

# MARITIME FARMER

MISSING ISSUE

February 24, 1881



## NO. 27

It is done to cover up some defect in the sugar. Maple sugar, though not absolutely pure, contains nothing that is so objectionable as the molasses. A delicious flavor that is possessed by no other.

But to insure the best results, care must be taken in all the operations that are required. Cleanliness is the first requisite. As the season advances and the weather becomes warmer, the vegetation grows more luxuriant, and the sap more pure; and the product will be superior. Washing the vessel in a solution of caustic soda, or in weak lye, will destroy any insects that may be present. It is created as often, as is necessary to keep them sweet. The evaporation should be rapid and the boiling continuous, and the sugar should be stirred constantly. The syrup is held too long at a boiling heat, the sugar is converted into granules, and the product is inferior.

After passing from the evaporator, the sugar is run into a large cask, and allowed to settle which will usually take from eight to twelve hours. Pure maple sugar is up and mixed in a quart of water, and will keep for a long time. The syrup should then be bottled.

The white of eggs or of milk, which will carry down any remaining impurities. If a very white article is required for medicinal or other purposes, this unite with the vegetable acids in the syrap and forms an insoluble compound which settles at the bottom."

**The Value of the Spanish Merino.**

The Spanish Merino is not domesticated here, though it is, no doubt, well known by reputation to some. There is an idea that it is not well adapted to our climate, but that is a mistake, as in some parts of Canada it thrives. At the International Sheep Show, Philadelphia, last year, a correspondent of the *New England Farmer* said:—

The Spanish Merinos were the cynosure of all eyes. To the untired eye of the visitor, they appeared to be

hired who have been presumably brought to a coat of tar. In this black and white photograph, the sheep are lined up in a row, and the wool is pushed aside, fleece expelling the driven snow in its matelike texture. Whiteness is disclosed, and the sheep are seen in their natural brightness and richness. "There is no snow in the world," said a wool grower in the United States. "The Spaniards were the first to discover that their fleece made a wool of which all that is made from wool." A flock of Merino produces thirty-five pounds of wool a year. In the United States the wool it is customary to throw away one-third of this on account of the dirt which works out through the wool in the process of cleaning. This discards the strength of the fibre. There was a ram among the Merines, from Washington county, whose pedigree was traced back to the first importation of 1802. It was owned by four farmers jointly and it was valued like the rest, its fleece is black from the dirt which it has picked up in the wool. The importation previous

warm Humphrey, in that year. He brought over a lot of fine Merinos from Spain, and it is from this importation that the Merinos of this country have descended. The ram described is a thoroughbred. A Susquehanna yearling buck is valued at \$500 and several yearling ewes at three and four hundred dollars each.

**Warm the Fowl.**

It may seem old-foggy to some to warm the fowl given to the poultry farmer the winter months, some persons contending that the fowls in their natural state never had ought else than cold food, and but sparing of it. That is all as far as its goes, but how much profit would be secured from birds left to care for themselves? Domesticated live stock of all kinds are subjected to altered conditions from what they were under when free

We must conform in our feeding and management to these altered conditions, else we will be just that far from success. If we want a good healthy growth, and an abundance of eggs from our fowls during the winter, we must not only feed them on suitable food, but we must feed in such form and condition as will secure the best results.

After an experience of several seasons we have adopted the system of warming the food all through the day, and feeding it at regular intervals morning and evening, and we attribute the excellent laying qualities of the fowls, in a great measure, to doing this. We warm the food by putting it in grain, or other food, either dry or moistened, should be warmed well before feeding. Some breeders as well as others, feed their fowls in the morning, and then again in the evening, their whole corn, and are assured it is beneficial. Where new, unseasoned corn is used, it is better to feed this perching in a soaked condition.

It makes it equally as good for feeding the numerous chickens, and partridge will effectively prevent any trouble from that score.

Wheat, which is no doubt the best kind of grain for the laying fowls, much better than so much corn, (which latter fattens so quickly as frequently to stop the production of eggs temporarily), is much improved by being heated well before being fed, and then given to the fowls while yet warm, and it is found that only about one-third as much by measure should be fed as of corn, and when fed in that manner is very little if any more expensive than corn. Good sound wheat only should be used, for while we see no objection to screenings on the score of uneatibility, screenings give but little available food.



## SUIT OF CLOTHING

Do you require a First-class

THOMAS W. SMITH'S

English, Scotch, Irish,

French, German, Canadian and

Domestic

CLOTHES,

A Perfect Fit every time, or no trade.

Ready-Made Clothing, Waisters, Over-

coats, Suits, Tied Suits.

A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

cheaper than the cheapest.

Hats, Caps, Trunks,

Formal Tailors, &c.

THOS. W. SMITH

REPAIRING

Watch Repairing

NEW GOODS.

Silver Neckties and Lookers.

Jet Neckties and Lookers.

Jet Bracelets.

Good Neckties and Lookers.

Gold Suits, Brooches and Bar

Rings.

Ladies and Gents' Rings.

New Styles Plated Ware.

BABBITT'S.

1891.

BARGAINS

can not be had

WINTER GOODS.

as the Season's Stock will be

reduced to clear.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

2000 YARDS

WANTED

DRY HOUSES.

In exchange for GOODS at

CASH PRICES.

ALSO

DOMESTIC YARN.

