

## NEW BRUNSWICK WEALTHY IN HER AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Board of Trade Circular Points Out Some of the Advantages Which This Province Possesses—Premier Province for Mixed Farming Purposes.

(Contributed by the St. John Board of Trade.)

The basic industry of New Brunswick is agriculture, and because of its diversified character and almost unlimited potentialities, this province ranks as one of the premier provinces of the Dominion for mixed farming purposes. Almost every plant peculiar to the temperate zone can be successfully raised in New Brunswick, and unless there is an extraordinary crop in some particular article, everything that the farmer produces can be marketed to good advantage. In almost every line, except perhaps that of potato-raising, there is room at the present time for great expansion. This is particularly true of dairy products, of stock-raising, and of poultry keeping. This province should manufacture more butter and cheese than it does; it should raise more cattle, more horses, more sheep, more swine, more poultry; it should produce more eggs. There are possibilities in the side line of fur-farming that can scarcely be appreciated. Karakula sheep-raising has been found to be practicable. Foxes, mink, beavers, raccoons, muskrats, weasels, skunks and others of our wild animals are capable of being raised in captivity, and offer most fascinating opportunities. The changes in Europe have also created agricultural demands which this province is capable of meeting.

The following additional information with respect to New Brunswick's agricultural resources is obtained from Heaton's Annual for 1915:

### Beekeeping.

Very few bees are kept by the average New Brunswick farmer, though in most sections they do remarkably well. A Beekeepers' Association for the province was organized in 1913. The wild flora of New Brunswick furnishes good honey, and several cultivated crops are capable of producing large amounts annually. Bees are successfully wintered in dry cellars.

### Dairying.

In 1913, 26 cheese factories, with 618 patrons, received 10,551,631 lbs. milk and made 1,049,962 lbs. cheese, which sold for \$132,397.85, and 20 creameries, with 1,321 patrons, received 1,836,160 lbs. milk and 2,873,210 lbs. cream, and made 927,876 lbs. butter, which sold for \$261,892.85. Cheese

and butter are shipped to the West Indies, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and considerable quantities are imported from Quebec and Ontario for home consumption. The farm dairy butter made of the province in 1913 considerably exceeds one million dollars value.

### Fodder Crops.

Hay—The marsh land around the Bay of Fundy and the alluvial lands along the river produce each year without special fertilizing large crops of hay, and over most of the province good crops of hay are produced in the ordinary farm rotation. In 1913 upward of 750,000 acres were under hay, yielding from 1 to 2½ tons per acre.

Indian Corn—Indian corn as a fodder crop is grown successfully in many districts, but is not largely used. The ease with which large crops of turnips can be grown has caused stock raisers to depend more upon turnips and hay for fodder than corn.

Alfalfa—An increasing number of successful experiments in alfalfa culture is reported every year. A yield of over 5 tons to the acre is reported from Havelock. The leaf of the plant grown in New Brunswick is very wide, so much so that people who know the plant in dry climates do not readily recognize it here. The province is particularly rich in lime, which is essential to the growth of alfalfa.

