

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.
—New York paper says the milk sold in that city is a "white lie."
—A hail storm in Peconic Valley, N. Y., is reported to have killed 2000 head of sheep belonging to one man.
—It is noted as a curious fact that the chichona trees grown in hot-houses develop no quinine in their bark.
—An experiment is now in progress to make a new and standard cereal for breadstuffs, by crossing wheat and rye.
—The receipts of butter in the Boston market are in excess of those of last year, and large quantities of June make have gone into cold storage.
—Puck's advice to farmers—Labour not alone for yourself. Think of posterity; plant trees in the orchard that posterity may have trees whereon to hang the tree agout.
—The White Egg Turnip is an excellent variety to grow for table use—being very fine-grained and sweet, and possesses the good qualities of handsome appearance and productiveness.
—The largest barn in the world is probably that of the Union Cattle Company of Chippewa, near Omaha. It covers five acres, cost \$125,000, and accommodates 2,750 head of cattle.
—An electric storm of a very destructive nature, accompanied by hail and rain, passed through Dixon, Ill., Sunday night doing great damage to crops of all kinds, especially fruit which will be a great failure.
—The forest products of the United States are worth today not less than \$338,000,000, which is a good deal more than the value of the metal and mineral output of all our mines of coal, gold, silver, copper, iron and lead put together.
—The extreme richness of the milk of the reindeer, which feed on the wild mosses of Sweden, has led to an examination of the moss as an article of commerce. It is found that the moss will yield on an average as much alcohol as good grain will, and three times as much as the same weight of potatoes.
—In 1884 there were shipped from Chicago a total of 498,000 pounds; in 1885 Chicago shipped 468,000 pounds and Hammond 110,000,000 pounds, making an aggregate of 578,000 pounds of beef or 28,280 carloads of ten tons each. That number of cars would make a train 180 miles in length.
—The drought in West Texas is causing frightful mortality among cattle. The cattle men place the loss to date, as high as \$6,000,000. The drought has lasted a year in some portions. Crops in the dry regions are failures, and destitution prevails. Several counties are taking steps to appeal to Congress for aid.
—A terrible hail and wind storm, Friday night, moved in a path from three to four miles wide through the country ten miles southwest of Kan-kato, Ill. Every kind of vegetation in the storm's path was destroyed. Luxuriant fields of corn six feet high and cattle and timothy were moved down to and even beaten into the ground.
—It is gratifying to note that the export of live stock from Canada continues to increase. The shipments of horses increased from 4,802 in 1875 to 12,310 in 1885; of cattle from 38,965 in 1875 to 144,441 in 1885; and of sheep from 242,438 in 1875 to 335,275 in 1885. The export of cattle in the last named year exceeds that of 1884 by 7,473.
—Ground plaster is an excellent thing to use about the farm; it forms a good absorbent about the hen-house or privy, or wherever there are foul odors; it is also excellent to dust over the young squabs, cucumber and melon vines, preventing the ravages of the striped bugs. It is also the best article with which to mix Paris-green to destroy the potato bug.
—A member of the Fruit Growers' Association of the United States claims to have invented a cheap evaporator suited to general use, which is far more effective than the more expensive description. The process is completed in from two to three hours. The evaporator is a marvel of simplicity, and can be made by any one at a very trifling cost. By its use millions of dollars can be saved the producer and consumer each year.
—Notwithstanding the recent conflict between labor and capital, business in the United States seems to be in a prosperous condition. The labor organizations have matched their strength against capital and have been taught some useful lessons which will probably keep them on their good behavior for some years to come. The harvest promises to be exceptionally abundant, and the year 1886 will probably show a record above the average in all departments of business.

VOL. 17.—NO. 10.

The Canadian Fisheries Court.
Some people are apt at times, and upon both partial data, to doubt Canada's agricultural pre-eminence, but very few will question the richness and value of her fisheries. For many years, when the countries which now go to make up the Dominion, were scattered, weak and little appreciated portions of the Empire, the fisheries of the British Atlantic coast were regarded as of peculiar commercial and general worth. Sixteen years ago, just after Confederation came into being, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries spoke of his charge as a "national possession of inestimable value," and an "inexhaustible field for industry and enterprise." At the time their value was but 75 million dollars. After a decade had passed it amounted to 143 million dollars; and now, according to the 1885 Fisheries Report, they represent no less than 173 million dollars. And it must be remembered that while these figures include the important deep-sea fishing grounds of the coasts of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, the extensive fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the valuable fresh-water fisheries of the Maritime provinces, the Great Lakes, Manitoba, and British Columbia, they must naturally have untouched nearly all the 3,000 miles of sea-coast in British Columbia which is yet practically undeveloped, though on high authority believed to be teeming with a great variety of commercial fishes.

