

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 157

SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 To 16

PRICE TWO CENTS

NEW BRUNSWICK IS ONLY NOW BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND WHAT AGRICULTURE MEANS

FOR MANY YEARS LUMBER WAS REGARDED AS THE ONE GREAT SOURCE OF REVENUE

But People Are Gradually Coming to Realize That in the Farm Will be Found the Most Substantial Foundation for Provincial Prosperity—As a Fruit Raising District New Brunswick Stands in a Class by Itself.

For many years the lumber industry was the mainstay of New Brunswick. Seventy-five per cent. of the farmers were to a greater or lesser degree lumbermen. The farm was a side issue—a place on which to stay during the summer months. The soil was not cultivated. The breeding of and caring for live-stock was not a serious consideration. The farmer and his sons went to the lumber woods with the large operators, or conducted operations on their own behalf during the winter months. Some twenty years ago a change began to come to the lumber business, and gradually the lumber lands have passed into the hands of large operators and with the increased cost of operation the small man has been eliminated.

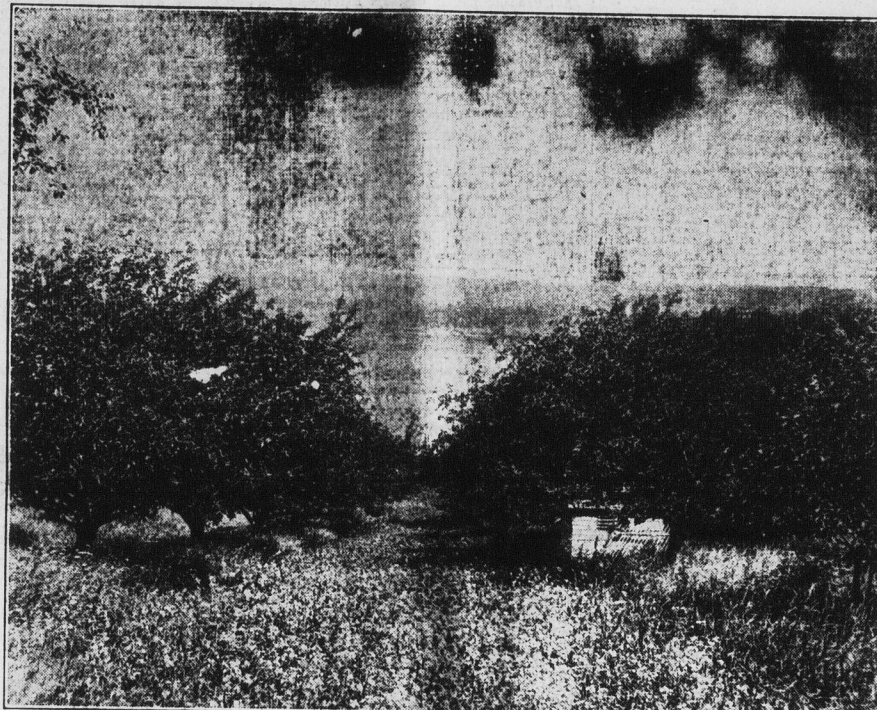
When this change began to make itself felt, there was a corresponding spirit of discouragement and unrest among the farming population of the province. The west was opening, and many of our people heard its call. The vast prairie lands of our western provinces were a great attraction, and scores sold their holdings here for whatever they could obtain, and left for the west. A fair percentage of those who left us have succeeded in their new homes, but very many have simply existed, and many regret having left New Brunswick.

Gradually our people at home have awakened to the fact that New Brunswick possesses splendid agricultural possibilities, second to none in the Dominion. The valley of the St. John river is especially well adapted to apple growing and large areas have recently been planted to fruit trees. The outlook is that within the next two

