

Maritime Farmer.

Published by the

VOL. I.

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

Maritime Farmer Association

FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 1, 1880.

NO 18

REDUCTION IN STOCK!

Having over-bought in the following goods, we are determined to close them out at

COST PRICES.

DRESS TWEEDS,

commencing at 21 cts. per yd.

DRESS GOODS,

175 PERCS.

Commencing at 8 cents per yard.

GREY COTTONS,

10,000 YARDS.

Commencing at 7 cts. per yard.

WHITE COTTONS,

2,000 YARDS.

Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

PRINTED COTTONS,

800 PERCS.

Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

Black Lustres,

800 pieces, commencing at 14

cents per yard.

Wool Shavies, 200,

Commencing at 75 cts. each.

COTTON FLANNELS,

700 pieces, commencing at

7 cents per yard.

A LOT OF WOOL GOOD,

At quarter prices to clear.

DEVER BROS.

Boys and Youth's

CLOTHING

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Overcoats and Ulsters,

Coats, Pants and Vests,

Two and Three

With Long and Short Pants, suitable

for Boys from six to fourteen years old.

The above goods are

offered at twenty per cent.

off regular prices for cash.

THOMAS LOGAN,

GENERAL DRYGOODS STORE,

OFF. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, Nov. 11, 1879. 21st.

THREE FARMS

FOR SALE in Carleton County,

all in the Parish of Woodstock.

One Farm, 200 acres, on Cornhill Road, 10

acres of upland and 10 acres of lowland, well

watered, within one mile of the town and

Woodstock Station.

A very easy and beautiful situated Farm

of 100 acres, on Upper Woodstock Road, 10

acres of upland and 10 acres of lowland, well

watered, within one mile of the town and

Woodstock Station.

The above will be disposed of at a reasonable

price and on reasonable terms. Truly

yours, J. C. CHANDLER, Esq., Woodstock,

Nov. 11, 1879.

GOOD TIMES COMING!

I will pay 30 cts. per

pair, Cash, for all well

Partridges,

WILMOT GUILO.

Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1879.

Agriculture.

The New Year.

The year of grace 1879, is now numbered with the past. Whatever may have been our hopes or prospects at its beginning, all is now made plain, and we are able to sum up the result. So far as the returns for our labor in crops of various kinds, we have nothing to complain of. Indeed we have good reason for thankfulness for the material blessings vouchsafed. Hard as times have been, and low as prices for agricultural produce have been, farmers could not but be well satisfied with the results. The year brought a desirable change in the prices of dairy produce, which was very encouraging to dairy farmers. Farm produce of all kinds has rather an upward tendency, and we enter on the New Year full of encouragement. From all quarters of the Province, we learn of the determination of our farmers to increase their breadths of wheat and other grains, and to enter with greater spirit into stock raising and feeding for the British market. We were surprised to learn a few days ago, from a very reliable source, that a party of farmers from Ontario had visited this Province with a view of locating themselves, in order to prosecute more successfully the raising and feeding of beef cattle, claiming that the nearness of New Brunswick to the sea board or port of shipment and its superior grazing lands, with its abundant supply of water, made it a more desirable location than Western Ontario for the purpose. Such an opinion expressed as it was by intelligent farmers and men of means, who desired to change their location to this Province, is worthy of more than a passing notice, and ought to stimulate our people who are thinking of taking hold of this branch of farm industry, while it is a strong rebuke to those who are always found grumbling at the sterility of our country and the poverty of our people. We met a merchant of the city of St. John a day or two ago in his counting room, and in a conversation he made the remark that he would back New Brunswick for the world, not only for its agricultural resources, but in all those qualities which constitute true manhood; and, said he, the time is not far distant when, as farmers, they will take an enviable position as compared with those of other countries. We honor and respect the man who utters such sentiments, particularly as we are persuaded he knows whereof he speaks. Such an opinion, expressed by one who occupies a fine position as a merchant in our commercial metropolis, and whose boyhood's home was in the old country, should make our young men vie with each other as to who shall occupy the first positions not only as inventors, as artisans and mechanics, but who shall be the "Mooch" in our Provincial Agriculture.

