

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Some Interesting Extracts From Report of Hon. L. P. Farris, Just Submitted to the Legislature

Abounding Prosperity is the Condition With New Brunswick's Agricultural Population.



HON. L. P. FARRIS, Commissioner for Agriculture.

In his annual report to the legislature on agricultural conditions in New Brunswick, Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner for agriculture says:— It is pleasing for me to report to you that the province of New Brunswick has this year enjoyed a most profitable period, having produced, generally speaking, larger crops, or at least has received a larger money return, than ever before, as high prices have almost universally prevailed, not only throughout this province but throughout the whole of Canada. Practically every crop grown on the farm has been in great demand. Hay, grain, potatoes, pork, cheese, butter, and eggs, have made record prices, while beef has perhaps ruled the lowest and showed the least profit to the producer of any of the articles mentioned.

While in some sections of the province climatic conditions were rather against a large return per acre, in other sections weather conditions were more favorable, and with many crops the largest yield ever made is reported, as will be noticed from the crop report appearing in another part of this book.

New markets are continually opening up to us, which has stimulated the growth of various farm crops, and in this connection we might say that during the last two or three years our farms have been made to produce a much larger quantity of potatoes than ever before, which have been shipped to Montreal and Toronto. We are pleased to say that these markets have opened up to us purely on account of the fine quality of the potatoes grown, and the average price received by the farmers up to the time of writing has been about one dollar per barrel, which is considerably in advance of prices paid to our Aroostook County friends.

Farm conditions generally have improved and made more profitable, which is having the effect of ridding the minds of a large number of our farming population of the idea of seeking new homes in Western Canada and the United States.

Prosperity seems to be the sign on every door, and with the thrift and enterprise that predominates in the majority of New Brunswick farmers, we see no good reason for supposing that our future should not be a bright one, and we can safely predict a rapid development along all branches of industry.

HAY.

One of the most important crops grown in New Brunswick is hay, and while the season throughout some parts of the province was not favorable for a large yield, we believe that, on the whole, the quantity grown was an average. Along the greater portion of the North Shore reports show more than an average, while the same may be said of the counties of York, Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska. The counties which suffered severely from lack of rain were Sunbury, Queens, Kings, Westmorland and Albert.

The quality of the hay housed was all that could be desired, as practically no rain fell from the time haying started until it was finished. Prices, we are pleased to report, are very satisfactory, hay being worth from \$10 to \$11 per ton, and in consequence of this, very large quantities are being sold, perhaps to the detriment of the stock. We are inclined to believe that, while our hay crop is a very valuable one, which brings in large sums of money each

year, greater returns could be received provided more of it could be fed to the stock and manufactured on the farm. This, however, seems to be a debatable question in the minds of the St. John Valley farmers, with their opinions rather favouring the selling in the raw state. Time, however, will prove the correctness of the idea in this connection. The system, however, has been established, and it seems to be an impossible matter to get a change started. We recognize the fact, however, that selling hay at the present prices seems to be an easy way of making money, but we want to impress upon those doing it the necessity of watching the effect upon the soil fertility.

PASTURES.

The question of keeping our pasture land in a productive state is a problem which is worthy of our best thought, for while it is possible to grow crops to supplement them, yet the majority of farmers depend almost wholly on them to provide summer food. We are aware, however, that supplementary food, such as peas, oats and vetches, shown at intervals, throughout the early summer, is a much more economical system, and at the time capable of producing increased quantities of milk; yet the fact remains as stated, that the majority of farmers do not take the trouble to provide this food, at the expense of large quantities of milk.

Pasture lands can be kept up by first having them in good condition before putting down, then using each year a quantity of chemical fertilizer, which keeps the land in a healthy condition, thereby rendering it in a position to produce more food, but the system which our most successful dairymen are following is the one already mentioned, due to the fact that in case of a drought their stock does not suffer, besides the fact that it is cheaper, as two and one-half acres of land sown to peas, oats and vetches, at intervals of ten or twelve days, will produce enough supplementary food for a herd of ten or twelve cows. This being the case less land is required for pasture and more can be put to other use, which would be much more remunerative.

It is the working out of these ideas of our business that largely decides whether it is to be operated at a profit or loss. Manufacturers and all business men to-day are endeavouring to stop the leaks, thereby increasing the value of their business.

WHEAT

We are glad to be able to show a small increase in the bushels of wheat grown in the Province this year; this increase having taken place in the sections where the improved roller mills have been established, and we are looking for a large increase in this connection outside of the sections referred to, as it is practically impossible for the old mills to produce a grade of flour which will satisfy the users of to-day.

