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VOL. I.

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

FREDERICTON, N. B., FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

Maritime Farmer Association

The following goods will bled be sold at half price to clear out before taking stock:

Prints, Grey Cottons, Black Lustres

Jeans, Swandowns, Dress Tweeds

Homespuns, Dress Goods.

Tickings, Flannels, Trowserings

Cloakings, Shirtings.

BARGAINS.

DEVER BROS

\$25,000 SALE F

will be continued until the whole Stock is disposed of, consisting of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles,

Furs,

Muffs,

Blankets, Flannels, Swansdowns,

Clouds, Promenade Scarfs,

GLOVES and HOSIERY, turists.

Cottons, Prints,

Tickings, Ribbons,

Velvets, Laces,

together with a general assortment of every description of Dry Goods.

Agriculture.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

TO THE Provinc'l Farmer's Association OF NEW BRUNSWICK

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Permit me to offer my hearty congratulations to you on the very happy auspices under which we are assem-

As co-laborers together, we meet

to renew our acquaintance with each other, to speak words of encouragement and cheer, to discuss questions which materially affect our interests, and by an exchange of views on the different subjects which may arise, determine what is best in the interest of agriculture, not only as affecting the farmers, but every resident of the Province. I feel assured that all to every effort made, having a tendency toward the greater development of the agricultural capabilities of the Province, their hearty approval; and interested as they must be in the successful prosecution of our Provincial agriculture, it will only be natural to suppose that the deliberations of this body of agriculturists wil be watched with interest.

The constant toil and labor of seed time and harvest is providentially White Cottons followed by one of comparative leis ure, and during our winter months opportunities are afforded to increase our knowledge by careful study and research, so that we may be better fitted to discharge our duties to our

full ines written by one of New Bruns- trade. wick's gifted "sons," W. P. Dole, place in this report: -

Lord of the Harvest! from whose hand. In bounty royally outpoured, Plenty hath flowed o'er all the land, And all our garners full are stored To Thee we raise Our song of praise

To Thee in Heaven and earth adored Thy care preserved the previous seed, Nursed tender shoot and bud and blade. Till in the time by Thee decreed, Summer her glories bright displayed;

And nations voice. Bade man rejoice Thee who Heaven and Earth hast made.

The early and the latter rain, Gladdened green fields and teeming ground nd mellow fruits and golden grain Sweet ripens in Thy sunshine found By genial showers, By glowing hours, The year is with Thy goodness crowned

Nor for Earth's kindly fruits alone, In grateful hymns Thy praise we tell, Ve who, kept as thy very own, From war and strife, from sickness fell

By thy defence, In Freedom, Peace and safety dwell. Lord of our life! whose open hand, Good on all living things doth pour For all rich blessings on our land.

For all the Harvests happy store Our hearts shall be, Lift up to Thee. To Thee who Heaven and Earth adore!

OUR PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURE. With reference to our Provincial Agriculture, our people are learning the fact, slowly perhaps, but surely, that upon the capabilities of our soil, and a proper system of cultivation, rests to a very great extent, the Caps, general welfare of the Province. With reference to its capabilities, we have abundant proof from year to year. As reports reach us of the large yield per acre of lands under good cultivation, and also by corroborating statements of gentlemen who have had opportunities of comparing our soil with that of other countries. There appears to be no question about its productiveness, while the proper system and method of cultivation is an open ques- the Province. It is quite impossible

LOCATION.

in possession of one of the finest win- It seems to be a very great pity, that ter ports of North America, in easy we should be in this position, when access to Halifax, the present win- a very moderate expenditure would ter port of the Dominion for the ship- secure to the Province this valuable ment of cattle by the Allen Line of information. steamers, we certainly possess advan- In view of the necessities of the tages over the Western Provinces, in case, I would suggest that this As-

THOMAS LOCAN, the present government, with a view sent year.

to examine for themselves the exten- In my last report I ventured to call Act. sive and fertile lands of the Western attention to the manifestly unfair ad- To refer to all the questions of in-Provinces of our Dominion, and who vantage the citizens of the United terest would occupy more space than some means should be adopted to Q. What is the principal food given ever known by more than 150,000,000

enjoying a fine position for the fatten- 33 per cent. to enter their markets.

selves, in order that they may more be supplied by our own people. We table homes of its inhabitants, will be Agriculture.

