

**DEC.**



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# CHIGNECTO POST

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 15.-NO. 29.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 758.

## FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—New York is again importing eggs from foreign countries.

—The Washington Monument is now 520 feet high; the tallest structure in the world.

—A man has actually been sent to prison in Nova Scotia for three months for lying in a horse trade!

—The importation of wool from Australia this year has exceeded any prior year by about 400 bales.

—The mills of Minneapolis turn out 23,000 barrels of flour per day. The millers make a profit of \$1 per barrel.

—An order in Council suspends the cattle quarantine at Point Edward in Canada, from one month from date.

—The State of Ohio possesses no less than thirty-five "colleges," a greater number than any other state in the Union.

—In Montreal, diphtheria is increasing alarmingly. Typhoid fever also prevails. Defective drainage is probably the cause.

—The ground occupied by the New Orleans Exposition is 11 acres more than that occupied by the Centennial at Philadelphia.

—The final report of the National Cotton Exchange issued last Monday at New Orleans, estimates the cotton crop of the United States for the current year at 5,726,000 bales.

—While wheat and oats are quoted at 56 cents and 30 cents respectively at Emerson, Manitoba, across the line at Pembina, Dakota, the figures are 45 cents and 20 cents.

—The managers of one of the western State fairs leased the privilege to sell beer during the fair, for \$1,000. Is that a good record for the State Board of Agriculture?

—The leading thrashing machine man in the United States is G. W. T. Carter, of California. His three "cutters" have thrashed 160,000 bushels of wheat this season, and yielded a gross income of \$24,000.

—The Indiana Blooded Stock Company has an Aberdeen Angus steer which has made a daily gain of 2.70 pounds, for 292 days, and he carried off the first prize in his class at the late Kansas City Fat Stock Stock Show.

—The hog cholera is making unusual ravages in several of the great hog-producing States of the west. So great is the mortality that it bids fair to reduce to an appreciable extent the supply for the market.

—Fried ham for breakfast is particularly nice when the slices are cut the night before and allowed to soak all night in a cup of water to which a teaspoonful of sugar has been added. This softens the meat and takes out the salt taste.

—Statistics show that in the year 1864 there were exported from the small Province of Holland 32,000,000 pounds of butter and 61,000,000 pounds of cheese, while for the year ending June, 1870, there was exported from the whole vast territory of the United States only 2,030,488 pounds of butter and 47,296,323 pounds of cheese.

—The Western Lumber Trade.

The lumber interest in the west is notable among the great industries of the country as one in which there has yet been no curtailment of production. The stock in Chicago, the largest market of the country, was greater at the beginning of the present month than at any corresponding date in the history of the business except in 1882. Prices are 25 per cent. lower than they were last year at this time, and during the summer and early fall there were some fears that there would be many failures in the trade, but the demand has been better than the pessimists anticipated, and the condition of the lumber dealers compares favorably with that of the operators in any other kind of merchandise. One cause of the excessive production is the difficulty of forecasting the market of the next year before making preparations for the winter logging. The manufacturer of textiles and the operator of a coal mine are close to the market and can govern themselves according to its demands, but the lumberman has to look a year ahead. Last winter was uncommonly favorable for logging, and that was one of the occasions for the large output. It has been widely reported that comparatively few trees will be cut the coming winter, but one cannot feel sure of that yet.

The following table will show the stocks of lumber and timber in Chicago at various dates, 103 yards representing this year and 105 in 1883. It is to be borne in mind that the lumber of commerce in the west is soft pine; hemlock, which is so important in the east, being little used.

Lumber and timber, feet.

November 1, 1884.....68,057,836  
October 1, 1884.....65,285,194  
November 1, 1883.....66,947,082  
November 1, 1882.....70,642,450  
November 1, 1881.....69,625,463  
November 1, 1880.....65,429,941  
November 1, 1879.....40,510,037

—Sunday theatricals are organized by law in five of the principal cities of the United States. They are San Francisco, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and Chicago.

