

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
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Inserted at very Lowest Rates.
E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.
—England owns 25,000,000 fowls, and 1,000,000 eggs were imported in 1885.
—A successful Canadian dairyman thinks that, peas and corn mixed, is the best butter-producing food for cows.
—Chicago handled 7,000,000 hogs more than 2,000,000 cattle, and 132,000,000 bushels of grain last year.
—The rate of European consumption of wheat, though ranging from a single bushel in Norway to nine bushels in France, averages about four bushels per capita.
—Cabbages are benefited by frequent hoeings, but few farmers hoe this crop enough. A little salt scattered over the plants occasionally, also promotes growth, especially after the process of heading begins.
—If a field of corn or potatoes is very weedy, it will pay the farmer well to hoe it two or three times during the season; if but few weeds show themselves, the cultivator and horse-hoe can be made to do most of the work.
—California ranks first among the United States in the production of barley, in grape culture, in sheep husbandry and in gold and quicksilver; third in hops; fifth in wheat and salt; seventh in silk goods; eighth in soap and silver.
—R. J. Graham, of Belleville, Ont., says it costs him \$1.20 per 100 pounds to produce milk. This price is based on hay at 88 per ton, pea meal \$20, bran \$10, middlings \$14, and sugar beets at eight cents per bushel.
—The number of acres devoted to cotton growing in the Southern States is estimated to be nearly seventeen and a half millions, producing almost six million bales of cotton, the cost of picking which is given as \$41,414,440.
—Shipments of wheat from the south of Russia have been unusually small the past month. The quantity floated for the United Kingdom fortnight ago was only 13,000 quarters, against 235,000 quarters at the same time last year.
—Don't forget to salt the cattle in the pasture at least once a week through the summer. A little lime ground bone, made for the purpose of feeding, if mixed with the salt, will be found very beneficial to cows kept in low, wet pastures.
—The bulk of the stock of patent flour now in the market costs the miller thirty to thirty-five cents per barrel more than the goods can now be sold for. The business of milling this season has thus far proved unprofitable and disappointing.
—The machinery for producing choice grades of flour has increased so rapidly during the past few years as to largely exceed consumption. The absence of export demand, to take care of the surplus causes our leading markets soon to be overstocked.
—Wisconsin capitalists are going heavily into the purchase of hard wood and hemlock lands in Northern Wisconsin. The area of speculation in hard wood lands is opening, and as the demand for hard wood in the West gradually increases, money will be made every day.
—The American Agriculturalist says that "a buckwheat is one of the most valuable grains both for human food and for feeding animals. It is only slightly inferior to rye in nutritious matter, having much the same character as a food and containing very nearly as much nutrient as oats."
—Enormous barns are being erected in Colorado for the protection of cattle from storms, which last winter destroyed entire herds. Railway trains after passing through cuts where these barns had been erected sometimes looked as though they had been in a slaughter-house.
—The export of wheat from Australia to Great Britain during the first three months of the year, aggregated 352,000 bushels, against 4,624,000 bushels the corresponding period of last year. The shipments of flour for the same period were 900 tons as against 1,400 tons in 1885.
—The cattle of the Indian Territory and Texas are being driven for the trail, and it is estimated that the spring drive will reach 800,000 head. The drive will not be as it has been heretofore, through Western Kansas, but it will be along the national trail, just over the State line in Colorado.
—At this season horses kept in stables on dry feed will gradually get hard on the legs. A few given daily are good for them, helping digestion and purifying the blood. Though bitter in taste, yet most horses are very fond of them, and they do not interfere with feeding dry hay as other green herbage is apt to do.
—The most desirable time to cut grass is in the milk. Unfortunately, hay cannot all be done in a day, or in a week for that matter. Better cut a little early than a little late. If cut late the curing may be easier and the weight greater, but a far less proportion is available and digestible.

