executioner, carried him off to the iron mask in the booth of a travelling wax-work exhibition, outbid the speculative proprietors of these establishments for the possession of the culprit's garments.

HANGMAN'S ETIQUETTE.

It was the hangman's usual custom to let his arrival in the town where his deadly work was to be done, so to get there late on the evening preceding the execution. He would go straight from the depot to the prison, where, if the Governor knew him, a warm welcome awaited him. Over a pipe and a glass of steaming hot gin and water, Calcraft would speedily get his "points" from his host for the day.

One incident will show the way in which the hangman treated all such attempts. A well known publisher of No. 13 Paternoster row, whose father, in connection with the late Sydney O. Beaman, made a fortune by the publication of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," once asked the writer to introduce him to Calcraft, his object being to publish an autobiography by that mysterious individual. When assured that nothing would come of the interview, C—, with overbearing confidence in the power of his cheque-book and persuasive tongue, still persisted on an introduction. A now popular pantomime opening and burlesque writer then occupied a seat of honor in the audience, and the hangman, who was always prepared to do his duty, and was not a man who would be trifled with, was entering freely into the conversation, and was generally having a good time, when the publisher, gradually leading up the subject to the gallows, wound up by saying:—

"I would willingly give Mr. Calcraft, if I knew where to find him, \$2500 for enough information of his life and experience to fill out a book of 200 pages; and if I sold over twenty thousand copies I would give him a royalty on every succeeding copy I sold."

There was a momentary pause in the conversation, and then Calcraft, turning to the publisher, said:—

"The party you speak of, sir, is an intimate friend of mine, and you may take my word for it that should not carry your idea into execution; you will only be wasting your own time and rendering yourself offensive to a man who as thoroughly respects the confidence of his patients as Sir James Fergusson or Dr. Paget."

Fleeting the lateness of the hour the hangman then left. On emerging from the shades of Barnard's Inn into Holborn he was met by a man who has elevated her mind beyond the mere routine of every day's drudgery of trifles may inspire her son with noble aims and pure principles of conduct and taste, which will abide by him through life, and prompt him to the struggle that shall lift him up to all the sublimes of knowledge and virtue, and keep him from the wasting and vulgar contaminations of vice and sin. No woman, no mother can lay the foundation of a great character in her child, if she be absorbed in frivolous amusements; nor can she inspire son or daughter with high and holy aims, when a long course of trifling has destroyed the talents with which nature has endowed her.

"I noticed," said Dr. Franklin, "a mechanic among others, at work on a house rearing but a little way from a merry humor, who had a kind word and cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him, one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his happy flow of spirits. 'My secret, doctor,' he replied, 'is that I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home, she meets me with a smile, and then she is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart, to speak an unkind word to anybody.' What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it, and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions! Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the tolls of the day are over, cost nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful."

We hope all of our lady readers had a Happy New Year's day, and that many joys may come with its entrance. We wonder how many of you placed wine upon your tables to offer the coming guest, tempting him to spoil the first day of his year, with folly and weakness—repaying him for the good wishes he has brought you, by an injury which perhaps can never be effaced? Or, how many have tried to use their influence by word or act, when it was practicable or fitting, to strengthen him against the fascinating temptation?

Many girls think they have no influence at all, and therefore it is not worth while for them to try to exert any. We once heard a gentleman say, "The girls have more influence over young men, with regard to drinking than any one else can have. If a girl would not go out to a place of entertainment with any young man who she knew had been drinking, nor countenance his taking wine at such places, nor dance with one whom she saw was under its influence, there would not be so much intemperance as there is now." It was a quiet, steady married man who said this, so his words were not spoken out of mere gallantry, or compliment to the ladies who were present. It was what he seriously believed from his observation and experience. And we hope that some will be stimulated by it, to use whatever influence they may have in a gentle, womanly way, upon those with whom they are associated.

Happy the woman whose temper has been usefully restrained in infancy—whose childhood has been guided to diligence and truthfulness—whose youth has been guarded from idleness. But as all dispositions are not alike, let us imitate the good as closely as our natural ways and habits permit; let us try to be more patient, more silent, more sympathetic with all whose lot is cast in with us; let us talk less of women's rights and think more of women's duties, the chief of which is also a woman's privilege—making home happy.

