

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE N. B., APRIL 13, 1893

THE CENSUS REPORT.

Volume I of the Census of Canada has been issued and gives in detail the return of the area of Canada, population, families, dwellings, sexes, conjugal condition, religions, place of birth, and population by districts. This volume is one of a series which will be issued containing the reports of 4566 census enumerators and the figures will be the returns as found on April 5th, 1891. The information is arranged in tabulated form and is so arranged as to be easily found and understood.

Table I gives the area of Canada by districts. The whole Dominion contains 3,315,647 square miles or 2,122,014,451 acres. New Brunswick contains 28,100 square miles or 17,984,130 acres and Nova Scotia 13,152,441 acres or 20,550 square miles. The area of the different counties is as follows:

	Acres.	Miles.
Albert	420,000	670
Carleton	725,000	1,126
Charlotte	1,077,000	1,684
Gloucester	1,077,000	1,684
Kent	1,101,000	1,720
Northumberland	3,282,800	5,129
Queens	847,000	1,312
Westmorland	1,849,000	2,882
St. John city	7,210	12.30
St. John county	770,000	1,203
Sinclair	2,411,280	3,767
Victoria	2,411,280	3,767
York	2,380,280	3,749
Cumberland, N. S.	1,061,879	1,612

Table II deals with the population, number of families and number of dwellings in each section. The following are the figures for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:

	N. B.	N. S.
Population	321,293	450,306
No. families	69,072	104,038
No. dwellings occupied	64,718	70,102
No. houses, wood	64,718	70,102
No. houses, brick	850	257
No. houses, stone	73	194

Concerning the parishes the following figures are given:

	Pop.	No. dwl. houses	fam. occ'd
Boisford	4,130	721	693
Dorchester	4,357	972	1,043
Sackville	4,982	929	918
Westmorland	2,168	429	418
Westmorland Co.	41,277	7,353	6,921
County of St. John	31,220	6,470	6,168

In Sackville parish there are 827 one-story dwellings, 87 with two stories, 3 with three stories and but 1 mentioned as having 4 stories—the only one in the county.

Table III relates to the civil condition of the people, the number of families, ages, sexes, married persons, children, etc.

In the county there are 7,355 families of an average size of 5.6; there are 21,211 males and 20,995 females; there are 6,770 married males and 6,752 married females, 157 widowers and 1,022 widows, 13,924 male children and 12,492 female children. The nationality of the population is given as 13,676 French Canadian and 27,801 others.

Table IV gives the religion of the people. The following table will be of interest:

	R. C.	C. of E.	Presb. Meth.	Bapt.
Boisford	1,139	69	770	184
Dorchester	4,357	103	1,043	412
Sackville	4,982	103	1,043	379
Westmorland	2,168	281	1,029	353
County of St. John	17,012	2,068	8,400	1,881

Table V gives the place of birth of the population in each county. Of the 41,477 persons in this county, 39,989 are registered as Canadian born, and of these 37,100 were born in the province.

A REASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Merchants and others whose business brings them in touch with the rural population state that there is less ready money among the farming classes this year than for some years past. The reason they give is in a great measure, the true one. There is more bought and brought on to the farm than there is raised and sold off it, and consequently we are growing to be a community of consumers instead of a community of producers. The fact has on many occasions taken the ground that our farmers do not supply the local markets with farm products, and it is no further proof of this assertion than what will be afforded by a trip around among the stores or a visit to the first-class hotel. For instance take the one item of flour. Nobody has ordered that the Ontario farmer shall produce all the wheat consumed in Sackville, yet this is what is done. It is true that we have not the extensive milling facilities that are in the west, but it gives the wheat the mills will follow, and the people have not lost their love for the sweet and wholesome home-made flour. It may surprise some to learn that the two principal importers of flour in Sackville, import and sell on an average one car of flour each week. A car of flour is worth in round numbers five hundred dollars. This makes over fifty thousand dollars sent from this farming country each year to the farmers of Ontario. As we sell nothing this is simply money which comes out of circulation here. Take the item of pork. It may seem like fiction but it is too true that nearly every merchant who handles hams and bacon, to say nothing of pork, and the hotels who buy in wholesale lots are compelled to send to Montreal or Hamilton to get these commodities to supply the local wants. Whatever reason there may be for importing all the flour we use there is none for importing all the hog products. Take oats as another instance. In a short time the farmers will begin to buy P. E. I. and Ontario oats to feed for the spring plowing, yet this grain may be produced here if properly cultivated, as well as in any place in Canada. Dozens of carloads of chopped feed come here yearly from outside and are retained to the farmers. Barley and oats may be grown here in abundance, as the above proved by convincing figures a few years ago, when some Sackville crop returns were compared with those of the west. The list of instances is not exhausted but these appear as some of the most glaring.