We love the home of our childhood as we expect to love no other spot on earth, and we are confident that this feeling is very generally shared by our people, shall we not instead of seeking pastures new, resolve afresh to do our part toward building up home industries, developing our agricultural resources, and making our Province the home of a happy and prosperous people.

Plants and Plant Food.

Some plants are surface feeders, that is, their roots are short, usually small, and numerous, and only penetrate the upper portions of the soil, as in the case of the turnip, onion, and the cereals, though the latter, perhaps, are medium rather than shallow feeders. It is easy to see that such crops must derive their nourishment from that portion of the soil which their roots penetrate, and therefore surface exhausting. On the other hand, clover, lucerne, and the long roots, such as carrots, parsnips, beets, etc., are deep feeders, and, as they penetrate the lower portions of the soil, these facts have a direct bearing on the succession of crops, and the application of fertilizers. If a fertilizer is applied to the land, it tends downwards, and its descent depends upon the solubility of the substance and the porosity of the soil. To have, therefore, the least loss and the quickest returns, a surface feeding crop is the one to which to apply the fertilizer, and this crop should be followed by a deeper feeder the next season, which will bring the sinking plant food to the surface again. It is in this capacity that the clover crop is so valuable in a rotation.

It is a great point to keep the plant food within reach of the plant roots, and it can best be done by applying to a surface feeding crop, and follow by those plants which feed deeper and whose roots penetrate to some depth. In this way all the plant food is reached.—Farmers Advocate.

Provincial Farmers' Association.

Our readers will find in our advertising columns the notice of the annual meeting of this Association, which is to be held at Sussex, King's Co., on the 4th day of February next. Probably a more central location for so important a meeting of our agriculturists could not well be selected, and in addition to this advantage, it will be remembered that it is the centre of a fine agricultural district of the Province, whose inhabitants are given to hospitality, and are deeply interested in the success of the agricultural interests of the Province. Since the organization of this Association, its meetings have steadily increased in interest and importance, and we have every confidence that if sufficient time is given to the discussion of the different subjects dealt with that it must become a great power for good, and will greatly aid in the advancement of progressive agriculture. The field for such an organization is wide, and the assistance it can render to our agricultural interests will give to the Association a prominence that its members will do well not to lose sight of in its deliberations.

We shall be glad to learn that the agricultural societies in the Province have taken the necessary steps to be represented by delegates of which each society are permitted to send two. Granges are also expected to send delegates, and, of course, the various County Leagues will be represented as usual.

The Value of Pure Bred Rams.

How many of our farmers overlook the value of a pure bred ram with their flock of sheep, and seem content to use those of inferior quality, and of doubtful breeding. A ram in good condition will serve a flock of 50 sheep, probably the flocks throughout the "Maritime Provinces," would not average over 25 each. The additional value of good lambs over inferior ones is at least one dollar per head. It would not be very wide of the mark to say that the increase of a flock of 25 ewes, should be at least 20 lambs. (This estimate will leave a margin for accidents.) We therefore have as the result of using a well bred ram, a flock of lambs worth \$20, more than they would have been had an inferior one been used. And this it must be remembered goes on from year to year, so long as such rams are used. What sheep grower in the Maritime Provinces can afford to lose \$20 per year in the increase of his flock of sheep? At this time it should be the business of every farmer to take the advantage of the rising tide of prosperity for which we have been waiting anxiously, and turn to the best account all the knowledge we possess in our business of farm management.

Take Pride in the Farm.

As a rule we find those of our farmers who study to make farm life attractive to those at home, have little if any difficulty to determine the calling which their children are desirous of following.

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(Land and Home.)

How to Restore Fertility to Thousands of Exhausted Farms.

BY PROF. LEVI STOCKBRIDGE.