### Fruit Growing.

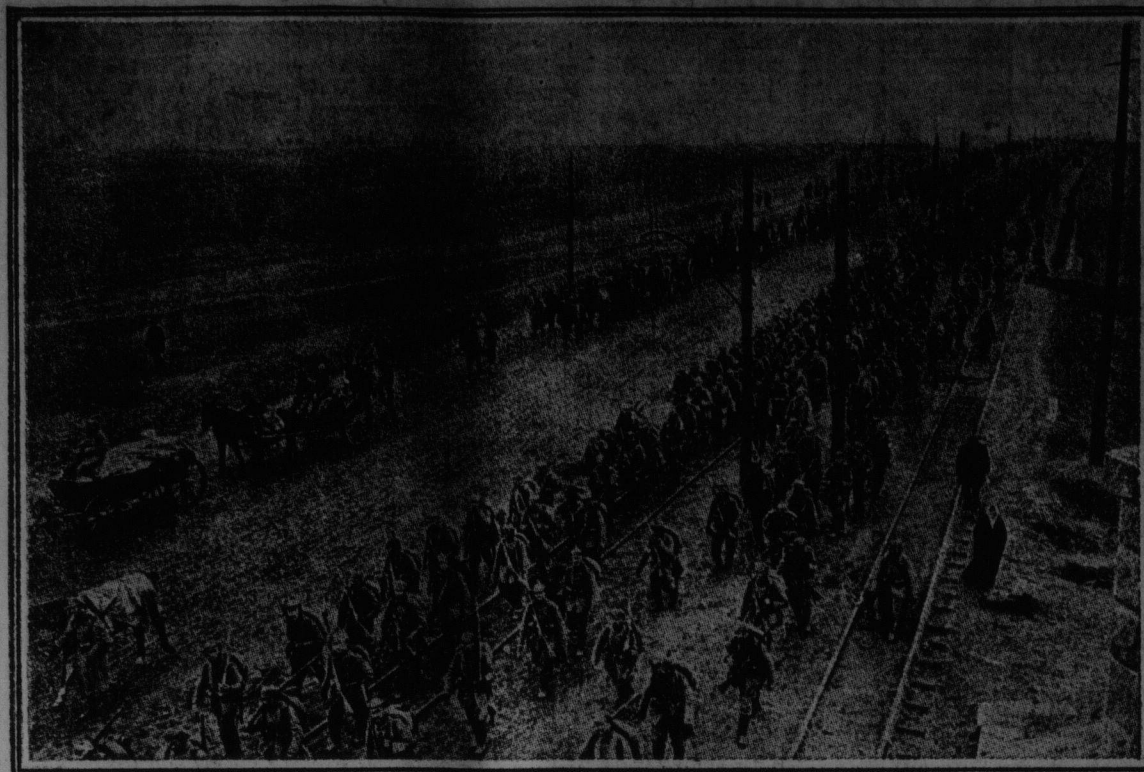
All the small fruits and a large number of varieties of apples and plums, and some of pears, are successfully grown, and there is a large number of fruit-growing lands awaiting development. The lower part of the St. John Valley and the Petitcodiac Valley, and some other sections are best adapted to winter fruits.

Apples—Fall and early apples of the highest quality can be grown in all but a very few localities. The provincial government has established 23 illustration apple orchards in different parts of the province. About 60,000 apple trees were planted in 1912.

Plums—Near the coast and the lower St. John River the harder European varieties do very well.

Small Fruits—Native blueberries, raspberries, and cranberries of different kinds grow naturally in large quantities, and are exported to the United States.

## THE GERMAN ATTEMPT ON WARSAW, THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIAN POLAND.



The above picture shows a column of German infantry, accompanied by artillery, advancing to the attack on Warsaw, which town is the main objective of German endeavor in Poland. The picture gives a good idea of the nature of the country in which the Germans and Russians have been at grips. The long plains, with hardly a rise perceptible for miles around, are quite typical of the country leading to Warsaw. Across such country as this it is often necessary for an army to retreat or advance twenty or thirty miles in order to obtain some particular strategic position. It will be noticed that the Germans are advancing across country through which an electric railway runs. To the right of the picture can be seen the two sets of railway lines with their overhead conductors.

### Grain Crops.

In 1913, the total yield and average yield per acre by bushels, as shown by threshers' measures, Dominion returns, were as follows: Wheat, 269,000 bushels from 13,000 acres; average, 20.72 bushels per acre. Oats, 5,946,000 bushels from 195,000 acres, average 30.49 bushels per acre. Buckwheat, 1,782,000 from 64,000 acres, average 24.36 bushels per acre.

### Live Stock.

Cattle—The cattle industry is not developed. In 1914 the total number of cattle was estimated at: Milch cows, 102,713; other cattle, 99,256, as compared with 106,904 milch cows and 107,864 other cattle in 1913.

Horses—The province is naturally well adapted to horse raising, but not nearly enough are raised to supply the local demand. There is a splendid chance for development in horse raising. In 1914 there were 65,702 horses, exclusive of towns and cities.

Sheep—There is room for a large extension in sheep raising in New Brunswick, both in connection with the ordinary farm, where small flocks can always be kept to advantage, and upon rocky and rolling land, not profitable for cultivation. In 1914, only 121,739 heads were kept, a decrease of over 100,000 from some years ago.

New Brunswick lamb is of excellent grain and flavor, and is much sought after in the United States market. The woolen factories at various

points in the Maritime Provinces buy very large quantities of wool, and have an excellent reputation for their goods.

Poultry—The principal breeds of hogs are improved Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester White. In 1914 there were 73,325 hogs in the province. Pork packing houses are situated at St. John and Woodstock, and hams, bacon and barrel pork are put up in a small way at other points. The market for pork and pork products is not nearly supplied by New Brunswick producers. The imports of pork and pork products are annually over one million dollars. The export of pork is confined to a few carloads of hogs on foot sent each year from Carleton county to Montreal.