The only product which we are ex-

porting at present is hay. A few carloads of cattle are sent out but not so many as in former times. The existence of this state of affairs is making itself felt in the scarcity of money, which must follow if our farmers buy more than they produce, or allow the home markets to be supplied from the outside districts.

At this season of the year most farmers are preparing to put in their state of affairs and lead some to prepare for making a bid to supply the local demand for farm products. Why not grow more grain to feed or sell? Why not raise more pigs? The farmer in Ontario who does not turn off fifty or sixty pigs each fall at eight or nine cents is not doing as well as he might. The men who do supply the Sackville market.

The Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, April 5. — Petition for the passage of the bill for instruction in the public schools of the effects of alcoholic drinks on the human system, and of narcotics, have been accumulating at the clerk's desk for some days. With those presented to date there must be upwards of six thousand names of voters, and almost an equal number of women who are now being asked to sign the petition to have the above law passed. A number of W. C. T. U. ladies were in attendance to hear the discussion and note the remarks of the members on the alcoholic instruction school bill. They were not kept long in waiting, for in the afternoon after routine the clerk read the bill as the order of the day, and the speaker left the chair to the committee of the whole to discuss the bill. A good deal of discussion was provoked and some quite lengthy speeches made. It was evident that although the members were inclined to oppose the bill they hesitated to come out squarely against the principle of the proposed enactment, and beat about the bush to find other means of burying its passage or so amending it as to render the enactment impetive, its enforcement optional, or its provisions ridiculous.

The solicitor-general explained the object of the bill and supported it by a strong speech. He read letters from Supervisor McKay of the Halifax schools, which speak in most commendable terms of the benefits of a similar law now in force in Nova Scotia.

"Hon. Mr. Blair held there was no necessity to pass this law in order to compel the board of education to compile this instruction in schools. He said that the course of instruction at present in force had been fully satisfactory to the public. There was no reason why a special exception should be made of this subject. He would not oppose the first section of the bill. 'I am sure,' he said, 'it cannot do any good, and I am not sure it will do any harm.'"

Hon. Mr. Mitchell opposed the bill on the ground that its passage would necessitate a change of school books.

Dr. Stockton pointed out that last year a similar bill was before the house, but was withdrawn on the promise of the government that the board of education would make regulations covering the provisions contained in that bill. No change had been made and he urged the adoption of the present bill by the house.

Mr. Phinney regarded education in this direction of the highest importance. He thought the bill should pass.

Messrs. Killam, Hill and Powell also supported the bill.

Apr. 6.—Dr. Stockton's bill which provides for the incorporation of mechanics and others a lien on buildings, etc., was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Wells re-committed a bill further amending the Moncton Incorporation act, agreed to with amendments.

The Amherst Car Works.

Says the Record: J. C. Robertson and Nat. Curry will lead the car works at Springfield, Mass., while absent, and when they return will know all about the most approved plans for carrying out the car works in town.

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Maritime Matters.

The great Gilmore's band of 80 pieces will be in St. John next week. Tickets are selling at 75 cts. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

The ship laborers at St. John have decided to accept \$3.00 per day instead of \$5.00 that they announced as their wages after the first journey.

Forty cars of apples, between 6000 and 7000 barrels, passed over the Windsor & Annapolis railway to Halifax on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday for the Madras, which sailed for London.

A local clergyman was heard to remark recently that since the New Year he had attended seven funerals—one of a child, and three others of those of persons whose average was 74 years and ten months. This surely speaks well as to the healthfulness of our local life.

John H. Syda, of Syda & Cousins, Digby, was terribly burned about the face and arms on Friday, while attempting to extinguish a blaze in a fish curing place, caused by igniting of a cinder of tar. Fatal injuries were prevented by his being plunged into a hogwash of water by those present.

Capt. McDonald, of the Nova Scotia schooner Annie, which foundered in the great storm of a couple of weeks ago off Newfoundland, has arrived with several members of his crew at St. John, and the long list of names were taken by the St. Catharines, which picked them up. The captain told a thrilling story of his sufferings and rescue.