Prety Trifles.
For the cheap trifles which can now be bought at exceedingly low prices, frames can be made at a trifling cost. Those made of seed, small nuts, shells and pine burrs are both pretty and artistic, and a great deal of ingenuity can be shown in their construction. A wooden frame must be made first. Edge it with small shells, make rosettes for each corner of the plan, cantaloupe or muskmelon seeds, then decorate with small nuts or more shells to suit your fancy. Use putty for sticking them on. A cunning little ornament can be made of a small mussel shell. Make a groundwork of cabbage and mustard seed, with an outer edge of water-melon seed, and lay in the centre a small china doll well fastened in with putty, which must be concealed with seed. Another pretty, but useless ornament can be made of an egg. Blow out the contents through holes pierced in each end, thrust into it the small pieces of cotton, into which you have worked seed-powder; then run a ribbon through, making a bow at one end and a loop at the other. Since neither can be sewed on, and it must still be hung up by the loop. Put on it at the last a pretty tinsel paper. A fragile, but pretty, match-holder is made of two common clay pipes, on which small pictures have been pasted or painted, the stems crossed and fastened together with knots of bright colored ribbon. This also must be hung up.

Recipes.

St. Croix Cake.—Two cups flour, one third cup of sugar, one teaspoon cream of tartar, three eggs, half a teaspoon soda, dissolved in two thirds of a cup of milk. The very last thing add half a cup melted butter. Flavor with lemon.

Jelly Cake.—To three well-beaten eggs, add one cup powdered sugar, one of flour; stir well, and add one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in three teaspoonfuls of water. Spread as evenly as possible in two pans, and bake in a brick oven. Have ready a towel, and as soon as done, turn the cake on it, bottom side up, then spread evenly with jelly, roll up quickly and wrap in a towel.

Breakfast Rolls.—Sift a quart of flour into a pan, make a hole in the centre and pour in quite half a pint of hot milk in which a spoonful of butter has been dissolved. Stir it into the flour partially and when lukewarm add one beaten egg, a little salt, and a teaspoon of good yeast. Work the whole into a lump of dough, kneading it until it is smooth. If it is winter time set it in a warm place; if summer put in a cool place. In the morning turn the lump upon the moulding board, flouring it a little, knead softly, roll half an inch thick, cut the biscuit the size of a tumbler and set them in a warm place to rise. In thirty minutes they will be ready to bake.

Poetry.

From "In Memoriam."

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here, we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in the common life of good.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out the false, the selfish, the mean,
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common life of good.

Ring out false pride in place of blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common life of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrow lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kinder hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

HOME INTERESTS.

Influence of Women.

The unconscious influence of women, those which come from little things, little speeches, little deeds, and little offices, that best portion of a good woman's life, her little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love, are more subtle and pervasive, and plastic over the character than the teachings which we set ourselves formally to make. For it is not merely from what we say, or what we do, but now we say it, and now we do it, and in what spirit and temper, that the life of our life comes out and shows its quality. We all reckon among our friends or acquaintances, some women whose influence is felt, whose opinion carries weight, whose words, well chosen and spoken in clear harmonious tones, go to the point and decide it. We have all met with quiet, well read, and well bred women, whose society we have sought and found an ever increasing thirst for women whose minds unfolded, leaf by leaf, rare beauties, which made one feel better for every hour spent with them. To know such women, is to study them, to study them is to love them, to hunger for their society, to prize their presence, to regret their absence, and to mourn them forever, when they have passed into the "allot land." To such women the world owes much, far more than to those who speak; these are the women who make home happy, and life beautiful, who bring up their girls in ways of peace and pleasantness. The women who have elevated her mind beyond the mere routine of every day's drudgery of trifles may inspire her son with noble aims and pure principles of conduct and taste, which will abide by him through life, and prompt him to the struggle that shall lift him up to all the sublimes of knowledge and virtue, and keep him from the wasting and vulgar contaminations of vice and sin. No woman, no mother can lay the foundation of a great character in her child, if she be absorbed in frivolous amusements; nor can she inspire son or daughter with high and holy aims, when a long course of trifling has destroyed the talents with which nature has endowed her.

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