## Farmers' Sons.

Mr. Editor:—I am often compelled to ask myself this question, Why is it that farmers' sons leave home at such an early period of their lives and seek their fortune at some other employment than farming? The reason is simply because their fathers have not made home as attractive as they should have done during the childhood and early manhood of their sons. The time for making favorable or unfavorable impressions is when the mind is young. The youthful mind is acute and observing and is constantly comparing his lot with that of somebody else's, and in that way, gradually but surely the nucleus of a resolution is formed, which in nine cases out of ten results in their leaving his father's farm in early manhood and starting out in some other sphere of labor.

What would you think of an inhabitant of a city dumping his winter's supply of coal in his front yard? I need not ask such a question, for he would not be guilty of the like, he would store his fuel in his back yard or in a store-room for the purpose. Yet some of our farmers think no more of throwing a load of wood opposite the front door of their residence than they do of sitting down to dinner. This front yard then, transformed into a wood yard, is one way of making a residence look slovenly, and if so, certainly is very unattractive to the youthful eye.

Again, the mode of conveyance of many farmers: Only a very small per cent. of farmers are so situated near a railway that they can move from place to place by rail, they therefore have to travel with horses and should keep one that can go faster than when driving a plough or a team of hay.

Still plenty of our farmers will drive a horse that can with difficulty, not ease, travel four miles an hour through this cold climate of ours when mercury stands from 10° to 20° below zero, with nothing to protect them but the slight in which they are sitting. What sort of a sleigh is it? One destitute of paint generally (which shows a want of attractiveness) with a cushionless seat. You can then be seated on a hard plank with your feet planted in snow and a buffalo throw over your knees which judging from the number of holes it contained) would lead you to believe that it must have been a target during the days of old.

All this may suit the old farmer but certainly is not in harmony with the taste of his son, who prefers having a somewhat faster horse and robes with fewer openings.

I could draw many more illustrations, but enough has been said to convince all who read this that when their heir of a farmer complains that all his sons have left him and he is now alone depending on his servants, they can reply that the fault is with the father in the greater number of cases, simply because he did not make home and its surroundings more attractive when his boys were younger.

As ONEKIVER.

West'd Co., Nov. 24, 1884.

Decay of the Hawaiians.

With an abundance of schools and churches, there are every year fewer scholars and worshippers; with an admirable system of government, they are constantly becoming fewer to govern.

The successive census returns tell this sad story. In 1832 the inhabitants of the islands were 130,313; in 1836, 108,579; in 1850, 84,165; in 1860, 69,700; in 1866, 62,959; in 1872, 56,897; in 1878, 57,985. And then this seeming arrest, shown by the last census, in the process of decay in the native race, is not real; for during the last six years the Hawaiian decreased over four thousand, the total gain being caused by an increase of foreigners to the extent of over five thousand.

The Government, in a frantic endeavor to save itself from extinction, is importing immigrants; during the two years ending in 1880 it introduced over one hundred Portuguese from the Madeira Islands, and more than eleven hundred Polynesians from the Gilbert Islands. Besides these many Chinese have come. We are told, moreover, that the physical type of the natives has deteriorated; that the great stature and forms noted by the early visitors to the Islands have passed away.

The history of the Hawaiians for the last sixty years might be almost condensed into three words—Christianization, civilization, extermination.—From "Perils of Rapid Civilization," by C. F. Wittington, M.D., in Popular Science Monthly for December.

—A German engineer claims to have discovered a means of expending the gas in a balloon by the use of carbonic acid. By this discovery not only could the aeronaut ascend and descend until he finds a suitable air-current, but in war time a balloon may enter the enemy's territory and leave again without requiring a fresh supply of gas.

—There is romance even in fashionable life, for in Philadelphia recently the officiating clergyman at a wedding had at one time been engaged to the bride. For the bridegroom it was a genuine case of dense ignorance and perfect bliss.