stock business cannot be successfully conducted until the farmer has solved the question of food for his stock at a reasonable price. The basis of successful farming and for the production of cheap feed is clover. Up to within very recently the question of the successful raising of clover in the province was always a live one, and caused much warm debate at the farmers' gatherings. There were those who vigorously contended that clover could not be successfully produced here and others always had faith in the clover, maintaining that with proper handling it was a reasonably reliable crop. Many farmers adhered closely to timothy and declined to give clover a reasonable trial, and the results in the raising of timothy were not satisfactory. While it found a ready market yet it was easily proved that the tax upon the soil was altogether too great, and that it did not possess feeding qualities which made it profitable as food for live-stock. Necessity, therefore, drove many of the farmers to look carefully into the clover question, with the result that the debate concerning the possibilities of clover raising has in a large measure ceased. Scores of farmers now have their farms well under clover, and they are proving that it is exceedingly profitable both as a soil builder, and as a food stuff. A number of experiments have been carried on with alfalfa, but the results have not been of a character to warrant any large expenditure in this connection, although many are keeping at it, and it is possible that in some districts alfalfa may be successfully raised. In almost every part of the province

In the Past Fifteen Years or so More Has Been Accomplished in the Introduction of Progressive Methods Than in the Several Preceding Generations—No Finer Soil and Climate for Mixed Farming Can be Found Anywhere in Canada.

WHAT ONE UP-TO-DATE COMPANY HAS DONE



FRUIT GROWING IN ST. JOHN VALLEY ABOVE FREDERICTON

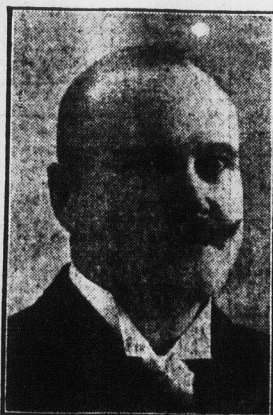
tion of the Federal Government, is doing good work and will prove of great assistance to the farmers in future. In the past we have had to rely upon data from the experimental farms in the other provinces, but under the direction of Mr. W. W. Hubbard, who knows New Brunswick very thoroughly, there will be very satisfactory data gathered, by which the farmers of the province will, no doubt, profit.

There have sprung up throughout the province during the past few years a number of farms conducted by business or professional men, along experimental lines, but always with an eye to profit. One of the most striking examples of a successfully conducted farm is at Hartland. A recent visit to this farm was of great interest, for the management were very willing to give a detailed history of its development. When the farm was purchased, several years ago, it was in a badly run-out condition. For years it had been cropped with timothy hay and oats, without a proper rotation of crops. The result was that it was in exceedingly poor condition. The farm was not purchased with the idea of carrying on general farming, but as a poultry plant, and there came into existence what has become known throughout the Maritime Provinces as the Hartland Poultry Yards. Gradually general farming was developed and today the poultry business, while still quite extensive, is only a minor factor. Every line of agriculture is being successfully carried on at this plant. The road to success has not always been a smooth one, and the management have met with many difficulties, but never became discouraged. Instead of giving up the venture when difficulties and losses were met, they sought to ascertain the causes of the failure, and to remedy them.

Among the mistakes made in the early days, was devoting too much area to potatoes. The first year they were unfortunate in having a year very similar to the present one, when potatoes were low and there was scarcely any market for them, and a thousand dollars was lost in this first year in potatoes. They have kept at the potato business until they are now satisfied that it is a great mistake to plant such a large area, and it has been permanently reduced to less than fifty per cent. of the original quantity planted.

A second great mistake was made in the employment of cheap labor. They learned the lesson that in this day a cheap man is dear at any price. A cheap man gives cheap results, and is never satisfactory. It was found impossible to carry on this plant successfully with the ordinary method of "hired help." A solution of the help problem was found in the cooperative idea. A young man, born and brought up on one of New Brunswick's best farms, was taken into the business as manager, upon the following basis:

The original owners were to furnish the plant and all its equipment, in-



HON. J. A. MURRAY,
Commissioner for Agriculture
including farm buildings, horses, cattle, machinery, in fact everything to work with, and the manager was to provide all the labor necessary for the operation of the plant for one-half the gross receipts; the owners to be consulted as to all methods of seeding and general operation. The results have been very satisfactory to both sides. Following is a general outline of the methods pursued, with results.

First year, root crop. Some commercial fertilizer is being used under the root crop, but not to so large an extent as many of the farmers are using.

