

Swine Raising in the Maritime Provinces.

For some years the farmers of the Maritime provinces have been complaining that they could not sell their pigs at profitable prices although at the same time large quantities of pork and pork products were being brought into these provinces from outside sources to meet the needs, not only of the lumbermen, but of the city dealers in high class groceries. A few packing houses have been started, but owing to a variety of causes, they have not met with the prosperity that they should, considering the suitability of the country for the production of swine. It evidently requires the combined efforts of the farmers and packers to remedy the anomalous state of affairs at present existing. On the part of the farmers it will be necessary to agree to furnish a certain number of pigs monthly, or better still, weekly, so that the packers will be kept busy the entire season, not rushed with business two or three months and then forced to remain idle the rest of the year. The packers should guarantee to take so many pigs per week, should buy them on foot, grade them according to quality, and pay prices to correspond with the grade. The pigs should be properly killed, dressed, and cured, so as to make the class of meats demanded by the best markets. Only first class bacon that can compete with the best Irish and Danish goods should be exported to England, the remainder should be marketed in America.

To turn out the best class of goods particular attention must be given to the sort of pig grown and the method of feeding the same. To produce the highest grade of Wiltshire bacon for export, the packers require a long, deep, smooth pig, possessing a light head and shoulder and even back, not too broad, but well covered with flesh, not fat, at the same time he must not be a razor back. The sides from ham to back of shoulder must be long and deep, the underline straight and free from flabbiness, the ham smooth and tapering, with the greatest amount of flesh on the outside. The pig should be healthy, vigorous, and a good feeder, weighing when ready for market from 175 to 200 pounds. It is generally conceded that Yorkshires produce the greatest proportion of pigs of this type, with the Tamworths next. The thick fat American or lard breeds are not wanted by packers. Pigs should be fed wholesome and carefully selected food, skimmed milk, barley, peas, cooked potatoes, roots, green food, etc., in a properly balanced ration.

I have recently received from Mr. Wm. Lilley, sr., of St. John, N. B., a letter which summarizes the situation in the lower provinces so accurately that it is worthy of widespread publicity. Mr. Lilley says:— "My reasons for writing you are, I am interested in the pork packing business, have learned the trade in all its details in England, and am thoroughly acquainted with the way pork is handled in that country, and what is required for the English markets so as to successfully compete with the Danish and Irish products. I am also convinced from acquaintance with the trade in the Maritime provinces, and the ideas prevailing among the farmers about the raising of hogs, feeding, etc., that they will have to be gradually educated to it. My idea is that instead of making the capital \$100,000 to \$125,000 that the pork packing business should be commenced on a small scale, as far as the Maritime provinces are concerned; this would give a chance to get clear of the by-products in the local markets. As an instance, I would mention one that was started in Middleton, N. S. The promoters put up a big ice house and filled it with ice at a cost that would half build a small factory, and the result was that while the concern could probably handle the hogs, the farmers were unable to, or unwilling to furnish them, and the company went into liquidation. While no doubt you are correct in saying that a large concern will minimize the expenses, yet there is the farmer and his education to be considered, especially in the Maritime provinces, where the matter of pork raising is in its infancy and will have to be carefully nursed.

Nearly all the English concerns commenced on a small scale, with a small factory. All kinds of hogs could be used at first, only the choice and sizable products sent to England, and the others disposed of in the local market. Then gradually impress upon the farmers the necessity and importance of attending more to the better culture and feeding of the pig, so as to come up to the Danish and Irish hog.

I see some difficulty too in getting farmers in the Maritime provinces to put a large amount of money into co-operative pork packing companies. While no doubt some have money, yet it will be difficult to get them to invest it. The better way in my opinion, is for some parties who are acquainted with the business to form a small company with a capital of say \$10,000 and guarantee a ready market to the farmers. This would suit the farmers of the Maritime provinces, and give them a chance to go into pork raising. As it is now, some years pork is very

low, and others very high, like the present one. When low and no market the farmer lets his stock die out, but if he was certain of a sure market at remunerative prices he would keep up and improve his stock.

A few years ago a man named Parkingham came here from Ireland, and tried to induce capitalists to invest in the starting of a pork packing concern, but the amount of capital was too large, hence the failure."

In connection with the officers of the Maritime Stock Breeders Association, I am endeavoring to improve the condition of the swine industry in the lower provinces, and there is a prospect of better things in the near future. Messrs F. E. Williams & Co., of St. John tell me they are willing to give a guarantee that they will be willing to take, beginning next September, at least two car-loads of pigs per week, buy them on foot and pay market prices. Messrs. Williams will be prepared next year to run their factory at full blast during the whole summer if the pigs are promised. Other firms are likely to take similar action, and if the matter is properly pushed, a good trade in bacon and other pork products should be gradually established.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

For Weak and Sickly Children During the Hot Weather.