Two new mills were established this year, one at Port Elgin, Westmorland County, by Messrs. J. & C. Hickman, and the other at Perth, Victoria County, by the Perth Milling Company. The mills that have been in operation report an increased business from year to year, and there is no question but that the country generally feels the benefits that have ac-

crued from the fostering of the wheat growing industry, and the encouragement given towards the establishment of these mills.

The yield of wheat per bushel is very satisfactory, and compares very favorably with the yield reported from other Canadian wheat-growing areas. The largest wheat-growing county in the province is Kent, which produced 85,219 bushels, having an average, per acre, of 17.8. Carleton comes next, with 67,230 bushels, having an average yield of 22.4. These are followed by Westmorland and Gloucester, having 63,000 and 53,000 bushels respectively.

The increase in the total acreage under wheat was one hundred and forty, while the increase in the production was practically two thousand bushels.

OATS.

The most important of our grain crops is oats, of which there were grown in the province 5,093,580 bushels, which, placed at a valuation of forty cents per bushel, would mean \$2,037,432. Of this, Carleton County has grown 1,448,735 bushels valued at \$579,494, and exceeds the quantity grown by any other county by 798,967 bushels.

The average yield per acre for the province was 29.2 bushels with the maximum yield reported by any county being 31.9, and the minimum 26.6 bushels.

There is no doubt but that the continued dry weather in some of the sections of the province is responsible for the average yield being what it is. It is pleasing to note that farmers generally, are devoting more attention to properly cleaning their oats than they did formerly, for at one time the quality was considerably less than was paid at the same time for Ontario or Island oats. This was due entirely to the foul seed being allowed to remain in, presumably to make weight, but since the cost has been counted, a change has been made.

ROOTS.

Potatoes and turnips are the only two root crops of which we have any record in relation to acres in crop and yield, and of these two, potatoes, of course, is the leader, the total being 5,352,972 bushels from 39,613 acres, or a yield per acre of 135.1 bushels, which is considerably below the average made for the previous two years. In fact, all the counties, with the exceptions of Carleton and Victoria, have reported a considerable shortage in yield, while the two counties mentioned report a substantial increase.

The total value of our potato crop, at a valuation of forty cents per bushel, amounts to \$2,141,588.80, or about the same money return as our oat crop, and in comparing the acreage under each, we find that there was 155,024 acres devoted to oats than there was to potatoes.

Since our Canadian markets have begun to take large quantities of provincial potatoes the farmers in some sections (as will be seen from the crop report) have been devoting considerable more attention to this crop than has hitherto been the case, and we are anticipating a very large increase for 1907. There is one thing very evident, that so long as potatoes can be sold around one dollar per barrel, there is good money in it for the farmer who grows them, and when reasonable freight rates can be had, and with a market such as is open to us, there probably is no crop grown that is more productive.

The quality of our potatoes has been responsible for the market which we now have, and, as before mentioned, has driven out some sections of Canada that heretofore have been supplying the Toronto and Montreal markets.

Turnips are not extensively grown in New Brunswick, there only having been 5,888 acres under this crop, yielding 2,780,932 bushels. The yield per acre this year was one hundred bushels per acre in excess of the average for the past eight years.

Very few turnips are sold commercially, except perhaps from the county of Charlotte; consequently, the great majority are used for feeding purposes.

POULTRY.

There seems to have been nothing grown by the farmers of New Brunswick that has not received more record prices, consequently, poultry and eggs have come in for their share of money received.

We believe that during the last two or three years more attention has been paid to this industry, and well might this be true, for both the production of eggs and the growing of poultry generally is regarded as money makers. The department has endeavored this year, as well as last, to give the poultry industry considerable attention at the Institute meetings held throughout the various points in the province; and we feel satisfied that the agitation worked up, coupled with the high prices available, are acting in a stimulating manner upon the minds of the people.

With eggs selling around twenty-eight cents per dozen in the open market, and turkeys around twenty

cents per pound, with chickens, ducks and geese also at top prices, it looks like a good investment.

The demand, even at these prices, never was better, and we can see no reason why there should be any change in the markets for some time to come. There is not much money invested in any case, yet we feel it is necessary to advise the providing of suitable buildings, in order that proper comfort is available.

ILLUSTRATIONS ORCHARDS.

In the spring of 1906, four additional orchards were set, making in all twenty, under the supervision of this department, viz:

- One in Albert, at Riverside.
- One in Charlotte, at Waweg.
- Two in Gloucester, at North Tetagouche and New Brandon.
- One in Kent, at Buctouche.
- Two in Kings, at Sussex and Jubilee.
- Two in Madawaska, at St. Leonard and Clair.
- Two in Northumberland, at Chatham and Doaktown.
- Two in Queens, at New Jerusalem and Chipman.
- One in Restigouche, at Michoud.
- One in St. John, at Golden Grove.
- Two in Sunbury, at Upper St. John and Hoyt.
- Two in Victoria, at Andover and New Denmark.
- One in York, at Queensbury.

