

Maritime

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

Maritime Farmer Association

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

NO. 5

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VOL. II.



Since healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has been known such absolute Pain relieving effect.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.
In Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, etc.

SUBDUES Inflammation and Swelling.
RELIEVES Pain, Fever, Headache, Stomachache, Backache, etc.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

1880. 1880.

EXHIBITION!

MARITIME PROVINCES

ST. JOHN.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

OCTOBER 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th.

The splendid new and permanent Exhibition building, erected on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

NEW SEEDS AND STALLS FOR STOCK

The splendid new and permanent Exhibition building, erected on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

EXHIBITORS

The splendid new and permanent Exhibition building, erected on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS

The splendid new and permanent Exhibition building, erected on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

AN OFFICE

The splendid new and permanent Exhibition building, erected on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

The splendid new and permanent Exhibition building, erected on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

House for Sale.

THAT beautiful situated house and property, situated on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful situated farm in Douglas, situated on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful situated property, situated on the site of the old Exhibition building, and connected with the extensive Drill Hall and surrounding grounds.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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CUT THIS OUT.

Send—Please find enclosed the sum of \$1. in payment for one year's subscription to the "Maritime Farmer."

Name in full

Address in full

Yours, etc.,

Agriculture.

Provincial Exhibitions and District Fairs.

New Brunswick, St. John, 5th to 8th of October.

Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, 12th and 13th October.

Board of Agriculture and Arts, Hamilton, Sept. 20th to 4th Oct.

The Western, London, 4th to 8th October.

The Southern, St. Thomas, 28th September to 1st October.

Annual Shows and Fairs.

Will the Secretaries of Local Agricultural Societies be kind enough to send us the date and place of holding their Annual Shows and Fairs (giving their address) for publication?

The St. Mary's Agricultural Society, will hold their Annual Show and Fair on the grounds of Robert MacKinnon, Reg. Gibson, on the 30th September.

The "Queen's Central" Agricultural Society will hold their Tenth Exhibition on the Society's Grounds, Upper Hampstead, in October next.

"Chippman" Agricultural Society, Queen's Co., intend holding their Annual Exhibition on the 14th October, at the steamboat landing near the Messrs. King's.

The "Kingsdale" Agricultural Society's Show and Fair, will be held on the Show Grounds, on Tuesday, October 12th.

"Andover" Agricultural Society, will hold their annual Show and Fair on Tuesday, 5th October, on the grounds of Mr. Fickard, a short distance from Andover.

The annual Show of the "Cambridge" Queen's Co. Agricultural Society, will be held at the agricultural Hall, Lower Message, on Thursday, the 21st October.

The annual Exhibition and Show of the "St. Croix" Agricultural Society, is to be held at St. Stephen on 14th October.

The Annual Exhibition of the "Sackville and Westmorland" Agricultural Society, is to be held at Sackville on the 10th October.

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hay crop is admitted to be a light one. The average of wheat sown was fully one-third greater than last year, and the yield and quality give promise of being good. The oat crop is also a good one, the straw well grown and secured in splendid condition will go far to make up the deficiency in the hay crop. By feeding some turnips with the straw, and by prudent management, farmers will yet be able to winter a heavy stock, and not be obliged to sacrifice it as many supposed they would. The other grains are also good, so that a large number of the farmers will have an abundance to breed their families during the year, and have some to sell, this is the building through a short covered pathway, the Machinery Hall is reached, where it is proposed to exhibit many of the different mechanical and manufacturing machines in motion. Some idea of the size of this Hall may be had when we state that it is larger than the Exhibition building in Fredericton, and beautifully adapted for the purpose.

In the spacious grounds we find extensive preparations for the protection of stock. We made inquiries as to the extent of accommodation, and we received an answer from Mr. Dunham, the architect of the building, who informs us that over a mile of stalls for horses and cattle are now in readiness.

PROVISION FOR HORSES.

There are 100 box stalls for horses, 8 by 16 feet; 30 for yearling colts; 40 for two and three years old—making a total of 235 stalls in all for horses.

CATTLE.

80 double stalls for cattle, making provision for 160 cattle; for milch cows there are 216 stalls, besides 12 additional single stalls.