ING COUNTRY. trade in beef cattle, which is going on applied. between this continent and England, classes of our fellow citizens will give tages in soil and location, and with directed efforts to develop them. they require to feed for the markets. our people than formerly. I may be excused from refering to this

SHEEP FARMING.

There is another, and I believe imcountry and to ourselves. Ample portant question, to which I desire to time is also afforded to study the most | call the attention of this Association, approved methods of culture, as re- in connection with the meat trade as commended by our best writers on now carried on between this country practical agriculture, to scan the oper | and England. It is well known that ations of the past year, and make a large numbers of sheep are sent to the note of our failures as well as our suc- English market, from the Dominion, and although our own Province has Rejoicing together in possession of not participated in this trade to any the kindly fruits of the earth as given | very great extent, there would apto us by Nature's God, I am sure that pear to be no reason why we should you will agree with me that the beauti- not take greater advantage of this

The breeding of sheep and fattening Esq., expressing our feelings so truth- them does not require so much capital fully and in such beautiful language, as the cattle trade requires, and is that I am pleased to give them a therefore suited to the circumstances of farmers of moderate means. There can be no question as to the results, as we have good reasons for believing that sheep farming will pay, as good if not better than cattle raising. Our Province is well suited to the raising of sheep, and as our woollen factories are steadily increasing, the volume of their productions to enable them to meet the increasing demand for their goods, our farmers will meet with a ready sale for their wool, and should as far as possible supply the raw material required.

CROPS.

The past season has proved very favorable for the growth of the various kinds of crops cultivated; the early frost, however, did considerable dam age in some localities to buckwheat. which proved the most serious drawback of the season.

Wheat, as was predicted in our last report, was much more extensively sown than the year previous, and the yield per acre greater, The total yield for the Province is, by a careful estimate, laid at 700,000 bushels. Our farmers are satisfied with the results and express a determination to sow a greater breadth the coming

Other grains have given an average yield and have been cultivated to about the usual extent. Potatoes were planted to a much greater extent than usual and were an abundant crop. There has been but little demand and consequently low prices and farmers are feeding them to their stock. A few cargoes were shipped to England, which we understand did not prove remunerative.

STATISTICS. A very great want is felt in not having any reliable crop statistics for Breakfast Shawls, tion, and well worthy the careful study to get at anything near the quantities and consideration of our best agricul- of agricultural produce grown in any one year, and no reliable calculations can be made as to the increase or de-Situated as we are on the seaboard, crease in any year over that of another.

marketing such of our products as sociation present a memorial to His meet with ready sale in the English Honor the Lieutenant Governor in market. In proof of this I may refer Council, praying that such legislation you to the reports of the English far- as may be required to secure this very mers who visited the Dominion dur- desirable object, may be had during ing the last summer, at the request of the sitting of the Legislature the pre- Making a total of 155,227 acres that

Mother Country, visited the Maritime arrangement of the Tariff on agricul- report to be read before you. I will to our farmers who form a large and Provinces. In their reports I find tural produce; that while the Domi- therefore conclude by expressing the very favorable references to New nion admitted their produce for 10 desire, that the action taken by this Brunswick, as a grazing country, and per cent on its value, we were charged Association on the different subjects ket. It is a fact also that may not ment in the matter, is understood to important interests with which every

successfully prosecute this branch of have been too long throwing our re- to our mutual advantage. sources into the hands of those who NEW BRUNSWICK AS A BEEF PRODUC. will not reciprocate our wish to meet them on equal terms, and I am sure Considering the very extensive it was quite time that a remedy was