Notwithstanding this article was intended more particularly for the information of the farmers of the New England States, some of the suggestions it contains are so applicable to our Provincial agriculture, that we give the article in its entirety. The above question is not only of individual but of the greatest national importance. Exhaustion—sterility, as a fact, means stagnation, poverty and want. On the other hand, fertility means individual independence, general prosperity, and national wealth. That there are thousands of exhausted farms in the "Old States" is self-evident. If the complaint is not universal, it is general, and every farmer who remains in many cases the complaint is undoubtedly sustained by the fact; but it does not follow that such soils cannot be improved, or that emigration is the only remedy. That such soils can be improved, and by a yield above cost, is a fact which is not to be denied. A sterile soil, one which will not return sufficient crop to pay for tilling, may have in it enough of the named elements, but they are so mixed that they are not in an available condition. A sterile soil, one which will not return sufficient crop to pay for tilling, may have in it enough of the named elements, but they are so mixed that they are not in an available condition. A sterile soil, one which will not return sufficient crop to pay for tilling, may have in it enough of the named elements, but they are so mixed that they are not in an available condition.

Some Points of Good Roads.

1. With a system of good, common roads, carriages, buggies, wagons, harness and even horses themselves, would last much longer. The average of the roads in this country is such that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the expense for these necessary articles would be saved.

An Old Man and his Young Wife.

In Nassau, N. Y., lives a farmer over fifty years of age, who is in trouble with his young wife. Thirty years ago he came to this country, and by hard work and thrift has become the owner of two small farms. He lived alone in a small house for many years, and did the most of his farm-work himself. A year and a half ago on a stormy day a girl of eighteen years came to his door and begged for shelter, saying she had been turned away from home. She was allowed to come in. During a conversation which followed, marriage was talked of, and soon they both agreed to marry. The farm house was then a small one, and the young wife was a stranger to the old man.

WHERE PLANTS GET THEIR FOOD.

Plants, by the organs provided for that purpose, draw the materials used in building their structure from the soil and from the air. Of their air-dried weight, our agricultural plants, on an average, are about 90 per cent. of water, and 10 per cent. of solid substance, and 5 per cent. of soil substance, though there is a marked variation from this proportion in some plants. Exactly what the material is which enters into the structure of plants, and the form and manner in which they gather it, is important for our purpose to know. They are a compound of many different elements, and can be separated into single elements or classes; the latter is quickly effected by fire. Take, for example, a block of white oak wood, air-dried and burnt. About 98 pounds will, under the influence of heat disappear in the air.

A Word to Farmers' Sons.

Farmers' sons are quite apt to suppose that they can only attain to any coveted position in life through the avenue of some trade or profession. They look about and find the wealthy men nearly all belonging to these classes. They do not stop to consider that only the wealthy ones come to view; that for every one of these who has acquired wealth by trade or profession, ninety-nine have failed and disappeared, and have never risen to notice at all. They act on the belief that they are the only persons that can be called into the business, ignoring the fact that it is the training they get that constitutes the difference, rather than the calling. A farmer of equal learning and culture with the lawyer would, we believe, find himself at a disadvantage all the way through.—N. E. Homestead.

HOW PLANTS GATHER FOOD.

To the farmer's eye, the soil contains no such substances, but only grains of sand and some unknown fibrous material. The chemist, how-

Bacon as Food.

At this season when farmers have their hogs fattened for slaughter a few words in favor of bacon may not come amiss. The laboring classes in England, Scotland and France rely on bacon more highly than any other kind of food, and large quantities of it are yearly imported into this country, yet it does not often find a place upon the farmer's table. In England, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Yorkshire and Hampshire counties are celebrated for its manufacture. As a rule, salted meats are less digestible than fresh meats, but bacon proves the exception, and its fat is less likely to produce irritation of the stomach than that of fresh pork, while it suffers less waste in cooking. Toasted bacon is a relishing addition to a slice of bread and needs only to be tasted to find favor in the sight of any man. The best way to prepare it is to cut it into thin slices and put them into a wire toaster and place it over very hot coals. Toast brown on each side, as if it were a slice of bread; or it can be placed on a large roasting fork with a little tin plate placed under it to catch the drippings and toast it a bright, golden brown. Fried bacon is not nearly as wholesome as when broiled or roasted. The process of converting pork into bacon varies a good deal in the different counties of England, but the following is the plan usually adopted: When the pig has been slaughtered, singed, scraped and cut open, and has become well cooled, remove the head, tail, fore and hind feet and then cut it straight down the back and take off the shoulders and ham. Rub the remainder thoroughly with the best of fine salt, and leave it for twenty-four hours, where it will not freeze. Then, if it is to be wet-salted, make a pickle of four pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of saltpetre and one ounce of saleratus, melted into five gallons of hot water. Roll the mixture, skin well, and when all the scum is removed set the brine away to cool. Then turn it over the bacon. The spare ribs can be cut away before the pig is salted for bacon. Let the meat remain in the pickle not over four weeks; then wipe off the pickle and hang the sides in the smoke-house, and smoke it by putting corn on the ear into a furnace or smoldering slowly. Dry salted bacon is made by rubbing a mixture of four pounds of fine salt, two pounds of sugar and two ounces of powdered saltpetre into the meat daily, for two or three weeks.

