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CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.-NO. 19.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 694.

Farm and Household.

Canadian Phosphate.
The fact that all the phosphate of lime which can be obtained in Canada is shipped to Europe for the use of agriculturists cannot be doubted. Thousands of tons are each year exported from Canada by way of the St. Lawrence, and more would be sent if it could be obtained. The price which the miners obtain for the mineral phosphate of Kingston, Ontario, is about \$15 per ton—sometimes more and sometimes less. When shipped from the mines to Montreal it brings a somewhat higher rate. Most of this goes to England and Scotland, but a considerable portion to Belgium, France and other places on the continent of Europe.

Up to a very late date it was supposed that the whole of this article was, by the use of sulphuric acid, converted into superphosphate. On arrival in Britain the crude ore, as shipped from this continent, was ground to a fine powder; sulphuric acid was then added; the mass was thus converted into superphosphate and used as such.

It was supposed that the raw mineral phosphate would have no effect on the soil until so dissolved; but this view has happily now been changed, and it is known and proved that the raw material phosphate produces, under proper circumstances and treatment, as good an effect as the dissolved phosphate (or superphosphate). All that is necessary is to reduce the mineral by grinding or crushing to a fine powder, the finer the better, and use it either with or without ferrous sulphate. The roots of the plants will themselves find out and appropriate the mineral portion of the ground phosphate.

Farmers generally imagine, as soon as one named sulphuric acid or other chemicals to their aid, that the subject-matter is out of their reach or understanding, and they pass it over and abandon all ideas on the subject. This is a great error. The bare dissolving of mineral phosphate is a very simple affair. Sulphuric acid, though so powerful, is very cheap. It is sold wholesale in England at two cents a pound, or even less, and on the American continent it can be as cheaply produced. The acid is mixed with water and added to the ground phosphate; the sulphuric acid, having a stronger affinity for the lime than the phosphoric acid has, unites with the lime and forms sulphate of lime (plaster); the phosphoric acid is set free and becomes at once the food of plants and the most powerful manure that can be used. In the manufacture of superphosphate, the quantity of acid used is only small in proportion to the mass; it does not liquify the mixture. It is mixed in great sheds, and the powdered mass is then sent to the moisture. This mixed mass remains in the sheds, under cover, for some months. It hardens and amalgamates together and becomes superphosphate; the mass is then mined out, the lumps are all broken up in a proper mill, and it becomes the superphosphate of commerce and such as is used by farmers.

Sulphuric acid is obtained by the combination of iron pyrites mixed with a portion of water. The smoke of vapor of the combination is driven into great leaden chambers, where it condenses and falls down in a rain of crude sulphuric acid, and is gathered in the trays or cisterns at the bottom of the leaden chambers. The whole process, although simple, is a very expensive one and requires great capital.

It is too bad that we should be mining and sending out of the country the thousands of tons of agricultural wealth which exist in the mineral phosphate which we export, and for every ton of which we have ample room on our own farms. To show the extent to which this kind of business—i. e., the use of sulphuric acid is carried in England—give the following: In some of the largest farms there have sulphuric acid pits, and in one known to me, a horse on the farm, while plowing for turnips, broke his leg and was killed; his body was thrown into the sulphuric acid pit and dissolved, and was then drilled in as artificial manure with the turnips, sown in the same field in which he was working at the time of the accident.—E. L. C., in Cultivator.

Bel Farming Co's. Farm.
The Bel Farming Company's farm is said to be the second largest in the world. It is in the Qu'Appelle Valley, Manitoba, and is about ten miles square. The capital is \$800,000, of which 35 per cent. has been expended, and the stock is held entirely in Canada and England. Last Fall, before the railroad reached there, the company broke several hundred acres of land, and added to it largely in the Spring, now having a 1,600 acre crop of frozen sheep.

The steamer "Isola," from New Zealand via the Straits of Magellan, lately arrived at Plymouth, England, with 18,000 frozen carcasses of sheep in good condition. She made the voyage in forty-five days.

Pacific Coast Wheat Crop.
The value of the total wheat crop of the Pacific Coast is \$80,000,000, which is more than the entire value of all the precious metals mined in the United States during 1882.