But instructive and remarkable as these figures are, we have just now even greater practical evidence of the worth of this industry. It is not for nothing—not indeed for little—that foreign nations have so tenaciously clung to whatever right they may have believed themselves to hold in these fisheries. The United States would not at this moment be displaying so eager a desire and straining every nerve to retain the use of their profitable privileges, were the possession one of ordinary value; and for the same practical reason Canada does well to insist that her neighbors have a proper regard for the obligations which they have previously entered.

At the Colonial Exhibition, Canada's fisheries display occupies a space of 8,400 ft. in the West Arcade. Here Mr. Philip Vesle, the Canadian Minister of Fisheries, has arranged the collection under his charge so that visitors have an excellent opportunity of renewing and extending the acquaintance they may have formed at the International Fisheries Exhibition in 1883 with the products of Canadian waters, and their many associated industries. The whole exhibit is made by the Dominion Government, and comprises a large number of fish preserved in alcohol, and arranged in three large glass cases, as well as between 300 and 400 stuffed specimens. And these stuffed specimens, it is well to note, show, in every instance, the natural skins, forming, in this respect, a happy contrast to the plaster fish to be seen not a thousand miles from the Canadian coast. Among the stuffed specimens too large for exhibition in cases, some deserve special mention. The Greenland shark, weighing 600 lb., caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has peculiarities of skin not found in other waters, while it is a whale eater. Near by, a tunny or horse-mackerel, also from the St. Lawrence, weighs 400 lb.; also two sturgeons—also of over 150 lb. weight, from British Columbia, where the fish sometimes reach 800 lb. and 1,000 lb. weight; and the other, of 250 lb. weight, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the three cases containing specimens of the smaller fish preserved in alcohol, the dollar fish—well-named, for the likeness is unmistakable—must claim attention. The same can be said of the ghost fish—as much a specter as a fish, and the most excellent specimen of the mysterious sea-horse. Many curiosities may be seen in the case devoted to invertebrate animals connected with fisheries. The collection of sponges is worthy of note, as the product of waters which one might imagine too cold for such growth; while close by are the forty long white shells—*spira qua shells*, as the Indians of British Columbia call them—which represented, when strung together as they are in single order, the conventional "cathom" or mark of wealth, of the squaw among the Chinooks of Columbia River who possessed it.

On the north side of the court, thirteen cases contain the 300 or 400 smaller stuffed specimens, chiefly food fish. Here the salmon—the king of fresh water fish—is well represented, as indeed it should be, for its abundance in many Canadian waters is well attested by its presence on the table of the rich and poor of the Dominion. One specimen shown, from the Restigouche river, is an adult male caught in the breeding period, and its reduction in size and black appearance are designed to teach the lesson that salmon should not be caught out of season. May the Canadian angler take it to heart and faithfully put up his lines at the time when the salmon fisherman is obliged by law to raise his nets and leave the fish free to go up the rivers to reproduce their species.

Specimens of muskallunge from the Bay of Quinte, Ontario, weigh 35 lbs. and 42 lbs. respectively, though this fish is known to reach as much as 90 lb. Some speckled trout, among them the Pacific red-spotted trout, are very fine, and so are the lake trout, of which large quantities may be found in almost every Canadian river. Of cod, the most important of Canada's deep sea fisheries, a good number are shown of the large, medium, and small sizes; and among sturgeon, the short-nosed sturgeon of Lake Ontario and the rare paddle-nosed sturgeon of Lake Huron. The red rock fish from British Columbia must also be noticed, for this is, according to good authorities, one of the finest food fishes of the Pacific Province. Beyond these are many more of great variety and excellent development, counting a most creditable representation of both the sea and fresh water fisheries of the Dominion.