The farmers and manufacturers and in view of the fact that it is likely have interests in common with each to be a permanant business, the other, each requiring the productions question is one of much interest to the of the other, while all other classes farmers of New Brunswick, as to what reap the advantages of the successful claiming considerable attention at the extent they can participate in the prosecution of either industry. Our hands of the farmers of the Maritime trade. From the facts already stated country is rich in natural resources, Provinces, and in view of the prominit would appear that we have advan- and only requires capital and well ent position it will probably assume

little difference against us in climate, The future of our Provincial agri- so deeply interested, we cheerfully as compared with our Western Pro- culture does not by any means look surrender a portion of our columns. vinces, it is just possible that the unpromising. Every observant person that we may be able to present our greatest drawback toward its success- must notice that a change is gradually readers with some important facts in full prosecution, will be the want of and surely taking place. The agri- connection therewith, as taken before capital. This, however, we believe cultural interests are now looked upon the Select Standing Committee on can be fully met by associated effort, as the hope and stay of the Province. or by the course persued by some of Our farmers have greater confidence our leading farmers at present, who, in the capabilities of our soil to proif we are correctly informed, depend duce all that is required of the necesupon our stock raisers for the cattle saries of life, to supply the wants of

The yield of wheat, the great staple ject will be fully discussed by this from 203,911 bushels in 1871, to 700,000 bushels in 1879, and bids fair to reach much larger proportions in 1880, while farmers are already beginning to feel that the days of going Nova Scotia? to the city or village grocery for their supply of wheat flour is happily drawing to a close.

Tens of thousands of acres of fine wheat producing lands within the limits of our Province await the a herd of about seventy cattle. actual settler. A portion of these lands, which are under control of the Crown Land Department, may be had under the "Free Grants" Act, while other portions of them, owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company. can be secured for a nominal sum, and with easy payments. Of these

lands it may truly be said that-Their water's hath fish, and the land hat And the air hath many a bird; And the soil is teaming o'er its breadth. Though much no plough has stirred, The soil is fertile and waiting for men, And fruits will grow fair in all the lands, Yet! thousands of hands want acres And thousands of acres want hands.

It is pleasing to note the progress that is being made in the settlement of these lands, and the general satisfactory results obtained by the cultivation of the soil.

In the "Free Grants" settlements there still remains vacant-

In the County of Restigouche. Balmoral Settlement, - - 7,500 acres. - - 1,100 - - 6,000 - - 2,800 " Mitchel In the County of Gloucester. Pacquetville, " - - 11,600 ' " only a few lots. " - - 2,400 " Robertville, Total, - - - 18,500 "

St. Isidore Settlement, . 4,500 acres. In the County of Northumberland. Carleton Settlement, - - 10,403 acres. The Sugary North of Newcastle - - 3,500 - - 1,169 Pleasant Ridge - - 5,160 Saint Joseph Warwick - - 1,796 - - 1,044 Hazleton Total, - - 23,570 In the County of Kent.

Rhomboid and Girouard Settlements, - - - - 11,800 acres. Acadiaville Settlement, - 4,900 Colebrookdale, only a few lots. Total, - - - 16,700 In the County of Charlotte. Canoose Settlement, - - 247 acres. Total, - - - 4,747 " In the County of Carleton.

Beaconsfield " - - 4,500 " Beaufort Settlement, - - 9,800 acres. Chapmanville " - - 9,000 " Cloverdale " - - 1,007 Total, - - - 19,807 " In the County of Victoria. New Denmark Settlement, 4.200 acres. Tilley 6,900 4,500 3,600 5,000 Sisson Bridge 5,300 Total, - - - 29,500 "

Commeau Ridge Settlem't, 10.000 acres. Total, - - - 16,803 " In the County of Kent. Adamsville Settlement, - 4,000 acres. In the Counties of Sunbury and York. Peltoma Settlement, - - 800 acres.

In the County of Madawaska.

can be had under the "Free Grants"

important class. which may be considered at this meetgenerally be known, that several give very general satisfaction to the member of this body stands closely farmers from Ontario have visited this farmers of the Province, as under exist identified, and that our visit to this Province with a view to locating them- ing legislation, our home markets can beautiful locality, and to the hospi-

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. PETERS,

Secretary P. F. Association Stock Raising and the Cattle Trade in the Maritime

Provinces.

