

# Maritime Farmer.

Published by the

VOL. 11

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

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

Maritime Farmer Association.

NO. 11

## REDUCTION IN STOCK!

## COST PRICES.

## DRESS TWEEDS,

## DRESS GOODS,

## GREY COTTONS,

## WHITE COTTONS,

## PRINTED COTTONS,

## Black Lustres,

## Wool Shawls, 200,

## COTTON FLANNELS,

## A LOT OF WOOL GOOD,

## DEVER BROS.

## THOS. LOGAN.

## NEW

## FALL GOODS

## 14 CASES MORE OF

## NEW AND FASHIONABLE

## GOODS.

## Mantle Cloths,

## Jacket Cloths,

## Circular Cloths,

## Ulster Cloths,

## Mens' Tweeds,

## Dress Goods,

## Shawls,

## Cloth Jackets,

## Flannels,

## Blankets,

## Peacock Yarns,

## Hosiery,

## Underclothing,

## Velvets, Ribbons,

## Scarfs,

## Small Wares,

## Swansdown, Ticking,

## Grey Cottons.

## OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

## THOS. LOGAN.

Fredricton, Sept. 27, 1879.

### Thanksgiving Hymn.

A fine specimen of the printer's art came to us lately from the office of the St. John Globe. It is a very beautiful Thanksgiving Hymn by W. P. Dole Esq., which we reprint herewith.

### To Deceit Hymnus.

"TWO CROWNS THE YEAR WITH THEE GODESS; AND TWO CROWNS MORE FOR THEE; Lord of the Harvest! From Whose hand, In bounty royally outpoured, Plenty hath flowed over all the land, And all our garners full are stored, To thee we raise Our song of praise, To Thee, in Heaven and earth adored.

Good on all living things doth pour, Be fount of tender shoot and bud and blade, Till in the time of Thee decreed Summer her glorious bright display: And Nature's voice Hail Man rejoice, In Thee, who heaven and earth hast made.

The early and the latter rain, Gladdens green fields and teeming ground; And mellow fruits and golden grain Sweet fountains in Thy sunshine found: By genial showers, By glowing hours, The year is with Thy goodness crowned.

For Earth's kindly fruits alone In grateful hymns Thy praise we tell, We who—kept as Thy very own—From war and strife, from sickness fell, Our hearts shall be, By Thy defence— In freedom, peace, and safety dwell.

Lord of our life! Whose open hand Good on all living things doth pour, For all rich blessings on our land, For all the harvest's happy store Our hearts shall be, Lift up to Thee— To Thee, whom heaven and earth adore!

### Agriculture.

#### Chit Chat or Farm Topics.

The cold wave of the past week has not only stopped the plough, but suspended farm work generally. Farmers have had to give their attention to the necessities of the season. Cattle that have not been previously housed, have had to be taken from the pasture to winter quarters, and fed from the barn. Sheep that up to this time have required but little attention, must now be cared for, and fed good hay, with a few roots in addition, to keep them thriving. We have always held it to be poor policy for farmers to allow their sheep to run on the meadows, after the severe cold weather sets in, and snow is on the ground. What little food they are enabled to get by pawing the snow away, (as we have often seen them) is not of much value, and is obtained at the loss of the hay crop the next year. We frequently hear farmers say, even when there is quite a depth of snow upon the ground, "why my sheep will scarcely touch hay, and from the tone of voice in which it is said, one is led to conclude that it is a case of congratulation to them, on account of the economy of the thing, while in fact it is the very reverse. We invariably practice shutting our sheep in the yard as soon as the fields fall to give a sufficiency of good food. We have a stable in connection with the yard to which they have access at all times. Water is also convenient in the yard, and under these conditions have, no difficulty in keeping our stock in good order. Our sheep are different however from some folks as they never refuse to eat hay, and have a peculiar fondness for turnip or grain; which we think pays well to feed them.

Cattle at this season of the year should not be neglected, a few potatoes fed daily will give good returns. We advise keeping them in a good warm stable, turning them out for water twice each day. We do not believe in having a stable for our cattle in which to keep them at night, and after they have eaten their morning meal to be turned in the yard to stand and shiver during the day. We have always found it better to keep our cattle in the stable as well in the day time as at night, letting them out twice each day for water. In support of this plan we could name some of our first class stock raisers who have been practicing it for a number of years, and find it to give good satisfaction. With the care of stock and looking after the many things which attend the season of the year require attention on the farm, the farmer will find all his time fully occupied during the hours of the day. It is very true that the labor on the farm is not at this season of the year so laborious as during the summer months, yet close attention is quite as imperative. Now that the long winter evenings are approaching, (in fact are here), we shall expect to hear of Farmers Clubs, Granges, and kindred organizations being reconstituted, and their members rallying afresh. We have great faith in the utility and benefits conferred by such organizations, and trust that we shall see more than the usual number of interesting meetings chronicled in the columns of the MARITIME FARMER. We trust our Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers Clubs, and Agricultural Societies will not fail to speak a friendly word in our interests. While referring to these organizations as we have, we do not forget the homes and

firesides of our Brother Farmers. How pleasantly these long evenings may be spent, and how profitable they may be made by study, and a course of reading which will store the mind with useful knowledge. While we labor diligently during the summer months to feed the body, let us not fail in the comparatively leisure season to store the mind with useful information, that we may be able to act well our part in whatever station in life we may be called to occupy.

