

# Maritime Farmer.

Published by the

VOL. I.

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

Maritime Farmer Association.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

NO. 13

**REDUCTION**  
IN  
**STOCK!**  
Having over-bought in the following goods, we are determined to close them out at

**COST PRICES.**  
**DRESS TWEEDS,**  
commencing at 5¢ per yd.

**DRESS GOODS,**  
175 PIECES,  
commencing at 6 cents per yard.

**GREY COTTONS,**  
10,000 YARDS,  
commencing at 6 cents per yard.

**WHITE COTTONS,**  
2,000 YARDS,  
commencing at 6 cents per yard.

**PRINTED COTTONS,**  
300 PIECES,  
commencing at 6 cents per yard.

**Black Lustres,**  
800 pieces, commencing at 14 cents per yard.

**Wool Shawls, 200,**  
commencing at 75 cts each.

**COTTON FLANNELS,**  
200 pieces, commencing at 7 cents per yard.

**A LOT OF WOOL GOOD,**  
At quarter prices to clear.

It would be the advantage of buyers to call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**DEVER BROS.**  
November 4.

**NEW GOODS**  
**AT LOGAN'S**

NOV. 20, 1879.

**DRESS GOODS** in great variety,  
**COLORED CASHMERE** and  
**FRENCH MERINOS,**  
**DRESS SUITINGS,**  
**BLACK GOODS**, in Cashmeres,  
Merinos, Coats and Alpaca.

**WOOL SHAWLS,**  
**LADIES' FURS, CAPS, MUFFS,**  
**BOAS,**

**TRIMMINGS, Swansdown and**  
**Fur,**  
**GLOVES and HOSIERY** of  
every description.

**BLACK SILK FRINGES,**  
**POMPADOUR RIBBONS,**  
**BERLIN WOOLS,**

**FINGERING, Peacock and Scotch**  
**KID GLOVES, Two and Three**  
Button, in Newest and Evening Shades, in  
Stock.

**FLANNELS, BLANKETS,**  
**QUILTS,**  
**SWANS' TWEEDS, TICKINGS, and**  
all kinds of seasonable Dry Goods

**Two Bales**  
**Parks' Cotton**

**Warps,**  
No other make kept in stock.

**THOMAS LOGAN,**  
OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.  
Fredericton, Nov. 27, 1879.

## Poetry.

### Grandmother's Gift.

The ship will sail at the turn of the tide  
And grandmother looks with a tender pride,  
With a tender pride and a sorrowful joy,  
On the brown face of her sailor boy.

There sparkles a tear in his own blue eye,  
As he whispers, "dear granny, goodbye,  
Goodbye!"  
And he looks at her with a white face and  
Takes the gift from those trembling hands;  
A small, plain Bible, with just his name  
Written inside by the careful dame.

Grandmother's poor, but her heart well knows  
How great a treasure she thus bestows;  
For the light that illumines the holy page  
Has guided her feet from youth to age.  
Henceforth, my lad, may it ever be  
Your beacon too, on the stormy sea.

Grandmother's poor, yet she gives him here  
A wonderful compass whereby to steer  
Through joy and sorrow, labor and sport,  
Straight and sure for the heavenly port.  
From rock and rapid to warm his heart,  
That bounding heart that the world thrills brave;  
Breasting the dark undercurrent of sin  
That would bear her away from the haven  
she'd win.

Gently my lad; if the current grows swift,  
Look to your anchor: 'tis grandmother's gift.  
Dear old grandmother! happily will she  
No more on earth the young voyager see,  
One bark lies moored in the harbor bar,  
And one must weather the gale afar.  
Yet shall they meet when his sails are furled,  
If he make for land in a better world,  
Wherever his footsteps roam;  
And that he may not be cast adrift,  
His passport is hidden in grandmother's gift.

—The Sunday at Home for October.

## Agriculture.

### Chit-Chat On Farm Topics.

How quickly the seasons follow each other; and how rapid seems the flight of time. It appears but a very short time since we welcomed the Spring with its bursting buds and wild flowers, rich in promises and bright anticipations—the seed time of the husbandman. How quickly it passed. The summer came, laden with early fruits and fragrant flowers.