The second year the root ground is put in grain and seeded down, in-

stead of the large seeding to timothy, clover is used very liberally, about one pound of timothy to seven of clover is the proportion. Seed grain is very carefully selected. The fanning mill is very much in evidence and all seed grains go through the fanning mill several times before they are sown, with the result that all poor seed is eliminated.

The third year is hay. Thus far there has been no difficulty in obtaining splendid catches of clover. If it be the first rotation only one crop of hay is taken. It is then broken up and the rotation repeated. After the second rotation the plan is to lengthen the rotation to four or five years, having two crops of hay instead of one; but while the fields are in the process of building up, they have been kept to the three-year rotation. As a proof of the wisdom of this method, when the farm was purchased thirty tons of hay was considered a good yield. Last year over one hundred tons was taken off about the same area. There were a number of fields which gave as high as three tons of clover hay to the acre in one cut. The average was over two tons over the entire farm, ninety per cent. of it being clover. It has been clearly proved that New Brunswick soil responds very quickly to proper rotation. At the time this farm was purchased there was ample room in which to store all the farm could possibly produce, but last year it was found necessary to pull down the barns and build greater. A fine large barn has been erected on the site of the old buildings. In the building of this barn, the idea of economy of labor has been kept in view. The old barn floor has been eliminated, thus saving considerable space for crop storage. There is a large root cellar on the ground floor, also a commodious grain room. The cattle are kept in the basement and are stabled with modern appliances and special care is taken to preserve the manures which are produced. This was one of the very interesting points given by the management. All the natural fertilizers produced are immediately hauled out and placed on the land. The system of top dressing is followed. No large quantity is allowed to gather around the barn, but is placed upon the land at once. During the winter months it is hauled out and put in large piles in the fields and spread with a manure spreader in the

TRANSFORMED ABANDONED FARM INTO AN EXAMPLE FOR THE PROVINCE TO FOLLOW

Prosperity in Carleton County Has, by Systematic Management, Become a Model of Its Kind—Only the Best Classes of Stock are Kept and it is the Policy of the Owners Not to Sell an Ounce of the Feed Grown on the Land.

spring as early as possible. The farm is now well stocked. When taken over it could not possibly carry more than ten head of horned cattle, with a reasonable number of sheep and horses. Now it is carrying thirty head of horned cattle, with a large flock of sheep, pigs and the necessary horses to carry on the work.

Briefly stated, the policy of the management is not to sell a single pound of food stuffs. Everything raised up on the farm is fed. Close rotation of crops is followed. Every hoof that the farm can carry is placed upon it. No mongrels are kept. Ayrshire and Holstein cattle, Tamworth and Berkshire pigs, Orford and Dorset sheep and Clyde and thoroughbred horses are raised. A careful record is kept of the production of every milch cow. All "boarders" are promptly sent to the butcher and only paying animals are kept. The standard which they have set is to keep no cow which produces under six thousand pounds of milk per year.

The management are looking to the development of the seed business. It is purposed in the near future to announce a policy by which they will place upon the market New Brunswick grown seed, such as potatoes, turnips, oats, barley, wheat, peas and clover. They see no reason why this province should import such large quantities of seed, but believe it can be profitably produced here.

When asked as to the financial success, the management were emphatic

tal and so many people from the Old Country fruit lands. Yet, in the face of the great geographical, social and natural advantages possessed by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario, she has accomplished it. In the east we have a less rugged, a more beautiful country; we are within a week's journey from the best market in the world, and the old home of our immigrants. We do not have to resort to artificial methods such as irrigation and frost fighting appliances, and our apples are better flavored.

There is only one explanation, British Columbia is awake and the east is asleep. The signs of the times are, however, not without hope—the east stirs uneasily in its sleep—presently it will rub its eyes—and then let us hope that it will open one and with just one open and its great natural advantages, British Columbia, wide awake as it is, will have to look on.