Farm and Household.

Early Maturity of Beef.
We have often advocated early maturity as being much more profitable in beef production, and we commend the following from a careful experimenter to the careful consideration of our readers. He says: "I have for years kept the growth of domestic animals, and find that a small, or rather, young animal, will grow as fast or faster, than an old one. So much more food does it require to run the animal of large size, say of 1,000 pounds weight, than it does a small, say a calf of 400 pounds, that I can and have made a constant growth of a pound or more on the calf, for less food than would be requisite for the maintenance of a 1,000 pound steer. For ten pounds of hay, or its equivalent in other foods, or on less food, I can grow a calf of a pound or more on the calf, for less food than would be requisite for the maintenance of a 1,000 pound steer. Few farmers understand the proportion of the food given that is required to maintain existence without growth. This first eighteen pounds of food, given as the food of support for a 1,000 pound beast, accomplishes nothing without the nineteenth pound. It is only the excess of food above this eighteen pounds for each a beast, that becomes productive food. In the application of this fact, let us suppose our steers are marketed with an average weight of 1,000 pounds for their existence, from calfhood up to disposal, are marketed at four years of age, or are four years in attaining this weight, when it might be completed in two years, then we have lost maintenance fodder for a 1,000 pound steer (eighteen pound of hay daily) for two years."

Prairie Hay.
A new industry has been started in Iowa, having for its object the shipment of prairie hay to New York and the East. In the northwestern part of that state are thousands of acres of wild prairie covered with a luxuriant growth of succulent and nutritious grass. Associated capital proposes to market this grass, and hundreds of mowers are now reported as clearing the broad acres. The grass properly cured and very tightly compressed into small bales, bound with wire, will be sent forward to Eastern markets. It is reported that the hay is being marketed in a small way last year, and proved a success. This season transportation companies have provided hay cars to meet the demands of what promises to be a heavy business. All the work of securing this hay is done by machinery, except feeding the baling hay presses and fastening the wire bands. The cost per ton of cutting, curing and baling ready for shipment is about \$1.50. When properly cured this hay, it is expected, will reach New York, in winter, with the bright, fresh, green appearance pertaining to hay cut while in blossom. It is claimed that horses like the prairie hay thus cured, but whether or not this variety will successfully compete with supplies of clover and timothy remains to be proved. One thing is certain; this hay can be delivered and sold in New York at a price much below that of cultivated hay.—American Cultivator.

Improvements.
The era of the cowboy and the system of herding cattle, with all its barbarity, wicked cruelty, crime and loss are about to end. The day of the cowboy is passing away. Stockmen will now own fenced ranges and will provide fodder and shelter for their stock. Ten per cent. of a herd lost by starvation, thirst, or the rigors of the weather, with all the pecuniary loss and the horrible suffering and torment of the hapless brutes, implied by such a fact, will no longer be known. A total change will occur, much to the satisfaction of the humane disposed, and the general interests of the stock. What the effect will be upon the stock interests of the Eastern breeders and farmers one can scarcely dare to guess. But it will possibly produce for a time a period of low prices such as eleomargarine and hard cheese have caused in the dairy, and cheap Northern grain has caused in regard to wheat, and give those who are effected by it a rather hard squeeze.—Rural New Yorker.

Straw Feed.
Farmers are beginning to appreciate the value of straw for fodder more than formerly. All grains are rapid feeders, and their stalks contain much mineral matter taken from the soil. Oat straw has over five per cent. of mineral matter, while the mineral constituents of the grain make up only 3 1/2 per cent. of its composition. Wheat straw contains 5 per cent. of mineral matter, and the grain 2 per cent.; the rice crop has about the same proportion, while Indian corn has 5 1/2 and 1 1/2 per cent. of mineral matter in its stalks and grain, respectively. As showing what these grains take from the soil, an acre of wheat yielding 80 bushels to the acre, carries off in the grain and straw about 56 pounds of mineral matter; rice yielding 20 bushels per acre, 22 1/2 pounds; oats at the rate of 60 bushels per acre, 61 pounds; 60 bushels of corn with stalks, 47 pounds.