Dead trees in the orchards set out in the spring of 1904 were replaced in all cases except at Florenceville, Carleton Co., where the ground had not proved suitable, and this plot was abandoned.

The trees set in the spring of 1905 did exceedingly well, very few being winter killed.

DAIRY WORK.

The encouragement given to dairying this year had been practically the same as last, no changes having been made in the staff of officials or in the method of conducting the work.

The quality of the product from the cheese factories and creameries has been kept up to a high standard, and, in consequence, the highest prices have been maintained. Our local markets have been requiring far more stock than formerly, with the result that in many instances less money is wasted to the dairymen of the province on freight charges. New markets are continually opening up, and now large quantities of both cheese and butter are being shipped to the West Indies, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, the latter having developed into a particularly good market. Considerable business has also been done with Halifax, but with these markets business is limited to factories operating east of St. John, owing to the double freight rates which would be chargeable on shipments made from other New Brunswick points where only the C. P. R. is in operation. In consequence of this, factories in the St. John river district are necessarily compelled to make shipments of large quantities of their output to Montreal, they not being able to compete, even in the St. John market, with Kings County factories, and prices necessarily rule lower with them on account of this, which is to be regretted.

The industry, however, is improving in many sections, and we know that while there has not been any very substantial increase in the output of cheese, those contributing milk to the factories are, with their improved knowledge, making much more money from their herds than was the case a few years ago, not because of the increase in price received, but because of the fact that their stock has been weeded out, and improvements made along the lines of care and feeding, which for years was sadly neglected. Improvements, however, are yet in order, not only along the line of winter feeding, but also summer, at which time green food should be provided, consisting of peas, oats and vetches, and corn for fall and winter, which it can be successfully grown. These foods are cheap to produce, especially the first three (as they are a sure crop), and as the cost of production enters very largely into the question of profits, this point should be more closely watched. I am inclined to think that in no branch of our farm work, in many cases, has there been as little attention paid to the cost of production as has been the case with the production of milk, and in no place on such farms can there be found a greater leak. All successful business men today are making money by the improvements made in their system of work, which simply means stopping the leaks, and there is no occupation requiring the exercise of the same amount of vigilance as farming, due to the many lines of work that have to be followed.

In following the dairy work, he has for instance twenty cows in his herd, consequently he has twenty cows to watch, as some of them might be losing as much money as others are making. These losses might, however, not be due to the individual animal, but to insufficient or improper food, or, in fact, to an over-amount, which would interfere with the digestive organs of the animal, thereby rendering her incapable of performing the functions required of her to produce a liberal supply of milk. Experimental work must therefore be carried on by the farmer, regarding the capabilities of his individual animals, to produce a paying supply of milk.

Second, as to whether the fatty contents of the milk produced is sufficient to pay a margin of profit over the cost of the food consumed. Experiments must also be conducted regarding the kinds of food given. It is very noticeable that farmers with small herds are the least interested in their dairy operations, and, generally speaking, in their herds you will find the smallest producers and the largest losses. Dairying today is a science, and when properly worked out is both a paying and an interesting occupation.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS MAN.

If he offers something "better" than Putnam's Corn Extractor, it's the additional profit of inferior goods that tempts him. Putnam's is the one sure and painless cure. Use no other.

ESTATE SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, York County on Wednesday, the 20th day of March instant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following properties belonging to the Estate John A. Humble.

The Saw Mill and Mill privileges, Mill gear &c., at Cross Creek Station, I. C. Ry.

A tract of land situated in the Parish of Stanley at or near the Cross Creek stream, containing 3,000 acres more or less and being the same lands deeded by Harry Turnbull and wife to John A. Humble by deed dated December 16th, 1905.

Two small lots of land at Cross Creek Station containing 7-10 and 3-1-5 acres more or less respectively and deeded by William E. A. Coughlan to the said John A. Humble.

A building at Cross Creek Station and a warehouse at Stanley Station.

Terms Cash.
A. A. STERLING,
Assignee
Estate John A. Humble.
Fredericton, N. B.
March 5th, 1907.
Mar. 5.—A.T.T. & S. d.

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the Winding up Act, and in the matter of the Fredericton Boom Co.

Pursuant to the winding up order made by the Hon. William Henry Tuck, Chief Justice of the Province of New Brunswick, in the above matter bearing date the 12th day of February, A. D. 1907, the creditors of the above named Company and all others who have claims against the said Company, are on or before the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1907, to send to Messrs. Winslow & Allen, Solicitors and Law Agents for Lewis H. Bliss, the Liquidator of the said Company, at their offices on Queen street, in the City of Fredericton, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and the nature and amount of the securities, if any, held by them and the specified value of such securities, verified by oath and in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said act and winding up order.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1907.
WINSLOW & ALLEN,
Solicitors for Liquidators Fredericton Boom Company.