Maple Sugar and Syrup—In the Maritime Provinces the yearly output has seldom exceeded 500,000 lbs.

Poultry—Considerable quantities of dressed poultry and eggs are imported annually. Fresh eggs in winter are very scarce, prices going as high as 50 cents per dozen; guaranteed fresh eggs have not retailed below 25 cents per dozen for several years.

There are a few poultry specialists making a grand success of the business, and it is an industry which could be well extended on every farm.

Roots and Vegetables—For the production of roots and vegetables of the highest quality for culinary or market purposes, New Brunswick stands unexcelled on the American continent. Her potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables secure the highest prices on every market where it is possible to place them.

## Baby's Cough

must have attention, otherwise you run grave chances of Consumption, Pneumonia, or Congestion of the Lungs. To avoid these risks, apply PEPs without delay. Unlike ordinary cough mixtures, syrups, etc., PEPs do not contain opiates or harmful drugs, and are therefore best for children. All liquid cough medicines, lozenges, etc., go to the stomach, and every mother knows how easily baby's stomach is deranged. Once put baby's stomach out of order and all sorts of trouble arises.

PEPs heal the lungs, throat and breathing tubes without disordering the stomach.

As a PEP dissolves in the mouth, healing, health-giving pine fumes are given off, which are breathed down direct to the seat of the trouble, quickly healing the inflamed membranes.

As soon as baby's cough is heard, don't waste time on useless remedies. Try PEPs. PEPs are also the adults' best cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness, and all throat, chest, and lung ailments. All druggists and stores, or PEPs Co., Toronto, Winnipeg, or Montreal. 50c. box.

**FREE TRIAL** Send this article, name of paper and 1c. stamp, for free trial package.

## Peeps

Potatoes—Recent experiments in Ontario show that the New Brunswick potato used as seed gave a much larger yield than Ontario grown seed.

A ready market is found in the United States, Ontario and as far west as Manitoba, also in the West Indies and Cuba. In 1913, 47,705 acres yielded 9,092,393 bushels of potatoes, an average of 182.70 bushels per acre.

Turnips—Turnips from Charlottetown county and the St. John Valley go forward in considerable quantities annually to Boston, where they grade highest in quality. In 1913, 7,913 acres yielded 3,604,275 bushels in turnips, an average of 455.2 bushels per acre.

"Miserly offered the man who saved his life half a dollar."

"Did the man accept it?"

"Yes, but he handed Miserly twenty cents change."

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## Finan

OTTAWA SEN  
GOLD TO NE

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market.

New York, Feb. 11.—Constant pressure on shares which at one time had been on a rising tide, led to a sharp decline in the market. The market was strong and rising, but the pressure was too much for it. The market was strong and rising, but the pressure was too much for it. The market was strong and rising, but the pressure was too much for it.

Other encouraging factors were the large increase in January, the advance in iron and steel, and the equipment purchase of the new \$100,000,000 loan.

A considerable part of the New York Central's earnings were advanced, many that were not reflected in the stock. A considerable part of the New York Central's earnings were advanced, many that were not reflected in the stock. A considerable part of the New York Central's earnings were advanced, many that were not reflected in the stock.

## MONTREAL

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Brazilian—5.64, 2. Textile—5.64, 2. Montreal Power—10.116, 1. Bell Telephone—10.116, 1. Ogilvie—10.116, 1. Lake of Woods—10.116, 1. Hollinger—10.116, 1.

## World

### MINIATURE

FEBRUARY PHASES  
Last Quarter ... 7  
New Moon ... 14  
First Quarter ... 21  
Full Moon ... 28

### OUT OF

The steamer C. has been locked up. Fred and is due with a cargo of co.

### RECENT

British schooner Gulf to West Br. prompt. British deal, Halifax to W. Ireland, 90s, prom.

### BIG-YACHT

New Orleans. Yacht Wakiva, which left at Tam. month, has broken loss. The Wakiva hull vessel, 165 feet built in Leith, Scot. cost of approximi was owned by F. I. oil operator of Lo.

### THE KEND

The British ste. Capt. Harvey burg on Saturday after a fair pass twenty days from dail Castle will go Dominion Iron a charterers expect freight pier house general cargo of the plant for Eng.

### ST. GEORGE

The Vancouver There is a report P. R. steamer S. between St. John. S. will be dispatch spring. The comp. Its two new Pri. vice this year, bu fit to requisition rumored that the to Victoria in ord R. to carry out St. George is a prior to has put