How to Kill the Blues.
Generally speaking, if you are troubled with "the blues," and cannot tell why, you may be certain that it springs from physical weakness. Instead of lying on a sofa and courting painful ideas, if you are a desponding lover, a hypochondriac or a valetudinarian, you should be up and stirring yourself. The blood of a melancholy man is thick and slow, creeping sluggishly through his veins, like muddy water in a canal; the blood of your merry, chirping philosopher is clear and quick, brisk as a newly broached champagne. Try, therefore, to set your blood in motion. To effect this, don't go to guzzling down brandy-smashes, gin-cocktails or any of the other juggling compounds in which alcohol is disguised; for every artificial stimulant will drag you down every day, and if it lifts you up for the day, it will leave you at a better. Try, rather, what a smart walk will do for you; set your legs in motion on rough, rocky ground, or hurry them up a steep, craggy hill; build stone walls; swing an axe over a pile of lumber; or rock-maps; turn a grindstone; dig ditches; practice "ground and lefty tumbling;" pour water into sieves with the Danaiades, or, with Sisyphus; "up the hill leave a high road about;" in short, do any thing that will start the perspiration, and you will soon cease to have your brains lined with black, as Burton expresses it, or to rise in the morning as Cowper did, "like an infernal frog out of Achéron, crowned with the bones and mud of melancholy."—From Prof. Mathews' "Literary Style."

Naval Power of France and England.
A comparison of the British with the French fleet shows that each contains just thirty-six first-class war vessels. In point of thickness of armor and weight of guns, two of the English are superior in offensive power to any two of the French. But in the next seventeen on each list the French are superior to the English, and in the whole list the French are superior in twenty-four, the English only in twelve. Besides this, the English discarded breech-loading guns in the construction of their fleet, on the ground that muzzle-loaders are easier to manage at sea. The French and the other Continental powers adopted the breech-loader, which are capable of swifter and more effective handling. Taking the two navies throughout, it appears that England is far from possessing the pre-eminence on the sea, a contemporary adds, which she did in the days when her "wooden walls" were her glory and her defense. The two navies, Germany now might challenge comparison with her.

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—Official tables relating to the cotton manufactures of the Dominion show that the capital invested in this industry has increased from \$1,000,000 in 1879 to \$8,500,000 in 1882, the raw material from 12,000,000 to 38,400,000, and the number of yards of goods manufactured from 38,000,000 to 115,000,000. The capital of the woolen trade increased during the same period from \$1,400,000 to \$3,300,000, and the value of the raw material from 9,312,000 to 4,079,500 yards. In 1877 the total quantity of wool imported, both hard and soft, was \$53,980 tons; in 1882 it amounted to 1,247,647 tons. In the same period the output of the Nova Scotia mills increased from 658,190 to 1,250,179 tons.

READ THIS!
DOWN TOWN VARIETY STORE.
NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED and ready for inspection, one of the largest and best variety of
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
in the market, consisting of:
Women's Lace and Button, in Kid, Cat and Pig; Men's Lace and Button, in Kid, Cat and Pig; Children's Lace and Button, in Kid, Cat and Pig; Boys' Boots and Shoes, of all kinds; Boys' Boots and Shoes, of all kinds.

Flour.
Just received another lot of CHOICE FLOUR, which will sell at a low rate for cash.

Tea, Molasses, Raisins, &c.
30 Half-Chests Choice Tea.
10 Bbls. Choice Molasses.
25 Bbls. Raisins.
2 Bbls. Table Salt.

Canned Fruits.
Just in, 2 cases of CROCKERYWARE of every variety, color and kind, consisting of: Stone China Sets; Cold China Sets; Plain China Sets; Tea, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Plates.

Garden Implements
OF ALL KINDS.
2000 Bags Liverpool Coarse SALT, 110 " Fine Table SALT.

SALT.
To arrive by Barque "Siddartha" from Liverpool:
2200 Bags Liverpool Coarse SALT, 110 " Fine Table SALT.

Lime!
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a Superior Quality of Lime.
100 Casks and Barrels
just arrived, and for sale at \$1.75 per Cask from store.
JAS. R. AYER.