The husbandman was made glad as he beheld from time to time his crops steadily advancing to maturity. An autumn came, bringing with it the bright golden harvest of the gathering time, when songs of thanksgiving were heard for the abundant blessings bestowed on the labors of the husbandman by an overruling Providence. And now Winter here with its frost and snow, bringing additional cares for the farmer.

To some these cares will be a grievous burden. Preparations for winter with them have been put off from time to time. The barn still remains open, with boards off in many places and the door off its hinges, and altogether has a cheerless look. The house is in little better condition, and shows the shiftness of its occupants. The cold chills insist on taking possession of us as we look at the wood-pile, so little of warmth does it suggest. Well, we do not wonder that some people complain and think their lot in life a hard one. Probably we would think so too were we in their position. But while the cares of this class must necessarily be a burden to them, simply because they have not made the necessary preparation, to very much the larger portion of our population these additional cares of the winter months will fall but lightly, and will prove to them rather a source of pleasure than otherwise.

With comfortable and well-filled barns and granaries, the daily care of their stock will cause them no anxiety. The dwellings have been made comfortable and tidy, the winter fuel of fire, wood or coal is nicely housed, and everything betokens comfort and thrift. We are assured that in many of these comfortable homes the weekly visits of the MARITIME FARMER will find a hearty welcome from both old and young. We are anxious that the circle of our visits shall be rapidly increased. This can readily be effected by our friends speaking a good word for the FARMER while visiting or calling upon their neighbors. We trust they will take sufficient interest in our efforts to do so.

Great attention should now be given to all kinds of stock. Now that butter is in good demand, much care should be extra well fed, so as to secure the best results in the dairy; aside from the profits of extra feed in the increase of the dairy products, the measure will give good interest on the additional cost, and the animals will steadily increase in flesh and strength. Cows, to be profitable during the summer months, should receive good care and be liberally fed during the winter. Sheep should also have better care in early winter than they often receive. From the present outlook wool will probably be in greater demand next Spring than for some years past. In order to secure a heavy fleece, sheep must be well fed and good shelter provided for them. Those who let their sheep run out in the storms, and half feed them, will be disappointed if they expect to secure heavy fleeces. If you want fat sheep, heavy

fleeces, and to carry off the prize at your agricultural fair next year, we say, *Feed liberally*. Pork will probably join in the upward tendency, and from the present large stock of potatoes on hand, and the low prices they bring, it will be good policy to feed a little longer, than last year. We note by our exchanges that this article is quoted "firm, with an upward tendency."

The general outlook is more encouraging to farmers than it has been for some time past—a fact which will be heartily welcomed by all.

### The Harvest of the United Kingdom 1879.

The facts supplied by the London Times regarding the wheat crops in Great Britain and Ireland in 1879, certainly offer food for reflection. The harvest of the present year is the worst that has occurred since 1816, and considering the greater acreage under cultivation, and the improved method of cultivation in 1879, the harvest of this year is even worse than that of 1816. The yield per acre was not only very much less than in any year, (not to go further back) since 1866, but the quality of the crop was in many places worse than was ever before known, in fact worthless. In numerous cases the result of the threshing was the most miserable ever remembered.

The standard average yield of wheat in bushels per acre in the forty counties of England is 29.9-10, in Wales 27, in Scotland 29, in Ireland 25, total for the United Kingdom 24; there were 3,056,880 acres, in wheat, in 1879, which if the produce had been an average one would have yielded 1,175,400 quarters. But instead of there being an average yield of 24 bushels to the acre, it is estimated that there has only been a yield of 18 bushels. The harvest of 1868 was a magnificent one. Had the 3,056,000 acres in 1879 yielded 34 bushels as in that year, the total produce would have been 12,958,000 quarters, for seed would be deducted 2½ bushels for seed per acre, 855,750 quarters, or 6½ per cent. Had the yield of 1879 been an average one, 24 bushels per acre, the total produce would have been 11,278,400 quarters, with the same deduction for seed, or 7½ per cent. But with a yield of only 18 bushels per acre, the total produce is only 5,846,000 quarters, and deducting the 855,750 for seed, there is a reduction of 12½ per cent.

In 1868-9 the magnificent harvest year before mentioned—the home produce available for consumption was 15,000,000 quarters, the exports of wheat were 7,880,000 quarters, a total of 23,870,000 quarters. In 1874-5 an average year, the home produce available was 13,700,000 quarters, imports 11,640,000, total 25,340,000. In 1879 the home produce available will be only 5,900,000, the imports 18,000,000, total 24,000,000.

