

Maritime Farmer

Published by the

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

Maritime Farmer Association

VOL. I.

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

NO 23

REMNANTS.

REMNANT SALE.

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

- Prints,
- Grey Cottons,
- Black Lustres
- Jeans,
- Swandowns,
- Dress Tweeds
- Homespuns,
- Dress Goods,
- White Cottons
- Tickings,
- Flannels,
- Trowserings
- Cloakings,
- Shirtings.

ALL BARGAINS.

DEVER BROS.

January 29, 1880.

\$25,000

SALE F

DRY GOODS

AT

LOGAN'S

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

- Dress Goods,
- Shawls,
- Mantles,
- Furs,
- Muffs,
- Caps,
- Blankets,
- Flannels,
- Swandowns,

- Clouds,
- Promenade Scarfs,
- Breakfast Shawls,
- GLOVES and HOSIERY,

- Cottons,
- Prints,
- Tickings,
- Ribbons,
- Velvets,
- Laces,

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

THOMAS LOGAN,

Opposite Normal School.

Fredericton, January 9, 1880.

Agriculture.

SECRETARY'S REPORT TO THE PROVINCIAL 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 assembled.

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 classes of our fellow citizens will give 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 will be watched with interest.

The constant toil and labor of seed time and harvest is providentially followed by one of comparative leisure, 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 country and to ourselves. Ample time is also afforded to study the most approved methods of culture, as recommended by our best writers on practical agriculture, to scan the operations of the past year, and make a note of our failures as well as our successes.

Rejoicing together in possession of the kindly fruits of the earth as given to us by Nature's God, I am sure that you will agree with me that the beautiful lines written by one of New Brunswick's gifted "sons," W. P. Doie, Esq., expressing our feelings so truly, that I am pleased to give them a 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 who 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,
Made man rejoice
In Thee who Heaven and Earth hast made.

The early and the latter rain,
Gladdened green fields and teeming ground;
And 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,
We who, kept as they very own,
From war and strife, from sickness fell,
And pestilence,
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 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 question, and well worthy the careful study and consideration of our best agriculturists.

LOCATION. Situated as we are on the seaboard, in possession of one of the finest winter ports of North America, in easy access to Halifax, the present winter port of the Dominion for the shipment of cattle by the Allen Line of steamers, we certainly possess advantages over the Western Provinces, in marketing such of our products as meet with ready sale in the English market. In proof of this I may refer you to the reports of the English farmers who visited the Dominion during the last summer, at the request of the present government, with a view to examine for themselves the extensive and fertile lands of the Western Provinces of our Dominion, and who previous to their departure for the

Maritime Country, visited the Maritime Provinces. In their reports I find very favorable references to New Brunswick, as a grazing country, and enjoying a fine position for the fattening of beef cattle for the English market. It is a fact also that may not generally be known, that several farmers from Ontario have visited this Province with a view to locating themselves, in order that they may more successfully prosecute this branch of Agriculture.

NEW BRUNSWICK AS A BEEF PRODUCING COUNTRY. Considering the very extensive trade in beef cattle, which is going on between this continent and England, and in view of the fact that it is likely to be a permanent business, the question is one of much interest to the farmers of New Brunswick, as to what extent they can participate in the trade. From the facts already stated it would appear that we have advantages in soil and location, and with little difference against us in climate, as compared with our Western Provinces, it is just possible that the greatest drawback toward its successful prosecution, will be the want of capital. This, however, we believe can be fully met by associated effort, or by the course pursued by some of our leading farmers at present, who, if we are correctly informed, depend upon our stock raisers for the cattle they require to feed for the markets. I may be excused from referring to this matter at greater length as the subject will be fully discussed by this meeting.

SHEEP FARMING. There is another, and I believe important question, to which I desire to call the attention of this Association, in connection with the meat trade as now carried on between this country and England. It is well known that large numbers of sheep are sent to the English market, from the Dominion, and although our own Province has not participated in this trade to any very great extent, there would appear to be no reason why we should not take greater advantage of this trade.

The breeding of sheep and fattening does not require so much capital as the cattle trade requires, and is 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 woolen 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 damage 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 seasons.

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 the Province. It is quite impossible to get at anything near the quantities of agricultural produce grown in any one year, and no reliable calculations can be made as to the increase or decrease in any year over that of another. It seems to be a very great pity, that we should be in this position, when a very moderate expenditure would secure to the Province this valuable information.

In view of the necessities of the case, I would suggest that this Association present a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, praying that such legislation as may be required to secure this very desirable object, may be had during the sitting of the Legislature the present year.