Thousands of children die during the hot weather months, because summer complaints and stomach troubles come suddenly, and mothers do not have the means at hand to promptly check and cure them. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used these precious little lives can be saved, and no home where there are infants and young children should be without them.

Baby's Own Tablets will promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, and are a great relief to teething children. The Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain neither opiate nor harmful drug. Crushed to a powder they can be given with absolute safety to a raw born babe. Mrs. R. Ferguson, 105 Mansfield street, Montreal says: "I have used Bappy's Own Tablets and have found them the best medicine I have ever given my children. My baby has always been small and delicate and suffered so much last summer with his teeth that I did not think he would live. Then he was attacked with dysentery, a feverish skin and cough. As the doctor's medicine did not help him, I sent for Baby's Own Tablets and they did him a wonderful amount of good, and he is now getting on splendidly. I gladly give my experience for the benefit of other mothers." If your druggist does not keep these Tablets they will be sent by mail post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

Canadian Wheat and Reciprocity.

Director of the Mint Roberts, who has returned to Washington from a visit to Iowa, says that in that state and other western states there is a rage for land speculation. There is hardly a crossroads community in Iowa, says Mr. Roberts, which has not organized a syndicate to operate in lands in the Dakotas or Canada. To this speculative fever Mr. Roberts ascribes the movement of money from the east to the west in advance of the time when money is usually sent for the purpose of moving the crops.

Back to this speculative activity in lands—an activity which has often been disastrous—lies the price of wheat. There is a good demand for that cereal, which promises to continue. The Dakota lands which are being sought after produce good wheat. So does the land in the Canadian northwest. The price of land in the Dakotas is low compared with the price of lands in Iowa. The price of the fine Canadian government lands is extremely low. Hence the surprising rush of farmers to the Canadian northwest. Iowa farmers sell their farms at a high figure and go north, many of them crossing the international boundary line. It is estimated that 25,000 acres of Canadian lands are sold to Americans every day. If sales are kept up at this rate and the lands purchased are brought under cultivation it will not be so long before Canada will be raising 250,000,000 bushels of wheat a year instead of the 80,000,000 bushels raised now.

As the volume of Canadian wheat increases the reciprocity sentiment in the northwest will increase. Mr. Roberts was struck by the present strength of that sentiment and the desire of the milling interests of Minneapolis and St. Paul to secure reciprocity with Canada, so the Canadian wheat lands may supply grist for their mills. At present none of the Canadian wheat is made into flour in the United States. It all goes to England, to English millers. As it is thrown upon the market there as fast as it can be shipped the price of competing American wheat is much more seriously affected than it would be if the duty on Canadian wheat were removed and considerable of it entered this country to be held here till the foreign demand warranted its shipment.

Reciprocity with Cuba is the burning question of the moment. Reciprocity with Canada is a question which will come to the front soon and stay there until it is disposed

SURE TO KILL.

Better and Cheaper than
Sticky Fly Paper,

**THE BAIRD COMPANY'S
Fly
Poison
Mats.**

Sold at all stores throughout the country and wholesale and retail by

THE BAIRD CO. Ltd

EMACULINE

Cleans Clothes, Carpets, Woodwork etc. Brighter and Cleaner than any other article.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

BORN.

BURFEE.—On Friday July 25th, at Woodstock, to the wife of Clarence A. Burpee, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BAKER-CARR.—At Bloomfield, Carleton County, July 16th, by the Rev. Z. L. Fash, M. A., William G. Baker and Mrs. Melissa Carr, both of Bloomfield.

HALLETT-DAY.—At Perley's Hotel, Andover, July 28th, by Rev. R. W. Demmings, Freeman Hallett, of Hartland, and Clara Day, of Gillispie Settlement, Victoria County.

DIED.

VOLTOUR.—At Johnville, Carleton County, N. B., on July 22nd, of diphtheria, Margaret Louisa, beloved daughter of James and Margaret Voltour, aged 13 years and 4 days.

ADAMS.—At Esdraelton, on July 16th, Helen Beatrice Marlon Adams, aged 6 months, youngest daughter of George and Janet Adams.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

WEDDING RINGS.

Marriage Licenses issued and Wedding Rings sold, guaranteed as stamped U. S. assay, at

W. B. JEWETT'S.

JEWETT'S CORNER, WOODSTOCK.

of. There will be bitter opposition, largely petty and selfish in its nature, to freer trade relations with Canada, but such relations will be of great value to the United States. Next to Great Britain and Germany the dominion is the largest purchaser of American products. It will be a still larger purchaser in the event of reciprocity.—Chicago Tribune.