The situation seems very serious. It looks as if the United Kingdom were threatened with a continued decline in the total yield of wheat from the acreage sown, while the population increasing, will demand greater bread supplies, which will make necessary larger and larger importations. And the prospect before the British farmer seems black, if he continues to gather scanty harvests and receive lower prices for the smaller crops he raises. The landlord under such circumstances must lower his rents. But the great decline in the total yield of wheat, has been caused by bad harvests, of which there has been a succession for the last five or six years. It is very probable that the harvest will yet smile propitious on "maritime England" "bonnie Scotland" and "Green Erin" and bless them with bounteous seasons. In that case the black prognostications of the statisticians will be dissipated, and the stout patient heart of the British farmer be cheered. "So mote it be."

### Canadian Cattle Prohibited.

We notice that an order from the United States Treasury Department has been issued prohibiting the importation of neat cattle from the Dominion of Canada, to go into effect on the 1st day of December. It is stated by American journals that the object is to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into the United States from the Dominion. If so, it is certainly an exceedingly precautionary measure, for up to this date, we have not learned of one solitary case of disease, either among our herds or flocks. In the extensive export trade continually going on from the Dominion to Great Britain in sheep and cattle, we do not learn of a single instance of disease, while those cattle exported from the United States have, in many cases, to be slaughtered on the quay. It is quite clear that the measures adopted by our Dominion Government prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United

States into the Dominion was an absolute necessity, if we expected to be able to continue to take advantage of the English market. The measures now adopted by the United States have all the appearance of being retaliatory. Well, so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, we cannot see that it will have any bad effect, nor do we see how that will seriously affect the upper Provinces. Our best market is still open to us with much in our favor. Our animals intended for exportation must be well fed, and shipped in good condition, and no loss will be sustained by us, but on the contrary a positive gain. The season of the year is now at hand when we can ship our meat either alive or dead. The order will certainly have the effect of causing all cattle intended for the English market to be shipped via Halifax instead of via Portland, U. S. This will operate beneficially in giving the traffic to the Intercolonial Railway, and is certainly no ground of complaint. On the whole, we think it is just possible that the Americans will be the greatest sufferers by their regulations, and we feel disposed to say that as long as they are pleased, we don't object.

### Among the Dairy Farmers.

No. 2.

Our notes this week have reference to the Dairy Farm of Messrs. Ames and B. Franklin Merritt, situate in the Parish of Hamptstead, Queen's Co., and lies on the west side of Long Island. Their farm also comprises quite a large tract of intervals lands on Long Island, and is well calculated for dairy purposes. The upland yields good crops of grain and potatoes and quite extensive pasturage, while the intervals lands give them all the hay required to carry their large stock. The Messrs. Merritt are among the first to have early potatoes for the market for which they receive good prices.

During the present year their first planting was on Wednesday, the 16th April, the crop was harvested on the 10th July and sent to market. On the 12th July, the ground was again planted to potatoes, and the crop (which was about a two-third one), harvested on the 25th Sept., thus producing two crops from the same piece of ground in one year.

Their stock consists of 50 head of cattle (of which 20 head are milch cows), 7 horses and 28 sheep. Their crop this year consists of 150 tons of hay, 200 bushels oats, about an equal quantity of buckwheat, and 1,400 bushels potatoes. Their dairy products are 5,430 pounds of cheese, and 600 pounds of butter. They will make 3000 pounds of pork, and are feeding 4 head of beef cattle. As will be seen, the Messrs. Merritt manufacture most of their milk into cheese.

### Poultry—Feed Twice a Day.

The best rule, both as to quantity and time, is to give the fowls a full meal in the morning and a second shortly before going to roost. Many persons feed their fowls only once a day, usually in the morning; the consequence is that they go to roost with empty crops, and as the nutriment they have obtained during the day is required to keep up the animal warmth, particularly during the long, cold nights of winter, it cannot be employed in the production of eggs, and thus feeding hens once a day is not favorable to their fertility. It is necessary, therefore, to feed liberally twice a day, at least, if any large amount of profit be desired from fowls. There is one great advantage dependent upon having fixed hours of feeding—namely, that the birds soon become accustomed to them, and do not hang about the house door all day long, as they do if irregularly fed. They consequently obtain a greater amount of food for themselves, and are less troublesome than they otherwise would be.