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## Disastrous Season for Western Cattle.

The present winter has been a very disastrous

season in the "beef empire," the severe

cold has killed off and weakened the vitality

of enormous numbers of cattle. The cattle

export trade from the United States may be

appreciably affected by this disaster, for such

considerable loss of the livestock, it really is.

A late telegram, by way of Chicago, states that:

"Intelligence from the ranches of the

North Platte river, between the towns on

that river and Sidney, Neb., and northwest

for 100 miles, from the Niobrara ranges, ex-

tending 200 miles along the valley of the

Niobrara and running over into Dakota, from

the great grazing ground in north-eastern

and central Colorado, from north-eastern

New Mexico and south-western Kansas,

indicates great probable losses, while the

gravelly pastures of Montana, Idaho, and

Oregon may be strewn with carcasses by

the time spring opens. Mr. William Par-

son, member of the Nebraska Legislature from

Omaha, reports that he will lose from five

to ten thousand of his 10,000 head on the

North Platte, entailing a loss of \$100,000

to \$125,000. J. N. McShane, another

member, anticipates a loss of 30 per cent on

the Cheyenne herds of 30,000 head. Cattle

men no longer try to conceal the fact that

the best of the season of 1881 will be disastrous,

which might mean the ruin of many a

cowman, and that they will be barren for one

year if not longer. Estimates of the loss from

the various ranches run all the way from

ten to seventy-five per cent.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Dear Sir,—I notice in the last issue of

your valuable paper a letter from the Rev.

H. J. Clark, in which he charges a corres-

pondent from Lincoln with deliberate false-

hood. As the Rev. gentleman has only oc-

cupied the pulpit at Lincoln once in the last

eight weeks, he lacks information on the sub-

ject of which he writes, and I will furnish

him the facts in due season. As to the Rev.

W. W. Brewer, who is now in Lincoln, he

would not, and Mr. J. N. McShane, another

member of the Rev. E. J. Johnston's con-

gregation, and Mr. R. J. McShane, with another

instance or two of the same kind.

The Rev. gentleman should be careful

how he charges people with deliberate false-

hood, whose veracity is equal to his own. As

for the Meeting House being an eyesore, it is

only to the time of \$25,000, and more if

it is wanted. As to the Rev. W. W. Brewer,

your correspondent makes an honest

and very fair statement.

Yours etc.,

Frederick, March 1, 1881.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Dear Sir,—In your paper of February

17th, you said that you were not acquainted

with the Rev. W. W. Brewer, and that you

could not give me any information as to

his neglect of last year's duties. Only one

third of his second year of inspecting

schools, and in some of the remaining

months, he may get up energy enough to at-

tend to his present work.

On the 1st of November, 1879, Mr. Dole

became Inspector for St. John County, and

a part of King's. His chief duty was to in-

spect and certify, before November 1880,

every school in the Parish District, and to

report results to the "Board of Educa-

tion." Mr. Dole knew that a large portion

of the teachers' salaries, dependent upon the

schools being classified, he knew that he

was neglected to visit the schools, he was de-

pendent upon the full amount of his salary.

Mr. Dole did inspect a few of the

schools in the district, but they were chiefly

in St. John city. In some of the remaining

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Mr. Dole has been in the district for

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## Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 3, 1881.

Hon. Mr. Fraser's Speech on the

Resolution.

The leader of the Government, the Hon.

Attorney-General, has this afternoon

presented to the House of Commons, in the

west of conference debate, he met the

charges of maladministration of the finances,

defined the position of the government with

regard to the abolition of the Legislative

Council, and other economical questions,

and explained the position of the School Law,

and his intentions regarding it. Altogether

as a statement of the financial position of the

Province, and a defence of the past actions of

his administration, and a definition of their

policy, it was an able effort. We will pub-

lish it in full, next week.

The Opposition Resolutions.

On repeated votes of "Want of Confi-

dence" may become too tedious, and tend to

make local politics odious, but in absence of

any great question they serve to keep our

speakers from resting; they give them an

opportunity to air their political oratory,

which might mean the ruin of many a

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## Abolition of the Legislative Council.

A portion of the press which supports

the Opposition wishes to pull out one of the

planks of Mr. Blair's platform. A general

resolution, urging abolition and reform, they

would support heartily, but they don't like

a resolution that particularizes the reforms to

be carried out. The Oppositionist thinks that

the "big proposition" to do away with the

Legislative Council is somewhat "impossi-

ble," and believes, that, in many sections

of the Province the vote would go for abo-

lition of the House of Assembly instead. The

Oppositionist thinks there will be no general

agreement to the proposition that the meas-

ure of reform should embrace the abolition

of the Legislative Council, etc. It was a

big mistake for Mr. Blair to bind down his

party to specific reforms.

We have no sympathy with the cry to

wipe out the Upper House. The Upper

House is part and parcel of our constitution,

embodied in the B. N. A. Act, and as a

member of the House of Assembly, it is

not likely to exist as the House of Assem-

bly. A vote of the Assembly, all the mem-

bers being present, is not likely to abolish it,

unless the Councils agree to put an end to

the existence of their chamber. And why

should they agree when it is by no means evi-

dent that their abolition is desired by the

great majority of the people of the Pro-

vince? If the question of abolition is put

to the country as a desirable measure of reform

at the next election, and the voice of the peo-