Women and Their Ways.

Some doctor's were talking the other day about the case of the Western woman who was indignant to find that her vermiform appendix had been removed when she hadn't expected it. One of them told this story:

A man was struck by a car on Broadway. He was removed to a hospital in an insensible condition. After a cursory examination a surgeon said, "We had better operate at once for appendicitis."

The patient was stripped in order that he might be prepared for the ordeal, and this legend was found tattooed on his chest:

In case of accident don't operate for appendicitis. It has been removed twice already.

They then concluded that he was only suffering from shock.

Hard on the Clergyman.

All languages seem to have a way of adapting themselves to error. Given an impulsive mind and a too hasty tongue, and speech becomes precisely the reverse of thought. A working-man once applied to a country clergyman for a letter of introduction to a duke, of whom he wished to seek aid.

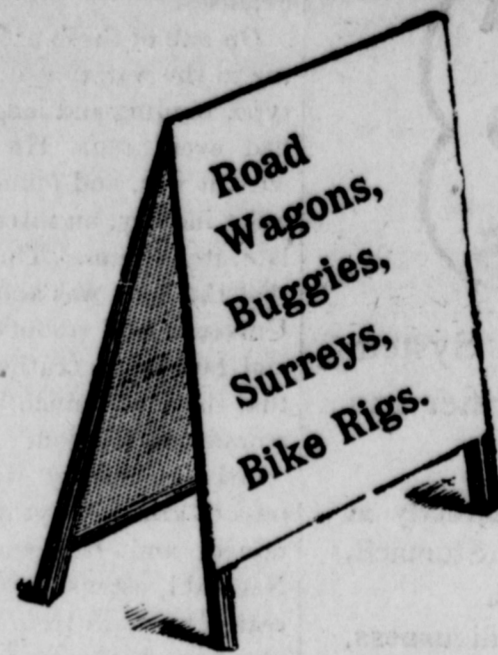
"But why don't you go in person and see my lord?" asked the gentleman.

"Well, you see," was the nervous answer, "I don't like to speak to Lord—. He may be too proud to listen to the likes of me. I can talk to you well enough, sir, for there's nothing of the gentleman about you!"

HOTEL FOR SALE.

On account of ill-health writer will sell his hotel at Bristol. Buildings including large stable, carriage and wood houses, all comparatively new. House heated with furnace. Water in house. Will be sold cheap; terms reasonable; part down. Write or apply on premises. M. COLWELL, Bristol. Jan. 1, 1902.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.



"The Proof of the Pudding Is In the Eating."

Users of Carriages sold by us say there is nothing better.

If you want something neat and tasty—come to us.
If you want something strong and durable—come to us.
If you want the highest possible finish—come to us.
If you want the best goods at a reasonable price—come to us.

We Can Suit You.

Our Bike Rigs and Hard Rubber Tire Wagons are the finest in the land.

BALMAIN BROS.

May 22, 1902.

New Goods!

ARRIVING DAILY

AT SAUNDERS BROS.

Come and see just what a

Bargain!

we can give you.

SAUNDERS BROS. MAIN ST.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER FOR BRANCH LINE OF RAILWAY.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Riviere Ouelle Branch," will be received until

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1902,

for the Grading and Track Laying of a Branch Line of Railway from Riviere Ouelle Station, Kamouraska County, to St. Denis Wharf, on the St. Lawrence River, a distance of about six and a quarter miles.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after the 28th July at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N. B., and at the Station Master's Office at Riviere Ouelle, where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 22nd July, 1902.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER FOR AN ENGINE HOUSE, ETC., AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Engine House at St. John," will be received until

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1902,

for the above work.

Plans and Specifications may be seen after the 18th instant at the Office of the Terminal Agent at St. John, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 23rd July, 1902.

Butter Paper, printed and unprinted, in one and two pound wrappers, at this office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABOURERS

EXCURSIONS

MANITOBA

CANADIAN - NORTHWEST

Low rate excursions to provide labor to harvest the wheat crop, will be run during August. Watch this space for announcement regarding rates, dates, etc.

C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R. St. John, N. B.

REMOVED

To New Store

ALL NEW STOCK.

Stock Better than Ever Before.

Call and see us at our clean new place of business on the old location,

Opposite the Carlisle Hotel.

MRS. J. LOANE & CO.

GIVE YOUR TEAPOT A CHANGE AND---TRY VIM TEA.