### Standard Requisites for Poultry.

There are certain things absolutely necessary for the fertility, comfort and conveyance of fowl stock which must be supplied by every one who attempts to raise them. These requisites, in general terms, are a sufficient quantity of lime amongst their food, to act on the egg-shell making, plenty of gravel which helps to digest their hard, dry grain food; a due allowance of animal substance, such as insects, meat, scraps, etc.; a moderate supply of shells, pounded bones, etc., and a full mordicum of green feed constantly in the year round. All these are necessities. And in some shape or other these must be furnished the fowls or they will not grow well. If the flocks are permitted to run at large, the birds will gather a good share of these supplies abroad, especially in the summer season. If they are confined within fenced runs, all the provisions must be accorded them artificially, or they suffer.—*American Poultry Yard.*

### International Dairy Fair at New York.

The Exhibition will be open to the public, December 8th, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and thereafter for two weeks. Exhibits from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe, are invited, and entries may be made any time before Dec. 6th. Blank applications will be furnished gratis, by writing or sending to the General Superintendent. Of the premiums offered, in which the Canadian manufacturers may compete, are:—

Dairy butter, for the best made in Canada, 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$25, 3rd diploma. Sweetbakes—for the best butter, of any kind, made at any time or place, 1st prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$20, 4th \$10, 5th \$50.

Cheese, for the best made in Canada, 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$35, 3rd diploma. For the best fancy shapes made anywhere, 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$25, 3rd diploma. Sweetbakes—for the best cheese made anywhere, 1st prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$25, 4th \$10, 5th \$50. Special premiums offered by Nicholas Ashton, Liverpool, for the best lot of butter (if creamery) not less than 200 lbs., and if dairy, not less than 50 lbs., salted with Ashton's factory filled salt, made in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Canada. Prize \$75.

The prizes offered and open to competition by Canadians are liberal. We should be glad to learn that the Proprietors of our cheese factories, and our best butter dairies purpose to be represented at the Exhibition by their products.

We are authorized to state that a leading firm in the City of St. John, who take a warm interest in the agricultural developments of the Province are desirous of offering a prize to each county in the Province, for excelling in some particular branch of *General Farm Husbandry*, and would like an expression of opinion from our Agricultural Societies, and leading Agriculturists, as to what would be the most desirable object for which such prize should be awarded. The object in view is to assist in the advancement of improved Agriculture. We trust that all interested will give this matter their prompt attention, and we cheerfully place our columns at the disposal of those who desire to give an answer to the question.

### Archdeacon Denison on Cheddar Cheese.

The Bristol Mercury publishes the following note from Archdeacon Denison; and notwithstanding it is more especially addressed and intended for the ear of the English Farmer, yet the point in it is applicable everywhere that is a good article will always command the highest price.

Notwithstanding the depression in the Cheese trade I believe that my good friends the cheese making farmers have the game still in their own hands. It is the bad article that has nearly ruined the cheese trade, and the Cheese trade I believe that my good friends the cheese making farmers have the game still in their own hands. Let them go back altogether to the old way of naturally drying the cheese. They will then produce a first rate article fetching its old first rate price. But there is no other way of setting the trade on its legs again. I am eating in my house now a first rate cheese made by my good friend Mr. Lagar of White House, it is good fifteen months old, and is as sweet and good as when first made. And there are other farms in and about this Parish where cheese is well made and as good as to be had. I have reasons to believe that cheese will bear a good price in 1880. If so nearly forty pounds weight, which is a quick sale. There is after a while a very unpleasant smell about an artificially dried cheese. Now then I say my good friends the cheese farmers have the game in their own hands. Let them go back altogether to the old way of naturally drying the cheese. They will then produce a first rate article fetching its old first rate price. But there is no other way of setting the trade on its legs again. I am eating in my house now a first rate cheese made by my good friend Mr. Lagar of White House, it is good fifteen months old, and is as sweet and good as when first made. And there are other farms in and about this Parish where cheese is well made and as good as to be had. I have reasons to believe that cheese will bear a good price in 1880. If so nearly forty pounds weight, which is a quick sale. There is after a while a very unpleasant smell about an artificially dried cheese. Now then I say my good friends the cheese farmers have the game in their own hands. 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