Robert Stewart, a St. John storekeeper, was crushed to death by logs, which he was unloading from a car, rolling over him. Stewart was about forty-five years old and leaves a wife and three children.

Baie Verte Road.

The weather here since April 1st has been rough and stormy. There was considerable thunder and lightning on Saturday night, which may change the temperature. Everything is quite at present, as the logging is being carried on by several parties for sawing and hauling deals for shipment at Baie Verte.

Beginning at Davidson's Brook (see notice) there is a fine view of the bay and the mountains. The logging is being carried on by several parties for sawing and hauling deals for shipment at Baie Verte.

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Westmorland Point.

Herbert Wells, son of Thompson Wells who has spent a number of years in Nebraska is home making his parents' home. He is looking after the climate of the west as well as his home.

The regular meeting of the Westmorland Dairyman's Association was held on Monday, 3rd inst., when 'Mixed Farming and Dairying' was discussed. The following gentlemen spoke as follows on the question:

Mr. Amor Trepanier, who opened the discussion, believed in mixed farming. He had had considerable experience in fattening cattle, and notwithstanding the low price of beef for the last few years, he considered he had always got \$8 for the price he fed his cattle, and a market price for the short feed and roots given them. He did not believe in feeding very high, but he insisted upon regularity of feeding and attendance. The cattle should be kept clean and well carried every day. His estimate was five pence of hay for a pair of cattle with a small amount of roots or short feed each day. He preferred part broad-leaved and part English hay—two tons of English hay at \$8 a ton and three tons of broad-leaved at \$4. This would leave \$12 for roots and short feed, making \$40 for mixed feeding. He believed in feeding good hay, and his estimate for cattle weighing from 550 to 600 when put up in the fall would be \$100 weight on the feed. The feed will gain about 100 lbs. in the winter, which at \$8 a hundred would be \$24. The difference between the price of beef in the fall and spring would easily make up the other \$16, and always had in his experience.

John E. Cahill was the next speaker. He believed in fattening and farming. He thought it was just possible we were depending too much on our markets in this district. He knew a young man who had bought a good \$300 farm at Point Migde, who was now selling 35 head of fat cattle every year, mostly of his own raising, about \$200 of small fruit, besides lots of butter.

The next speaker was James King. He said he believed in mixed farming. He was not a man to raise calves if he could not sell them. He had a good cow and a good calf and a good pig. He was not a man to raise calves if he could not sell them. He had a good cow and a good calf and a good pig.

James Sutherland did not claim to be a farmer, but he was very much interested in the business. He kept fine cows, and more horses than pigs; he believed in dairying, and did not believe in selling calves. He was not a man to raise calves if he could not sell them. He had a good cow and a good calf and a good pig.

W. C. Fillmore thought that farmers should offer the advantage of each other's experience. Dairying required a great deal of knowledge, but he believed in farming and liked the business, and never enjoyed himself better than when he was a young man he used to be called by the name. He believed in farming and liked the business, and never enjoyed himself better than when he was a young man he used to be called by the name.

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Spring Stock NOW ALL OPEN

New Goods, New Shades, New Designs,

In Dress Stuffs, Challies, Cambrics, Flanellets, Frills, Velveteens, Shirts, Silks, Art Muslins, Dress Braid, Passementerie, &c., &c.

LADIES' HATS Trimmed and Untrimmed, Feathers, Flowers, Buckles and Trimmings and Full Line of

STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS Lace Curtains at 60c per pair upwards. Curtain Rings and Trimmings, Spring Window Blinds.

A new and complete line of CARPETS in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool, Unions and Hemp.

5,000 Rolls WALL PAPER The newest and handsomest patterns. Bordering, Hall and Ceiling paper to match.

FURNITURE I Car Load received this week—comprising Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Sideboards, Hat Stands, Centre Tables, Extension dining tables, Sofa, Fancy Chairs, and Rockers and Kitchen Furniture.

OUR STOCK in the above lines is unusually large and varied. Look for you buy elsewhere.

Gents' Furnishings, Complete in every Line. BEST THING IN MEN'S FELT HATS for spring.

J. L. BLACK, Sackville, April 13th.

Free Trip to Chicago. Separate WORLD'S FAIR tickets as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards. You will receive the same letters for any one word more times than it appears in 'World's Fair'.

It is said to be a very small English word, but it is a very big word. It is said to be a very small English word, but it is a very big word. It is said to be a very small English word, but it is a very big word.

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