#### Feed Liberally.

A prime article of butter, packed in tubs weighing from twenty to forty pounds, is now in good demand, and will bring from 15 to 16 cents for family use, and from present appearance will rise higher rather than decrease in price. While cheese has steadily been advancing from summer quotation (7 and 8 cents) until now, it is worth from 10 to 12 cents. A number of reasons may be assigned for this advance in prices. It may be correctly stated that the ruling prices during the summer months for both butter and cheese were exceptionally and ruinously low, and in the general order of things could not remain long at those figures.

Pastures as a rule have not been good, while the after growth on the meadow lands has been unusually short. Good dairymen have commenced feeding in season, and by the aid of roots and grain will make up in the quality of milk what is lost in quantity; while those who have neglected to feed will lose in a pecuniary way much more than they would be prepared to admit, for not only do they lose in the flow and quality of the milk but also in the flesh of the animal, for be it remembered that it is a principle with all good dairymen not to allow their cows to shrink in the flow of milk or suffer for want of food at any season of the year. So also the stock breeder who desires to keep pace with improved agriculture finds it necessary to keep his stock growing constantly, that he may make it pay to feed for the winter. This rule not only holds good in dairying and stock raising, but in every branch of farm husbandry. "Feed the soil and it will feed you" is an old maxim, and should be written in letters of gold in every farm house. The progressive farmer will not willingly lose a crop for want of giving it the proper plant food. There is an important point in dairy farming which is often omitted in the farmer's calculations, that is that the farm should be gradually growing richer and more productive. The products of the farm, hay, grass, grain and roots, being consumed on the farm should add to its productiveness, if proper care is taken of the manure and its application to the soil. The marketable produce will be butter, cheese, pork, etc., which we are glad to know have an upward tendency in our markets. Let us see to it that our dairy herds are the best, and that the soil is made to secure, and then by liberal feeding and proper care increase as much as possible the flow of milk. It is true that only those who keep well posted as to the ways and means by the reading of reliable agricultural papers and the exercise of their own good judgment will reap the full benefit of such a course, while those who fail to be guided by correct principles in all that pertains to successful dairying will have nobody but themselves to find fault with.

#### Soiling Cattle.

Considerable discussion has been had of late among our farmers as to the advantages to be derived from soiling cattle. So far as our knowledge extends the only effort in this direction made by them has been to supply the dairy stock with some green succulent food, when the pastures have become short, to aid in keeping up the flow of milk. Corn has generally been planted for this purpose, but in some cases oats have been sown, and cut green. We notice that a correspondent of the Eastern Chronicle and another of the Colchester Sun speak highly of Prieley Comfrey as a soiling plant. One says: "The changes taking place in the soil, climate, markets, etc., make imperative the getting off some soil plant to help our short and thin pastures; or, in other words, more food must be grown for stock on LEAS LAND. We cannot afford to lose so much land in pasture (as one-third of the land will feed the same stock). We cannot afford to keep up so much fencing, or have so much land taken up with fences and as a nursery for weeds. We cannot afford to lose so much valuable manure, as all that is dropped in the pasture is dried to crisp, nothing being left but woody fibre. The increased products of the dairy will more than pay all expenses of the new system; while each and all of the other advantages can be put down as clear profit. I would ask the question, why do not farmers have a large manure heap to apply to the impoverished land, from summer to winter feeding? They do not seem to realize that all or nearly all is lost, as dropped, in the hot, dry, summer months. Manure is in reality the farmer's bank, and he acts

usually loses one-half of his bank stock with interest every year. The saving of manure is the most important consideration of all. No one can deny but that the farms all over this Province are becoming poorer from year to year. Some may say, "that is not so," and perhaps they will point with pride to the crops grown on the enclosed fields, or the cultivated portion of the farm. But ask them if they get as good crops from their pastures lands now as some five or ten years ago. In nine cases out of ten the cultivated plot is so infertile as much as the pastures. Let the soiling system be once established with a proper rotation of crops, and no land will ever become "exhausted" under such a system, but will constantly increase in fertility.

Green forage plants are receiving more attention from our farmers than ever before, not only because of the world over. In getting into the soiling system a variety of food is required, and although our farmers feel the necessity for some soiling plant, so little system is full of them, that no provision is made to supply green food except a summer now and then, so that little progress is made. There seems to be a difficulty in growing corn, principally from bad seed or cold seasons.

If each farmer had a good plot of the Prieley Comfrey, it would go a long way to establish the new system. As I see the plant is a perennial, the frequent cuttings in one season would always give a good supply of rich green milk-producing food from year to year and throughout the whole season. Whereas, corn only lasts a few weeks from the time it is too ripe as a food for milch cows. Dairying, grain and cattle-raising, and special cultures, will undoubtedly form the three chief divisions of agriculture in the future. This is made necessary by the course of events, some of which are, the gradual change of the soil from its original condition in which it must be fed systematically and scientifically, the increasing popular demand for meat, and dairy products, which are needed in a community. Whereas, corn only lasts a few weeks from the time it is too ripe as a food for milch cows. 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