City Elections.

The Election for Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Fredericton, for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY 11th day of March next, at the following places, viz:

DIVISION NO. 1.

For all voters residing or owning property above the centre line of Carleton Street, prolonged, at or near the City Hall in the said City.

DIVISION NO. 2.

For all voters residing or owning property in the remainder of the said City, not included in Division No. 1, at or near the County Court House in the said City.

Polls will be opened at the above named places at nine o'clock a. m. of the said day of Election, and will close at the hour of four p. m. of the same day.

Nominations for the office of Mayor or Aldermen must be filed in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, at or before four o'clock on Monday, the 4th day of March next, and must be signed by at least two qualified Electors, and the signatures at tested to under oath.

Forms for Nomination can be procured at the City Clerk's Office.

A certificate of the City Treasurer showing that all rates and taxes of the Candidate have been paid within the time required by law, must be attached to each nomination paper.

Dated at the Office of the City Clerk, Fredericton, this 21st day of February A. D. 1907.

J. W. MCCREADY,
City Clerk.

Feb. 21—dtd.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for extension of Souris Wharf," will be received up to and including Thursday, February 28th, 1907, for an extension of the Railway Wharf at Souris, P. E. I.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at the Assistant Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, and at the Station Master's Office, Souris, P. E. I., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B.,
February 13th, 1907.

The time for receiving tenders for the above work has been extended up to and including Thursday, 7th March, 1907.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B.
February 23rd, 1907.
Feb. 28—41.

Grand Clearing Sale

GRAND BARGAINS

NOW OFFERED AT

S. KERNER'S

Bargain Prices for this week.

Don't miss them.

Ladies Underskirts and Drawers worth 35c to 50c Special for 24c only.

Ladies Coats to clear at half their regular price.

Ladies' wool Waists the latest in the market, to clear at half price.

Fancy Neckwear at extra grand Bargains.

Men's Suits Overcoats, Pants Underwear, Hose, Suspenders [and Neckwear at Special Grand Values.

We must clear all our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, come and see prices, they must go, prices will do it, come all and save money at —

S. KERNER'S

The Store of Satisfaction.

450, QUEEN ST.

New Spring Suitings

Some have arrived. Also Vickerman's Serges, wear and color guaranteed The new Spring Fashion plates are here.

W. E. SEERU 550 Queen St.

BURTT'S MACHINE SHOP

Turning, Planing, and Drilling. Repair work of all kinds. Edge Tools Sharpened. Have your wheel repaired now, before the rush.

Keys. WM. C. BURTT, 3 in 1 Oil. 625, QUEEN STREET, 352-11. FREDERICTON, N. B.

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Above the Herald Office. Tel. 180

THE BANK

OF

NEW BRUNSWICK

ESTABLISHED 1820

Capital - - - \$700,000
Reserve - - - \$1,155,000

Branches in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

James Manchester, President.
R. B. Kessen, General Manager.

A Branch of this Bank is now open as business in the Pitt's building, York Street, Fredericton.

C. H. LEE, Manager.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Amounts received of one dollar and over and interest added half yearly.

A. T. McMURRAY, D. M. D.
Office hours: 9 to 5

Dentistry in all its modern branches. Special attention given to the care of children's teeth.

Patients living outside the city can make appointments by mail, and thus do away with an unnecessary delay. By the use of our improved Electric Light, appointments can be made for any evening.

Lady in attendance, Phone 93.

DENTISTRY.

Maritime Dental Parlors.

J. B. CROCKER, D.D.S.

All Dental work done by latest and improved methods. Teeth extracted abs. lately without pain. Special attention given to treating and saving natural teeth. Work done at reasonable prices. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Office KITCHEN BUILDING

Assessors' Notice

Public Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been duly sworn into office as

Principal Assessor

OF

RATES and TAXES

In the City of Fredericton.

Any person liable to be assessed in the City may within Thirty Days after the publication of this notice, give to me, the said Principal Assessor, a statement in writing under oath, before the Mayor, City Clerk or the undersigned, of his or her Property and Income, according to the form provided in "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to the Levying, Assessing and Collecting of Rates and Taxes in the City of Fredericton."

Forms can be had from the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned.

Any person neglecting to make a statement to the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned, according to the above advertisement, previous to the Assessment Roll being made out, if dissatisfied with their Assessment, will be required to appeal to the Assessors by Petition, in strict accordance to the instructions on the back of their Tax Notices.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1907.
E. WETMORE HENRY,
Principal Assessor.

Feb. 20—dimo.

Wedding Invitations

Herald Office