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Poetry.

The Death of the Old Year.

BY ALFRED THURGOOD.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wailing;
Toll ye the church-bell and slow,
And tread softly and speak low,
For the Old Year lies a-dying.
Old year, you must not die;
You came to us so readily,
You lived with us so steadily,
Old year, you shall not die.

He lieth still: he doth not move;
He will not see the dawn of day.
He hath no other life above,
He gave me a friend, and a true love,
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He was a friend to me.
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We did so laugh and cry with you,
We half a mind to die with you,
Old year, if you must die.

How hard he breatheth over the snow,
I heard just now the crowing cock.
The shadows flicker to and fro;
The cricket chirps: the light burns low:
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.
Shake hands, before you die.
Old year, we'll surely rue for you:
What is it we can do for you?

Speak out before you die.
His face is growing sharp and thin.
Alack! our friend is gone!
Close up his eyes: tie up his chin.
Sleep from the corpse, and let him in
That standeth at the door.
And waiteth at the door.

The Flock for the Market;

OR HOPE AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

Two hundred strong they poured into the field,
A gentle host, for one bright night's repose.
Before the market, for their doom was sealed;
They left their pasture ere the morn arose.
I listened, while that multitudinous sound
Saw them from heaven and sang them out of sight.
A cry for light, while all was dark around;
A throng of voices like a people's prayer,
Saw them from heaven and sang them out of sight.

HOME INTERESTS.

A New Year's Greeting.

"A week ago, new-born to earth,
I found my way to this fair world;
And now we greet another birth—
A year begins to-day!"

Another year has rolled into the boundless ages of eternity. The thought comes to us with a new and awful solemnity when we take into consideration the fact that each of us, in our waking and sleeping moments, in the most trifling acts of our everyday life have been adding another link to the long chain of the irrevocable past. The year that is gone is ours no longer; its lost opportunities can never be recalled; but we know that all our years are held in the "right hand of the Most High," and whatever has been done in it will not be forgotten by him. To some, no doubt, it has been crowned with happiness and prosperity and brought the glad fulfilment of bright hopes. To others it seems now but an open grave. Death has stripped them of homes of all that they held most dear and the present has no joys for them. With such we earnestly sympathize, for it is not until his afflictive hand has been laid upon us that we can truly feel for the sorrows of others.

This New Year naturally brings old memories to the surface, and our hearts softened for awhile by the influence of Christmas and the rest and leisure of the season, have time and opportunity of remembering all the scattered but loved friends of our youth and of our home circle, and to recall ourselves to their recollection by some token of our regard. Here is an old recipe for a Happy New Year: "Take of unselfish love, three parts; of cheerful industry, one part; mix and use daily." A good deal of happiness may be got out of work, especially if it is a labor of love, and in a sunny room. Sunshine is a greater blessing than it is thought by many who take this with God's other blessings; very much as a matter of course. In all labor there is profit, either mental or material; and in all good work there is satisfaction, if not happiness.

The past year has gone from us; what shall we do with the present, and what will it with us and ours? Vellied in blessed darkness, the future happily lies concealed from our vision, for did we know our lot, who would have the courage to face it? One lesson we should learn from the death of the old year and the birth of the new. Let us use the new year well, let us improve each day and

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