For bulls, provision is made for 48 three years old; 40 for two years old; 36 for yearlings and calves—making a total for cattle of 572.

In addition to these there are 69 sheep pens and 75 pens for swine. These will be required, as the following entries will show:

Up to Monday morning, at the time of writing this, there were 224 entries of horses, and 302 for cattle.

The number of exhibitors will be over 1000, and the entries will probably reach 6,000.

The Exportation of Cattle.

The recent sailing of ocean steamers laden with cattle from this port in one day, all belonging to or chartered by one firm, caused the Tribune to make special inquiry with regard to the present extent of the trade and the manner in which it is carried on.

It appears that, in spite of the restrictions upon the movement of American cattle in England, the exportation of live cattle is expanding, and that of dressed meat is also increasing.

The farmers have satisfied themselves on American authority that the first cost of growth to the producer is less than the cost of the English cattle; and that the charge for carriage and freight is also less; and hence that competition will go on until the market is flooded with cheap meat.

The market must ultimately find its way through so long a chain of transportation, and so long, too, as the market is open. Messrs. Pell and Read's estimate will no more stop this tendency than Mrs. Partington's mop kept back the Atlantic.

According to late advice from America heavy losses have attended late shipments of cattle as well as fresh meat from the United States to the British Isles. The cost of transportation of nine hundred cattle realized on the average six pounds per head less than the cost of landing them.

But the odd thing is that, although the cost of transportation has been so low as to make it almost impossible for the consumer to have been aware of any coincident outbreak of cheapness. The price of meat has been maintained with exemplary uniformity all the time that Americans have been pouring their surplus upon us as an alarming sacrifice. Who has gained by the transaction is not clearly apparent, but it is obvious enough that if the Trans-Atlantic shipper is not satisfied with a profit he will not continue shipping out of pure benevolence, and the Great Eastern steamship, which is being fitted to carry twenty thousand head of live cattle, will not be sent to Europe as dressed beef. Only the largest and finest animals are sent alive. The live cattle bring here from 9 to 10 cents a pound for good shipmeats. Different dealers give prices ranging between 75 to 100 a head. The selling price on the other side was placed as high as 15 cents a pound.

The trade began experimentally in 1875, and no record was kept of the business since then is shown in the following figures:

In 1876 the shipments amounted to 22,500, nearly all dressed carcasses. In 1877 the number had reached to 80,000, of which number one-quarter were live cattle. In 1878 the shipments were 98,000, of which 30,000 were live cattle. In 1879 the number reached 105,324, of which amount 32,295 were live cattle, and 72,929 dressed carcasses. For 1880, from January up to the first two weeks of August, the shipments were 64,843 live cattle, and 53,333 carcasses of beef—a total of 118,176.

HOW THE CATTLE ARE SHIPPED.

The method of shipping the cattle and other details were obtained from down-town dealers. There are several steamers, not belonging to any regular line, which are chartered by commission merchants in this country to go to any part of Europe. These steamers average generally between 1,300 and 1,500 tons. One firm alone controls no less than thirty such unattached vessels. Besides these vessels, nearly every passenger steamer for Liverpool, London, and Glasgow carries a cargo of cattle except on two lines. The cattle are shipped to Antwerp, Harve, Glasgow, and Deptford, which is about fifteen miles from London. The vessels taking cattle to England also make up the aggregate was \$31,074,433; of land, \$22,856,073; of port, \$4,867,560; of live hogs, \$700,592. It has been shown repeatedly by experiments that well-bred Berkshires and Poland Chinas swine will, under favourable circumstances, produce twelve pounds of pork for a bushel of corn. These instances may not be very numerous, but they show what can be done, and done without much difficulty. From a list of experiments in feeding swine made in several States, the lowest average was 53 pounds of pork to a bushel of corn fed on the ground, and the highest an average of twenty pounds made by feeding a pair of pigs green corn in the ear. From thirteen experiments made, the average of every bushel of corn was ten pounds of pork. With a good breed of swine properly cared for, five and six-tenths pounds of corn ought to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn ten pounds of pork. This is a better average than is generally obtained, but it is both possible and practicable. Instead of six pounds to the bushel—which is a fair estimate with inferior animals to consume the grain—the farmer ought not to be content with less than ten pounds. It is not difficult to calculate what one is doing in feeding corn to hogs in the way of return. If one bushel of corn represents ten pounds of pork, and the price of pork is 10 cents per pound, the farmer is receiving thirty cents per bushel for his corn, and if pork is \$4 per hundred he is getting forty cents for corn. The general rule is: Get good stock of improved breeds, even if the first cost is rather high.