## The Beef Supply of New England.

The east now looks to the west for its food supply. Massachusetts, for example, eats something like 10,000,000 bushels of wheat every year, but yet in 1879 raised only 35,000. Another important result of progress has been a noteworthy change in the form in which certain articles of consumption are brought to market. The "refrigerator beef" trade is a fairly new thing, and has been the subject of a recent article in this advance. In a recent article it was said, as a rough estimate, that three-quarters of the beef eaten in New England came from Chicago dressed, in refrigerator cars. The books of the Trunk-line Commission show the number of tons of cattle and dressed beef respectively forwarded, all rail, to New England in each of the years 1878-83 and the first nine months of 1884, as follows:

TONS OF CATTLE AND DRESSED BEEF.	Cattle.	Beef.
1878.....	152,500	5,103
1879.....	143,960	23,318
1880.....	180,733	42,770
1881.....	140,681	25,227
1882.....	76,410	89,148
1883.....	100,899	116,747
1884, 9 months.....	62,129	89,637

Western Beef Rates in New England.

Received	Received	Total.	
live.	dressed.	tons.	
1878.....	79,077	4,740	83,817
1879.....	64,403	23,025	87,428
1880.....	78,468	35,664	114,132
1881.....	48,625	57,180	105,805
1882.....	29,487	79,993	109,480
1883.....	40,200	106,894	147,094

It appears, accordingly, that the

It appears, accordingly, that the New England consumption of Chicago dressed beef has risen regularly and very steadily from 4,740 tons in 1878 to 106,894 tons in 1883, while the consumption of western beef received on the hoof has fallen from 79,077 tons to 40,200, and that the former kind last year amounted to 62 per cent. of the whole.

The Boston houses in the dressed beef trade are quite well satisfied with Judge Cooley's decision which makes the rate on their product 75 per cent. higher than that on live stock. In round figures, assuming 55 per cent. of a living steer to be beef, a freight rate of 40c per one hundred pounds on live stock is equal to 72c, per one hundred on the beef in the animal. Allowing for certain shrinkages on one hand and the increased value of the offal on the other, and correcting the above percentage, the arbitrator decided that a dressed beef rate of 70c would be equivalent to a live stock rate of 40c.

Personal and Political.

—Lord Dufferin's salary as Viceroy of India is \$125,000 a year and findings.

—Lieutenant Greely has promised his wife that he will never go to the Arctic regions again.

—James Carr saved 39 lives at the burning of a cigar factory in Chicago lately, and lost his own.

—Mr. James Lathrop, the new teacher of athletics at Harvard University, receives \$800 a year more than any tutor in the institution.

—A prominent member of the Tennessee bar, noted for the extreme carelessness of his personal appearance, was mistaken for a tramp and placed under arrest last week.

—General Stockman, one of Kaiser Wilhelm's oldest friends, they have met as boys at the battle of Jona, has just celebrated his diamond wedding at the age of 91, both he and his wife being in perfect health.

The small daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt is said to have asked her mother at the end of the first week in the new house, referring to the Gothic dining room: "Have we always got to eat in the church?"

—Mrs. Carrier, of Montreal, having been left a widow subsequent to her husband's heavy fall, claimed to be paid 50 cents on the dollar, when he died, but he learned that the fifty, out of her savings and earnings, paid her husband's creditors another dividend of 20 per cent.

—The Countess Guiccioli tells of Lord Byron's once buying a goose or Michaelmas, and fearing it was too lean, feeding it himself till he grew so attached to it that he couldn't have killed it; he had a cage made for it to hang under his carriage, and four years later was traveling about with four geese.

The Wealth from Inventions.

Senator Platt, in his vigorous speech in Congress last winter in support of our patent laws, claimed that two-thirds of the aggregate wealth of the United States is due to patented inventions. That two-thirds of the \$43,000,000,000 which represents the aggregate wealth of the United States rests solely upon the invention, past and present, of this country.