This important interest is now in our agriculture, in which all are "Immigration and Colonisation" of the House of Commons, Ottawa, dur-

ing the Session of 1879. Colonel Laurie, (who will be remembered by many as the gentleman who exhibited the fine herd of Devons at our last Provincial Exhibition at matter at greater length as the sub- article of food, has been increased Fredericton) was the first called upon to give evidence on this matter before the committee, as follows:-

By the Chairman. - Ques. - I understand you are President of the Board of Agriculture of the Province of

Ques. Have you any experience in stock raising in Nova Scotia? Ans. I have been for the last twelve vears devoting to the occupation almost all my leisure time, and have March Q. What kinds have you experi-

A. I have known all the best known breeds, Alderney's, Ayreshires, Short Horns, and Devons, but found that on my farm, newly brought into cultivation, I obtained the most satisfactory results with Devons. Q. Have the Devons been success-

ful with you? A. Remarkably successful, prolific. easily kept, capital butter makers, giving rich milk, and making beef

Q. Is the climate of Nova Scotia too severe for Devons? A. The climate of Nova Scotia is more moderate than any other of the Eastern Provinces. All kinds of proper care, and I find the Devons the pardiest breed of cattle I have tried.

Q. Are they good stock for beef? A. They do not attain the size of the Short Horns, but they will thrive feeding purposes; I understood you to raised with a view of developing the where a Short Horn would starve, and when treated in the same way, are, I

believe, equally profitable. Q. Are you acquainted with the requirements of the English meat

market? A. Not from any personal experience, but English purchasers look to Province?

Q. What crosses improve stock for beef and make it marketable? A. Short Horn, Devon, and Hereford strains of blood are considered

to make the best beef. Q. What English or Scotch breed of cattle crossed with the native stock raise?

A. All depends on the objects with which they raise cattle. For suburb. an dairy (butter) purposes I should decidedly say Alderneys; for milk, in stock raising in Prince Edward (to be sold as milk) Ayreshires; for Island? beef solely, when first rate pasture is obtainable. Short Horns are very good for working oxen, beef, and milk; in fact, as a general purpose have a large hard, and have paid more breed, I prefer the Devons.

Q. Have farmers in Nova Scotia the Province. paid any attention to stock raising? A. Not much until lately. It requires capital which our farmers do not possess. But our Agricultural Exhibitions have of late given a great crossed with our Island cattle, do eximpulse to breeding good cattle, and ceedingly well; perhaps just as well a marked improvement is already as the pure breeds for ordinary purnoticable. The Counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Colchester and Cumberland probably raise our best cattle, and while these counties are from their fertility and the extent of their dyke lands well adapted for cattle raising, yet I hardly know a

county in Nova Scotia in which cattle

breeding and feeding might not be

vince are very great. Q. Will you give an opinion as to as they should; they should al the advisability of raising stock in the ways be well fed and kept growing. breed the Leicesters and pay a good if means were in the hands of many Lower Provinces with a view to ship- and In my opinion they will grow ment to England? A. If cattle can be raised in the kept up than any other. Durhams Upper Provinces and sold at a profit will grow very much larger, and proin the English market, it is to me duce more beef than any other cattle quite certain that with our moister you can have; but it all depends on

business. to New Brunswick?

New Brunswick. the cattle trade? A. I know of but one chief obstacle lbs. Stock from good Island cows and

generally in a backward state, and lbs. when three yeare old. previous to their departure for the States had over our own people in the could reasonably be taken in a written afford practical scientific instruction to cattle by you. Roots or corn?