A Canadian correspondent of the Berkshire Bulletin calls attention to the complaints of some of his friends in Berkshire pigs; one being that they are apt to get too fat, and then go lame or die. He says that by following a few simple hygienic rules, the Berkshire pig can be raised as easily and in as healthy condition as any other pig. Never feed the young pigs on strong, concentrated food—such as ground corn, peas or other grain—alone. Give milk (if obtainable) by a water and milk proportion of one part of milk to four of water, bran, shorts and boiled potatoes or other roots of vegetables; if the bran and shorts can be scalded, so much the better.

A NEW HORSE DISEASE.—A new and somewhat alarming disease has very recently appeared among the horses in this country, which has already begun to occasion considerable uneasiness among teamsters, stablemen, and horse railroad pilots. The symptoms are described as being not dissimilar to those of the time of the famous and wide-spread epidemic in the winter of 1872. Langlands, a veterinarian, has followed by coughing and sneezing and a discharge of thick yellow mucus from the nostrils. In some instances the horses suffer from swellings in the throat, and extreme measures are necessary to avert fatal results. The number of horses affected by the disease increases rapidly from day to day. One corporation which has in its stables 160 horses reports 500 suffering from the distemper, and a large proportion of those in livery and boarding stables are over the same. It is still to be available for work. The distemper prevails very extensively in the stables of the horse railroad corporations, and in the crowded thoroughfares are heard coughing and sneezing. The surgeons attribute the malady to the peculiar condition of the weather, and believe that, while it is spreading, the number of fatal cases will be comparatively few. Several deaths in the stables of the horse railroad companies are reported. —N. E. Farmer.

THE HONEY CROCK.—The reports concerning the honey crop are very favorable, notwithstanding the recent large mortality among the bees. In California there will be about three-fourths of a regular crop, which is much larger than was expected from the small number of bees left alive. Of this crop, however, about one-third has already been taken up, and will be shipped direct to England, where the demand for American honey has very largely increased. The advices from all parts of the State of New York give very encouraging prospects of a fair crop of good honey, especially from the Cherry Valley district, but owing to the reduction in the number of honey producing bees at the large demand, an advance of ten per cent is expected above last year's prices. The rates have been well maintained in England, and the next shipment of California honey has already been purchased ahead at a price which will return a fair profit after paying the through rates for transportation. —N. Y. Advertiser.

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The Swine Industry.

The proportions which the swine industry have reached within the past five or six years are indeed marvellous. To indicate its present extent, says the *Frederic Farmer*, we may say that the estimate of Hon. J. K. Dodge, the eminent statistician, places the number of swine required for the hog products exported from this country in 1879 at \$6,000,000. The money value of these products exported by the United States during the last fiscal year was \$79,438,936. The value of the hams which went to make up the aggregate was \$31,074,433; of land, \$22,856,073; of port, \$4,867,560; of live hogs, \$700,592. It has been shown repeatedly by experiments that well-bred Berkshires and Poland Chinas swine will, under favourable circumstances, produce twelve pounds of pork for a bushel of corn. These instances may not be very numerous, but they show what can be done, and done without much difficulty. From a list of experiments in feeding swine made in several States, the lowest average was 53 pounds of pork to a bushel of corn fed on the ground, and the highest an average of twenty pounds made by feeding a pair of pigs green corn in the ear. From thirteen experiments made, the average of every bushel of corn was ten pounds of pork. With a good breed of swine properly cared for, five and six-tenths pounds of corn ought to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn ten pounds of pork. This is a better average than is generally obtained, but it is both possible and practicable. Instead of six pounds to the bushel—which is a fair estimate with inferior animals to consume the grain—the farmer ought not to be content with less than ten pounds. It is not difficult to calculate what one is doing in feeding corn to hogs in the way of return. If one bushel of corn represents ten pounds of pork, and the price of pork is 10 cents per pound, the farmer is receiving thirty cents per bushel for his corn, and if pork is \$4 per hundred he is getting forty cents for corn. The general rule is: Get good stock of improved breeds, even if the first cost is rather high.