In my last report I ventured to call attention to the manifestly unfair advantage the citizens of the United States had over our own people in the

arrangement of the Tariff on agricultural produce; that while the Dominion admitted their produce for 10 per cent on its value, we were charged 33 per cent. to enter their markets. The action of the Dominion Government in the matter, is understood to give very general satisfaction to the farmers of the Province, as under existing legislation, our home markets can be supplied by our own people. We have been too long throwing our resources into the hands of those who will not reciprocate our wish to meet them on equal terms, and I am sure it was quite time that a remedy was applied.

The farmers and manufacturers have interests in common with each other, each requiring the productions of the other, while all other classes reap the advantages of the successful prosecution of either industry. Our country is rich in natural resources, and only requires capital and well directed efforts to develop them.

The future of our Provincial agriculture does not by any means look unpromising. Every observant person must notice that a change is gradually and surely taking place. The agricultural interests are now looked upon as the hope and stay of the Province. Our farmers have greater confidence in the capabilities of our soil to produce all that is required of the necessities of life, to supply the wants of our people than formerly.

The yield of wheat, the great staple article of food, has been increased 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 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 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 bath fish, and the land hath
And the air hath many a bird;
And the soil is teeming 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 land,
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.
Colbrook " -	3,400 "
Sunnyside " -	1,100 "
Lorne " -	6,100 "
Mitchel " -	2,800 "
Total, -	20,800 "

In the County of Gloucester.

St. Isidore Settlement, -	4,500 acres.
Pequetville, " -	11,800 "
Millville " -	only a few lots.
Robertville, " -	2,400 "
Total, -	18,500 "

In the County of Northumberland.

Carlton Settlement, -	10,403 acres.
The Sogary " -	498 "
Chapel Name " -	3,500 "
Pleasant Ridge " -	1,189 "
Saint Joseph " -	6,190 "
Warwick " -	1,798 "
Hazelton " -	1,044 "
Total, -	23,570 "

In the County of Kent.

Rhomboid and Girouard Settlements, -	11,800 acres.
Acediaville Settlement, -	4,900 "
Colbrookdale, only a few lots,	
Total, -	16,700 "

In the County of Charlotte.

Canose Settlement, -	247 acres.
Beaconsfield " -	4,500 "
Total, -	4,747 "

In the County of Carleton.

Beaufort Settlement, -	9,800 acres.
Chapmanville " -	9,000 "
Cloverdale " -	1,907 "
Total, -	19,807 "

In the County of Victoria.

New Denmark Settlement, -	4,200 acres.
Tilley " -	6,900 "
Stonehaven " -	4,500 "
Kintore " -	3,000 "
Red Banks " -	5,000 "
Sison Bridge " -	5,900 "
Total, -	29,500 "

In the County of Madawaska.

Comman Ridge Settlement, -	10,000 acres.
Patrieville " -	6,803 "
Total, -	16,803 "

In the County of Kent.

Adamsville Settlement, -	4,000 acres.
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In the Counties of Sunbury and York.

Peltona Settlement, -	800 acres.
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Making a total of 155,227 acres that can be had under the "Free Grants" Act.

report to be read before you. I will therefore conclude by expressing the desire, that the action taken by this Association on the different subjects which may be considered at this meeting, will prove advantageous to the important interests with which every member of this body stands closely identified, and that our visit to this beautiful locality, and to the hospitable homes of its inhabitants, will be to our mutual advantage.

Respectfully submitted,
S. L. PETERS,
Secretary P. F. Association.

Stock Raising and the Cattle Trade in the Maritime Provinces. This important interest is now claiming considerable attention at the hands of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces, and in view of the prominent position it will probably assume in our agriculture, in which all are so deeply interested, we cheerfully surrender a portion of our columns, that we may be able to present our readers with some important facts in connection therewith, as taken before the Select Standing Committee on "Immigration and Colonisation" of the House of Commons, Ottawa, during 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 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 Nova Scotia?
Ans. Yes.
Ques. Have you any experience in stock raising in Nova Scotia?
Ans. I have been for the last twelve years devoting to the occupation almost all my leisure time, and have a herd of about seventy cattle.
Q. What kinds have you experimented with?
A. I have known all the best known breeds, Alderney's, Ayrshires, 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 successful, profitably, with you?
A. Remarkably successful, profiting, easily kept, capital butter makers, giving rich milk, and making beef very fast.
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 cattle do well there if they receive proper care, and I find the Devons the hardiest 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 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 quality.
Q. What crosses improve stock for beef and make it marketable?
A. Short Horn, Devon, and Hereford. Crosses of blood are considered to make the best beef.
Q. What English or Scotch breed of cattle crossed with the native stock would you recommend farmers to raise?
A. All depends on the objects with which they raise cattle. For suburban dairy (butter) purposes I should decidedly say Alderneys; for milk (to be sold as milk) Ayrshires; for 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 breed, I prefer the Devons.