In connection with the fisheries of Canada some interesting developments are now in progress. It will not, it is hoped, be long before a large amount of the fresh-water fish of Canada is brought to English markets in "freezers," instead of in a canned and pickled state as at present. In this direction the salmon alone opens up a great field for enterprise, especially now that the Canadian Pacific Railway makes the Pacific fisheries available. In the Colonial Market now one large "freezer" contains fish caught in May, 1885, in Lake Huron, and it is when opened at the close of the Exhibition, the test proves successful, as it doubtless will, the possibilities of an export trade in fish in a fresh state are almost unlimited. With the United States and Brazil a large trade of this nature is already done. Prices for salmon in this state run, indeed, in New York and Philadelphia, as high as 50 cents per lb., and this is the great advantage that the fish is available at any season of the year. In white fish also there is good prospect of an export trade, for it forms an excellent breakfast food. During the present Exhibition, inquiries for it have been numerous, including among them Prince Louis Bonaparte. At Windsor, Ontario, they are sold as cheaply as 25 to 25 cents per lb.

The Canadian Government are, happily, quite alive to the importance of preservative measures. Of hatcheries there are thirteen scattered throughout the various provinces of the Dominion. Like most other institutions of this nature, these hatcheries have been "erected" by some in Canada; but it is noteworthy that the men actually engaged in the fishing industry—that the fishing grounds would be a serious state had it not been for the good work effected through these hatcheries during the last eighteen or nineteen years. Indeed, looking at the Canadian fishing industry, there is a great reason for hope of continued and extended prosperity, though there is naturally a need of correspondingly increased care on the part of those having charge of the protection of the fisheries.

—Prince Oscar of Sweden, was recently asked by a courtier whether he had recently chosen one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales for his wife. "I can't say," he replied, "but I've only seen them five minutes in my life." If he does wed one of them he will not—like some Princes—he be a burden to the taxpayer. He inherits a considerable private fortune and, better still, the Bernadotte spirit of independence.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 843.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Malaria from Parasites.

Harmony of Colors.

United States Crops.

Household Hints.

Spring Goods.

Nature's Cure for Constipation.

Onions, &c.

THE SALVATION ARMY HAS RENTED THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC IN HALIFAX FOR SUNDAY SERVICES DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

—Last Thursday morning the body of Mrs. F. L. Tilley was found floating in the river Manaway, Toledo, Ohio. From the condition of the body she had evidently been murdered. She was to have been married this week to a New York gentleman named Willis.

—The most terrible volcanic eruptions are reported from New Zealand. The entire country over a space 120 miles long by 20 broad is reported to be not only but a mass of flame and hot crumbling soil. Many native villages have been destroyed, and one of them being 10 feet deep with ashes.

—The firm of Johnson and Phair, Presque Isle, Maine, are said to be the largest manufacturers of potato starch in the world. They have an starch mill, making annually 2,000 tons of starch, having an invested capital of \$175,000, using up 40,000 bushels of potatoes, and distributing among the farmers annually \$100,000.

—The use of natural gas in the manufacture of starch is a new discovery. The consumption of 18,950 bushels of coal a day, in 350 working days, is now being replaced by the use of natural gas, the amount of coal displaced would run up to 475,400 bushels. Altogether they are studying the structure of those 5,000 men out of work in this region.

—"The Popular Science Monthly" for August will open with a richly illustrated article of great economic value entitled "The World's Food Supply." The author, Mr. E. H. Dudley, a civil engineer of rising reputation, has for several years been studying the structure of those woods most commonly employed in the arts, with reference to the agencies concerned in their deterioration. The results of his investigations put quite a different aspect from the generally accepted one on the decay of wood, and are said to be of vast industrial importance in their practical application.

—The masterly series of papers on "Great American Cities" in *Harpers' Magazine* is continued in the August issue by Edward Kirk's contribution on Detroit, which is the leading article of a rich number. The history "The City of the Strait" is cleverly outlined from the time before Hudson set foot on the island when the Huron pointed out to him the Champlain as the gateway to "like vast seas of water."

—The "Quail" in the *Detroit Free Press* is a humorous story, and its character is a delightful description. A lively part of the article is the two pages given to the "Quail" in the *Detroit Free Press*, a humorous story, and its character is a delightful description. A lively part of the article is the two pages given to the "Quail" in the *Detroit Free Press*.

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