Lower Provinces ? A. None, nor have I ever heard of tion in the fall of the year, have fed ing of beef cattle for the English mar- The action of the Dominion Govern ing, will prove advantageous to the any epidemic diseases among cattle in them on straw, the main object being Q. Would not Halifax be a good and it will take half of the next season will willingly deny themselves of the port to ship from? A. Halifax offers every advantage tion as they were in during the fall.

as a port of shipment. Apples and beef should furnish return freights for raising of stock? the weekly mail steamers, and once the trade was started it would rapidly develop. In reply to Mr. Elliot, Col. Laurie added, I do not think the weekly mail steamers need go beyond Halifax to get return cargoes. the breeding of horses?

A. Not to any extent,

large enough for Artillery purposes. sheep raising?

house stock in your climate?

Q. What do you feed your cattle stock raising? A. The general practice is to feed them on bay, which is I consider one of the principal reasons why our farm. any extent?

ing is unprofitable.

Q. What do you recommend?

some acres of turnips that gave me a been half starved, and the results have thousand bushels to the acre. Q. You consider that a good crop I tention is now being given to stock

A. I consider that a good crop anywhere. It is a good crop in England, beef cattle? cattle do well there if they receive from Devonshire, said they never home market. Butchers come over pulled a better crop of turnips.

> say a few moments ago that corn cattle trade? was not used? A. I do not think corn meal is im-

in twos and threes are owned? Q. Are there not a number of Dur

ham or Short Horn herds. A. Yes, there are four or five. Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine would you recommend farmers to and Fisheries, called and examined upon stock raising in Prince Edward English market?

Island. By the Chairman :-Q. Have you had some experience

A. I have what we call a large herd, where the people have not paid much attention to it, I suppose I attention to it than any other man in

Q. Have you experimented with various breeds? A. Well, I believe more in Short

Horns than in any others, and these poses. I have now a good many pure bred Short Horns, and some Ayrshires, and I had some Jersey cattle. To-day, my stock is composed mainly of Short Horn and Durhams. Q. Which breeds have you received the greatest results from for beef?

A. The Durhams, no question about

that. They reach a larger size than carried on with advantage, as the any other cattle. The great trouble agricultural capabilities of the Pro- with farmers, generally with us, is that they do not feed the young cattle more in the first year, if well fed and years old, have reached 1,900 to 2,000 by proper exercise.

A. I feed my cattle with hay, roots Ice Houses for Family Purposes. and grains-roots principally and hay. Q. Have you heard of any cases of There is the trouble again in our To those who desire to make the pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the country; the farmers generally, after most out of their dairy during the the cattle have got into good condi to get them through the winter alive. to bring the cattle to the same condi- luxury. It costs but little to possess, Q. Is the climate favorable to the

A. It is as much so as any northern climate. I suppose a more temperate

climate is better. Q. Is pasturage good? A. Yes; the pasturage with us very good, I think very much better Q. Have you paid any attention to than it is in Ontario, - particularly late in the season. We have deposits of muscle mud in the rivers. Some ice-house, sufficient for the wants of Q. Could horses of the kind required years ago the farmers grew oats, and an ordinary family, the conditions are for cabs or artillery be procured in the ran out the land, and did not grow very simple and easy of fullfilment. Lower Provinces, and are they gen- much hay to feed their stock; but The ice is to be cut in square, or at erally large enough for the English during the last ten or eleven years, least right-angled blocks of uniform there have been 1.500 to 2,000 what size, so that a solid, firm pile can be A. The horses are generally small, they call digging machines in use. made. The cracks between the blocks but active. Would make good cab or They are worked by horse power on are to be filled with pounded ice, or if horse car horses, but as a rule are not the ice over the beds of nearly all the a small stream of water can be pressrivers where there are oyster or mus- ed into the service it is well to take Q. Have you any knowledge of cle deposits. Some of these deposits advantage of a cold day to let water are from ten to thirty feet deep, com- run into the cracks and freeze, thus A. Very little from personal ex- posed of oysters, muscles, decayed making a solid cube of ice. Ten or fish and sea weed and the farmers put twelve feet square is small enough for Q. Are there localities in the Lower this upon the lands. As this material this cube. The house may be very Provinces where attention has been is turned up each year, the action of simple and rough, and yet keep the given to raising the best breed of the atmosphere throws up a kind of ice in good condition. It must be lime which acts as a fertilizer. The large enough to allow, at least, a A. Sheep are considered most pro- sea weed and decomposed fish tell on foot between the walls and the ice. fitable animals by the farmers of Nova the land at once, and these shells as and the posts must be strong enough Scotia. The climate appears to suit they decompose improve the land. I to resist the considerable pressure them. The Shropshire Downs are at can go into some fields of grass and from within, resulting from the close white clover and can mark the line packing of saw dust or tan-bark with By Mr. Trow: - For how many where these deposits have been ap- which the ice must be surrounded. months in the year is it necessary to plied. Our rivers are full of these The saw dust, or the best substitute deposits, and when years ago, the procurable, mu-t be spread a foot or A. As far as exposure to cold is con- farmers could not grow hav enough eighteen inches deep on the ground. cerned, cattle need not be housed till for their stock, they can now grow Upon this the first layer of ice is laid, about the fifteenth of November .- two or three tons of good upland hay and the saw-dust is packed in all They remain housed until about the and clover on these lands. We have around it and nearly on a level with first of April. Cattle for beef would a damp climate, and this white clover its surface, the said surface being kept