Mulhall, in his "Progress of the World," writes that in effect the invention of machinery has given mankind an accession of power beyond calculation. The United States, for example, make a million sewing machines yearly, which can do as much work as formerly required 12,000,000 women working by hand. A single shoe factory in Massachusetts turns out as many pairs of boots as 30,000 bootmakers in Paris.

## Continuous Wheat-Growing in England.

The new number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England contains a remarkable article by Sir J. B. Lawes and his coadjutor, Dr. Gilbert, on the continuous growth of wheat at Rothamsted, Hert's. In 1864 Sir John Lawes published the details of the continuous growth of wheat during the twenty previous years, and in the present article he gives similar details for the second period of twenty years, but he gives the results for the whole forty years. On several plots of land wheat has been grown continuously during the whole period with various manures, and in one plot with no manure at all. On some plots there has been no change in manuring for forty years, and on most of the others no change for thirty-six years. Such long-term experiments are unique in the history of agriculture, and as they have been carried out by scientific experts, who have accurately recorded all the facts connected with them, the results which are brought out possess a very high value.

The best wheat crop which they grew during the whole forty years was that of 1863, when the yield of the permanently unmanured plot was 17½ bushels per acre. The worst crop was that of 1879, when the yield of the same plot was only 14 bushels per acre. This plot of land had not received any manure since 1839, and since 1843 it had grown wheat every year; yet it yielded every 17½ bushels per acre in a favorable season twenty-five years after it had last received any manure.

Some of the best results at Rothamsted have been obtained by the application of nitrate of soda and superphosphates of lime, and this mixture a very useful one in England, is about the best that an ordinary farmer can apply as a dressing for wheat. Where no farmyard manure is applied a farm dressing would be 4 cwt. of superphosphate to 2 cwt. of nitrate of soda. The superphosphate is best plowed or harrowed into the land, and the nitrate is best applied in the autumn, when winter wheat is sown.

As the loss of nitric acid is much greater in wet seasons than in dry years the latter are favorable to large crops of wheat. The stock of organic nitrogen has been considerably reduced, as well as the stock of phosphoric acid, during the forty years, yet enough of each remains to grow crops, gradually diminishing, for a very long period.

The writers come to the conclusion that when farmyard manure is employed to grow wheat, more nitrogen must be applied than is necessary when it is put on the land in the form of nitrate of soda, for instance, in order to produce equal results, because much of the nitrogen in farmyard manure is not in an active form. In the absence of vegetation, or when applied in excess, it is lost in the air, and is not available for future crops; but in the absence of vegetation an excess of nitrates or salts of ammonia does not appear to be lost, and is available for the soil and become available for future crops; but in the absence of vegetation an excess of nitrates or salts of ammonia does not appear to be lost, and is available for the soil and become available for future crops.

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Intolerance of customs differing from his own, determined to frustrate Atot's intention. They, together, visited the hill where the flesh was cooking, and, destroying the oven, buried the remains in the earth. They found the heart put on one side, for the special delectation of their constant friend and companion, Atot. Earle was afterward good-humoredly told by the chief that their interference had been of no avail, as they had found the grave where the flesh had been buried, and opening it, soon after he and his friends had left, had finished cooking it and eaten it all.—From "Cannibalism as a Custom," by A. St. John, in Popular Science Monthly for December.

—A man who recently bought an estate in Ireland with a small stream, and very thin and wiry-looking. When he went down to see the place, the tenants turned out to inspect the new landlord, and after his departure began to discuss him.

"Well, Pat, what do you think of your new landlord?" "Oh, begorra, not much! Why, that little gossip would be as hard to shoot as a jack-snipe."

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## Business Cards.

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Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.  
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Carriage Builders,  
AMHERST, N. S.

D. I. WELCH,<