Canadian Forestry.
The Export Wood Trade.
Londoners Canadian Gazette.
The commercial aspect of Canada's forestry display at the Exhibition is very obvious. Canadians are firmly convinced that the trade with Europe in the hard woods of their Eastern Provinces may be largely extended. For the soft woods there is always a sufficient local demand, and Canada is not in a position to compete with the Baltic lumber so far as the soft varieties are concerned. It is therefore the hard woods of Canada that best adapt themselves to export. At present England imports her hard woods in immense quantities from the United States, a large number of factories being devoted exclusively to this branch of the trade. There are, however, important indications that the United States supply is fast falling off. A considerable importation does already take place to the United States from New Brunswick, and from Western Ontario, in spite of the present duty, and an agitation is in progress in the States for the free importation of the lumber of Eastern Canada, to prevent the destruction of the forests of the great Republic. On the other hand the supply of Eastern Canada is, in many respects, ample. Authorities even declare that there is no perceptible decrease generally speaking, in that of New Brunswick for instance; while the contemplated railway from Rivière du Loup across to the St. John's River, will open up a large extent of forest country with very fertile soil, though hitherto inaccessible. The part, with extended effort on the part of the various Provincial Governments, no hindrance need arise in the development of the industry. The lumbermen of Nova Scotia have not found in necessary or desirable to do much at present in the furtherance of this development of the industry. In Ontario a great part of the country is in the hands of the Provincial Government, but still the lumbermen have extensive limits, and husband the timber, cutting only a limited extent. The New Brunswick Government will shortly have the new districts under control, where ample maple, birch, and pine are to be found, and they will, it is hoped, take every necessary measure for their proper use and preservation.
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Taking Eastern Canada as a whole, there is therefore abundance of the woods useful for manufactures—the three species of ash, two of elm, basswood, beech, three of maple, three of hickory, six or seven of oak, several of birch, and many other species, three species of birch, and several others. And these are at present in extensive use in the manufacture of Canada. Among the Canadian exhibits in agricultural and other implements, in machinery, in agricultural and other implements, nearly all these varieties may be seen in actual use. These Englishmen may realize for themselves what Canadian woods are capable of; and pointing to these exhibits, Canada naturally asks: What is to prevent England looking to us, as one of her Colonies, rather than to the United States, not alone for her raw material but for the manufactured goods we are equally well able to supply? In Quebec and Ontario alone, there are above sixty-five varieties of trees, of which more than four-fifths are in present use for manufactures in the country and for export. Here then is surely a good field for development, but many Canadians have themselves a lesson to learn. They must realize, more fully than they do, the immense importance of the forest to the preservation of the land in being cleared for agricultural purposes, then export such lumber rather than burn it. But Canadians must remember the great value in years to come of the vast timber areas now too lightly thought of. If proper steps be taken to preserve the forests, there will still be ample material to develop to a hitherto unknown extent the hitherto unexploited resources of the country, and bring England and Europe to realize that Canada may be looked to for the supply of much of the manufactured goods now obtained from the United States. And on this point, too, Canadians must not forget that, while sentimental feelings and artificial encouragement may do something to extend trade relations with England, future development must largely rest with their own enterprise and with their readiness to meet the full requirements of European markets.
As to the export forest trade of British Columbia, most co-operative authorities believe it to be but yet in its infancy. The chief woods of the Province that lend themselves to manufacture and export are the red and yellow cedar, Douglas pine, white maple, oak, alder, and dogwood. Of these prominent ones must be given to the first three. They are invaluable to the Province, growing to an enormous size, and producing an immense amount of the very best of wood for almost every purpose. Considerable exports already take place to Australia, South America, China, and other parts of the eastern world, for few

woods can equal those of the Province for bridges, railway ties, frames and shipping accessories. But the past record is nothing to what the future is destined to show, not only in the raw material, but also in the highly-finished manufactures to which the natural conditions of the Province so readily lend themselves.
Force of Imagination.
DR. BUCKLAND AND HIS "ALLIGATOR SOUP."
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