Q. Have farmers in Nova Scotia 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 impulse to breeding good cattle, and a marked improvement is already noticeable. 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 carried on with advantage, as the agricultural capabilities of the Province are very great.

Q. Will you give an opinion as to the advisability of raising stock in the Lower Provinces with a view to shipment to England?
A. If cattle can be raised in the Upper Provinces and sold at a profit in the English market, it is to me quite certain that with our moister climate, eminently situated for grass and roots and near to our port of shipment, we should do a most lucrative business.
Q. Does your information extend to New Brunswick?
A. I am not well acquainted with New Brunswick.
Q. Do you think there are any great obstacles to the development of the cattle trade?
A. I know of but one chief obstacle and that is the want of capital amongst the farming community. Farming is generally in a backward state, and some means should be adopted to afford practical scientific instruction

to our farmers who form a large and important class.
Q. Have you heard of any cases of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the Lower Provinces?
A. None, nor have I ever heard of any epidemic diseases among cattle in those provinces.
Q. Would not Halifax be a good port to ship from?
A. Halifax offers every advantage as a port of shipment. Apples and beef should furnish return freights for 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.
Q. Have you paid any attention to the breeding of horses?
A. Not to any extent.
Q. Could horses of the kind required for cabs or artillery be procured in the Lower Provinces, and are they generally large enough for the English market?
A. The horses are generally small, but active. I would make good cab or horse car horses, but as a rule are not large enough for Artillery purposes.
Q. Have you any knowledge of sheep raising?
A. Very little from personal experience.
Q. Are there localities in the Lower Provinces where attention has been given to raising the best breed of sheep?
A. Sheep are considered most profitable animals by the farmers of Nova Scotia. The climate appears to suit them. The Shropshire Downs are at present preferred to the others.

By Mr. Trow.—For how many months in the year is it necessary to house stock in your climate?
A. Of course we do not complain of our climate, but cold is concerned, cattle need not be housed till about the fifteenth of November.—They remain housed until about the first of April. Cattle for beef would require to be fed from October till June, and well kept to make their growth continue.
Q. Are your winters much more severe than the winters in Ontario?
A. They are far less. I was picking stones on my grass land last Thursday, and this is the 7th day of March.
Q. What do you feed your cattle on?
A. The general practice is to feed them on hay, which is I consider one of the principal reasons why our farming is unprofitable.
Q. What do you recommend?
A. I believe in mill feed or roots.
Q. Can roots be grown to advantage?
A. Last season was very unfavorable to roots. I had seventy-two acres of roots of one sort or the other, and some acres of turnips that gave me a thousand bushels to the acre.
Q. You consider that a good crop I suppose?
A. I consider that a good crop anywhere. It is a good crop in England, and my English laborers who are from Devonshire, said they never pulled a better crop of turnips.

By Mr. Borden.—Is it not a fact that a large amount of corn meal is imported from the United States for feeding purposes; I understood you to say a few moments ago that corn was not used?
A. I do not think corn meal is imported to any large extent for feeding purposes.
Q. Has the Devon breed been admitted very extensively through the Province?
A. Not very. Mine is the only herd, but a large number of animals in two and three are owned?
Q. Are there not a number of Durham or Short Horn herds?
A. Yes, there are four or five.
Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, called and examined upon stock raising in Prince Edward Island. By the Chairman:—
Q. Have you had some experience in stock raising in Prince Edward Island?
A. I have what we call a large herd, where the people have not paid much attention to it, I suppose I have a large herd, and have paid more attention to it than any other man in the Province.
Q. Have you experimented with various breeds?
A. Well, I believe more in Short Horns than in any others, and these crossed with our Island cattle, do exceedingly well; perhaps just as well as the pure breeds for ordinary purposes. 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 any other cattle. The great trouble with the Durhams is that they do not feed the young cattle as they should; they should all ways be well fed and kept growing, and in my opinion they will grow more in the first year, if well fed and kept up than any other. Durhams will grow very much larger, and produce more beef than any other cattle that they do not feed the young cattle as they should; they should all ways be well fed and kept growing, and in my opinion they will grow more in the first year, if well fed and kept up than any other. Durhams will grow very much larger, and produce more beef than any other cattle that they do not feed the young cattle as they should; they should all ways be well fed and kept growing, and in my opinion they will grow more in the first year, if well fed and kept up than any other. 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