To my mind British Columbia with its lands already at fancy prices, with its higher cost of production and enormous transportation expense, can never seriously compete with the Maritime Provinces on the European market, if we exert ourselves at all. Now is the time for the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, each keeping to the production of varieties for which they are best adapted, between them to take a large and commanding place in the supplying of the European apple market from September to May of every year. It is a matter of great satisfaction



COMFORTABLE HOME NEAR PENOBSCUIT

that it was as good as ten or fifteen per cent. dividend per annum upon the money invested, and they are perfectly satisfied with the venture. It is their purpose in the near future to add largely to the acreage. During the past year the name has been changed from the Hartland Poultry Yards to the Clover Nook Stock Farm.

Apple Growing in the Maritime Provinces—Awakening in New Brunswick

By A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist, recently with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

New Brunswick's premier apple lands are to be found in the Lower St. John Valley, between St. John and Fredericton, and are only from twenty to eighty miles by river transportation from St. John, the national winter port. The valley is one of great scenic beauty and fertility and is a great natural apple belt. To the man who desires to grow apples commercially, I do not know in all Canada of a country where the prospects and markets are better or the environment more ideal.

Were it not a regrettable fact, I should have believed it impossible that British Columbia of late years should have attracted so much capi-

to be able to say that companies to develop our fruit lands are already being organized and will soon be in active operation, and I am confidently expectant that the development of fruit growing in the St. John Valley will be the most remarkable feature in the next ten years of Canadian horticulture.—From The Canadian Horticulturist, July 1911.

To Study for Church.

Walter S. Dunlop, of North End, left last evening for Toronto, where he will enter Wycliffe College to study for the Anglican ministry. He has been an active member of St. Luke's church for several years, particularly energetic in young people's endeavors. Mr. Dunlop has been in the employ of Hall and Fairweather since graduating from High School, latterly being in the office of cashier. A host of friends will wish him success in his studies.

Cannot Go to War.

Arthur McKinnon, of 256 Main street, who has been with the 55th Battalion since last May, returned home from Valcartier last night, having been given his discharge as medically unfit. He is quite lame.



A TYPICAL FARM ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER

decades the valley of the St. John will rival the celebrated Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia. Already such varieties as McIntosh Red and Fameuse apples from the valley are becoming famous not only at home but abroad.

New Brunswick potatoes have an international reputation for excellence. Unfortunately certain sections of the province during the past few years have gone too largely into raising potatoes, with the result that there has been great over-production, with consequent low prices; but the potato districts are beginning to realize the truth of the old saying: "It is unwise to have all one's eggs in one basket." The process of readjustment is taking place, and New Brunswick will soon find her balance and will take her proper place as a great agricultural province.

There are sections of the province which are especially adapted to dairying and live-stock. One of the great problems in the dairy and live-stock business is the production of food stuffs at a minimum cost. The live-

ince, roots, such as turnips, mangels and sugar beets, can be grown in large quantities at a very small cost. All the grains, such as oats, barley and peas, can be easily produced. These conditions are being largely recognized, and there is a turning to stock raising throughout the province, which means much for the future. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has instituted a bonusing system, by which, through Agricultural Societies, the keeping of pure-bred stock is being greatly encouraged.

There is a general recognition of the need of better methods and the applying of scientific principles to the work of agriculture, and our farmers are seeking the necessary education. There has been a decided increase in the attendance of especially the younger men at the various agricultural colleges and the Short Courses instituted by the Provincial Government during the winter months are being well patronized. All over the province there is the adoption of better methods. The Experimental Farm at Fredericton, under the direc-

offered than the our Waterproof
aki. These are
r boat, being so
the wet. Farm
le and durable.
Practical Gar-
brass clasps, is
oy collar, is of
\$3.15.
its and Hats in
King
Street
ph, N. B.
g Saturday 10 p.m.
Latest
Co.
Gothic," and
CO.
ise
rnance
struction—convenient in
chemical in consumption of
E is the choice of every
heating systems.
le information.
HAVE IT.
sher Ltd.
ys 10 p. m.
Headwear
Today
extra large sizes.
49c.
Silks
being much used
with Satin, Crepe
remely attractive
f the handsomest
arquharson,
\$1.15
and, Black
\$1.15
ers, Border
\$1.20
Highlanders,
\$1.30
ers, Artists'
wide, Per
\$1.80
\$1.30
\$2.25
AY
Limited