require to be fed from October till and after grass, which comes of the as clean as may be convenient. Fill June, and well kept to make their pasturage during the latter part of the in the cracks with pounded ice if season are very much better than desired, and so proceed until the pile Q. Are your winters much more bere. Of course we do not complain is finished; cover over the whole with severe than the winters in Ontario? of barn manure, but muscle mud is eighteen inches of saw-dust, and allow A. They are far less. I was pick- much more durable, and for grass a free ventilation through the open or ing stones on my grass land last growing there is nothing equal to it. | slightly closed gables of your roof. Thursday, and this is the 7th day of By the Chairman :- Do the farmers As to building the house, convenience of the Island pay much attention to must be consulted. It makes no dif-

A. No; it would be much better to house which is to contain it is built their interest if they did.

Q. Have they raised large cattle to which is often the most convenient way A. There has not been much atten- inside of the posts and at least three tion paid to cattle raising there. We posts on esch side of the house are A. I believe in mill feed or roots, have a Government Stock Farm. A essential. The space for the door, if Q. Can roots be grown to advan- number of pure bred young bulls— there is one, is best on the north side, Durhams and Ayrshires—are sold to and should be closed by short pieces A, Last season was very unfavorable the farmers every year, but in nine of board arranged so that they can be to roots. I had seventy two acres of cases out of ten, until within the last put in place and removed according roots of one sort or the other, and three or four years the cattle have to the height of the ice inside.

Q. Where is your best market for

not been what they should. More at-

and my English laborers who are A. The best market with us is the from New Brunswick every spring, By Mr. Borden:-Is it not a fact and they buy most of the surplus beef that a large amount of corn meal is and stock raised and take it away. imported from the United States for Q. What kind of cattle should be

A. Short Horns. Q. Could not cattle dealers supply ported to any large extent for feeding to a certain extent some of the cattle required for shipment to Great Britain Q. Has the Devon breed been and thus prevent the necessity of adopted very extensively through the purchasing so largely in the Western

A. Not very. Mine is the only A. No; the Island could not furherd, but a large number of animals nish more cattle for feeding purposes than the farmers could feed in at Clones', and Albert P. Golding and their own places.

the Maritime Provinces as a whole, be put to the kiln at Clones', on Monincluding Nova Scotia and New day, the 2nd of February next, lime Brunswick, do you think they could to be ready for delivery on following raise a large number of cattle for the Monday, and that the kiln at Hiber-A. Yes, I think Nova Scotia and

equal to any in the Dominion. They 1880, to members, will be forty-six have thousands and thousands of acres of marsh lands, and after being in use journed to meet on February 26th, at for over a hundred years they are as 6 P. M. good at the end as at the beginning, and if the farmers would only take the trouble to grow roots and hay they could raise any number of cattle By Mr. Trow :- You spoke about the agricultural stock farm; is it an adopt measures to bring them within agricultural farm generally?