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Diphtheria.

In a circular just issued the Boston Board of Health says: "Diphtheria is contagious and infectious, and may be easily communicated, either directly or indirectly, from person to person. It may be conveyed directly in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, or indirectly by infected articles used, towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc. The poison clings with great tenacity to rooms, household articles of furniture and clothing, and may occasion the disease even after the lapse of months. Diphtheria attacks all classes, at all ages, and at all seasons of the year; preference it attacks children and those who are debilitated from exposure to filth, dampness or foul air from whatever source."

When a case of diphtheria occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from other inmates of the house, and should be nursed, so far as possible, by a person only. The sick chamber should be well ventilated, and sunlight, and well aired, its furniture should be such as will permit of clearing without injury, and all articles, such as window and table drapery, woolen garments, upholstering furniture and all things which are removed from the room during the sickness. The physicians and a nurse as a rule, should be the only persons admitted to the room. Visitors to the infected house should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children especially should not be admitted.

All clothing removed from the patient or the bed should at once be placed in boiling water or in a tub of disinfecting fluid (three ounces sulphate of iron, one ounce carbolic acid and three gallons water) by the nurse before being taken to the house or handled by any other person. They may be soaked in this fluid for an hour and then placed in boiling water for boiling. It is better not to use handkerchiefs, but to use handkerchiefs which should be immediately discarded. All vessels for receiving the discharges of the patient should constantly contain disinfecting fluid. Water closets and privies in the house should be disinfected daily with a solution of carbolic acid, two pounds to a gallon of water.

On the recovery or death of the patient the most thorough disinfection should follow. The room and all articles in it should be at once subjected to the same disinfection as follows: Close the room tightly and burn 2½ pounds of sulphur to each 1,000 feet of cubic space. After four or six hours, open the room and expose it to the air and sunlight for several days. The walls and ceiling should be rubbed with lime-wash, and the floors washed with soap and water, to which may be added a little carbolic acid. When death occurs, the body should be immediately placed in the coffin tightly and finally closed. No public funeral should ever take place at the house where diphtheria has been, unless the coffin remains hermetically sealed.

Railway Time and Telegraph Force.

But few people comparatively have any idea of the amount of timber used in the construction of a single railroad. We hear that one of our rapidly disappearing, and we know that material for building and fuel comes the sacrifice of many leafy branches of the forest; yet only the initials of the lumberman are seen on the 200,000 acres of forests to supply cross-ties for the railroads of the United States. We interviewed a gentleman who has been in the business of timbering years, and who has made his observations and experiences would be of interest, we give the substance of his talk: It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand on our railroads, for one tie, on an average, the contractors get 35 cents apiece, making in the aggregate \$5,250,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 2,700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. Contractors, of course, buy pieces of timber land as near to the proposed line of road as possible, paying for the timber an average of \$30 per acre, or giving the proprietor of the land 10 cents for every tie got out. The average of a good piece of timber land is 200 trees to the acre and 12 ties to the tree. The size of a cross-tie differs on different roads, but the usual size demanded is 8 feet 6 inches long and 8 inches face. Railroad men much prefer ties hewn out with an axe to those sawed in a mill, and many contend that the first named will considerably outlast the sawed ties. This theory is probably a fallacy, as sawed ties have been placed alongside of hewn ties, and remained sound twice as long.—*American Farmer*.

The following incident is said to have occurred at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. A character noted for frequenting bar rooms was sitting in his usual place of resort, with several companions, about a table. Suddenly his wife entered the room, bearing a covered dish, which she deposited on the table, with the remark, "Dinner, husband, that you were too busy to come home to dinner, I have brought you, and departed. The husband invited his friends to share his meal, and removing the lid from the dish, found only a slip of paper on which was written, "I hope you will enjoy your dinner. It is the same kind your family has at home."

Confidence and truth are better preventives of jealousy than consent.

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