A. Well, it is a farm comprising 500 or 6 0 acres of very good land There is always a grant made by the Legislature. The young stock are sold out every autumn, and distributed through the country.

sessed this farm? A. Twenty-five years I think. Q. Do you find it a profitable investment?

A. It is not as a profitable investment it is maintained. In the indirect benefit it confers on the country it is of course profitable. As regards sheep, I think we grow as good mutton as in any part of the world. The farms on the Island to say the number would be increased, deal of attention to sheep raising.

We very fully endorse the following

taken from our list of exchanges :-Farmers should keep a supply of who have gone "up the spout," toclimate, eminently situated for grass the attention given to feeding the first paper and pencils so as to jot down gether with various losses, which have and roots and near to our port of ship- year. If you take Durham stock, and their thoughts for the agricultural tried their courage, as well as their ment, we should do a most lucrative during the first winter starve them, as papers. All should be teachers. They faith in God's promises, and yet while many of the farmers do, why, they should give their experience, their financially sinking, have, like Peter, Q. Does your information extend are not cattle suitable to the country, successes and failures. If they see prayed "Lord save or I perish," and but if well cared for, I believe they errors in the writings of others, they at the same time have used all their A. I am not well acquainted with are the best we can have. They are should point them out. Keep the powers of body and mind to accumisufficiently large and heavy when fed truth uppermost and error under foot. late honestly the required means of Q. Do you think there are any for beef, to suit the English market. Give work to the mind as well as to support, becoming heroes, true honors

the farming community. Farming is feeding will go up to 1,800 and 2,000 States is not so large as it was sup- up to view for encouragement of posed it would be, it is the largest others in these hard times,

NO 23

summer months, ice has become indespensible, while its use for family purposes, few who have enjoyed it, and may be had by all who will take a little time to secure it. For the information of our readers who have not been in the habit of putting up a quantity of ice for themselves, we give a description of an ice house which will keep the ice perfectly good through the summer months:-It is admitted now that for a small ference whether the ice-cube or the

One-third of the world's supply of sugar is made from beets, and the continent of Europe annually produces 1 500,000 tons of it.

first. Both may be built together,

The boards ought to be nailed on the

Communications.

Queen's County Agricultural So-

ciety Meeting. To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer: SIR,-Our first meeting of Queen's County Agricultural Society for the year 1880, was held in the Temperance Hall, New Jerusalem, yesterday evening. On account of the storm of Wednesday, the roads were so bad meeting appointed L. T. Pender and John Mitchell to survey the kiln wood

that the attendance was small. The Isaac A. Gardiner at the kiln at Hiber-By the Chairman: -Speaking of nia. A resolution was passed that fire nia be burned to supply members wanting lime, if possible, this winter. New Brunswick could raise cattle The price of lime at both kilns for cents per hogshead. The meeting ad-

We are glad to see that there is a prospect of improved breeds and thoroughbreds of different kinds of animals being produced near home. and we trust the Government will the reach of farmers not quite as wealthy as John Slipp of Upper Hampstead, and other noted farmers. It is to be hoped that persons having such animals will not be allowed to sell them to butchers for less than farmers would give for them as breed-Q. How long has the Island pos- ers, which would be less than imported animals would cost. If thorougbred homebred animals are allowed to be sold to butchers, then their place will have to be filled by importing foreigners, and the little money we have will be carried abroad.

It is interesting and pleasing to know that there are some farmers in our County who have a taste for or pride in their calling, and I fee! bold who are not among those of your noted farmers. Please give us some reports of good honest wealthy farmers, who have succeeded amidst poverty, hard times, dishonest debtors great obstacles to the development of I have raised cattle which under three the body. Both will grow vigorous to their Creator, and examples to others, and the pride of their fellow countrymen as well. These are the and that is the want of capital amongst Durham bulls without any very extra Though the corn crop of the United kind of farmers we want to have held

J. S. WEBB. New Jerusalem, Jan. 23, 1880,

Opposite Normal School. Fredericton, January 8, 1880