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THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Report of the Last Two Days' Proceedings.

The Discussion on the Scott Act Inspectorship.

Inspector Howe Hands in His Resignation.

Wednesday Forenoon Session.

The county council convened at 10 o'clock yesterday, Warden McNally in the chair.

The secretary-treasurer reported that the Scott Act inspector had handed in his report.

Coun. Rowley moved, seconded by Coun. Colter, that the report lie over until the afternoon session.

Coun. Lawson, from committee on secretary-treasurer's accounts, presented the following report:

The committee appointed to examine the secretary-treasurer's accounts beg to report that they have had before them the accounts for the fiscal year ending 30th Nov., 1888, and also a statement of the receipts and expenditures in detail from the 30th Nov., 1888, up to and including 14th Jan., 1889, with vouchers for all payments.

Your committee find the balance on hand on 30th Nov., 1888, as stated in auditor's report, to be $488.10, and the amount of money received by the secretary-treasurer from 30th Nov., 1888, to 14th Jan., 1889, according to a statement submitted, to be $3 515 63, which together amount to the sum of $4,003.73.

The payments from 30th Nov., 1888, to 14th Jan., 1889, as per statement submitted, amounted to the sum of $1,757.05, leaving a balance of $2,249.68 in favor of the municipality on the 14th Jan., 1889; and that the balance of $2,240 68 is made up as follows:

Cash in People's Bank to the credit of secretary-treasurer on 14th Jan., 1889, as per certificate of cashier, $2,089.37.

Amount paid twice by mistake and to be refunded to county, $78.40.

Cash in hands of secretary-treasurer, $81 91.

On motion of Coun. Rowley, seconded by Coun. Fullerton, the report was adopted.

Coun. Jamieson, from assessment committee, recommended the following amounts to be assessed on the county for 1889:

Railway debentures	$ 900 00
Contingencies	3 000.00
Total	$3 900 00

On motion of Coun. Scott the report was adopted.

Moved by Coun. Rowley, seconded by Coun. Goodspeed, that the sum of $500 be assessed for support of the poor in the parish of St. Mary's. Adopted.

It was resolved, upon motion of Coun. Sloat, seconded by Coun. Bird, that the names of Thos. Morris and Robt. Haines, appearing as delinquents in the auditor's report in the parish of Bright, be struck off.

Coun. Graham moved, and Coun. Henry seconded, that the collectors of Prince William receive 5 per cent. and the assessors 5 per cent. for the ensuing year, and that the assessors be allowed $41 for extra work in '87 and '88. Carried.

On motion of Coun. McElroy, seconded by Coun. Cropley, the list of parish officers for North Lake passed.

On motion of Coun. Fisher, seconded by Coun. Nason, it was resolved that the collectors for New Maryland receive 5 per cent. for collecting school and county rates for 1889, and the assessors 3 per cent. for assessing road tax.

On motion of Coun. Fullerton, seconded by Coun. Hinchey, it was resolved that the following amounts be added to assessment for parish of Stanley:

Support of poor	$350 00
Miscellaneous	15.00

On motion of Coun. Hinchey, seconded by Coun. Fullerton, the list of parish officers for Stanley was accepted.

On motion of Coun. Nason, seconded by Coun. Fisher, it was ordered that $1 be added to assessment for New Maryland for parish clerk for ensuing year.

On motion Coun. Hinchey, seconded by Fullerton, it was resolved that the assessors for the parish of Stanley for 1889 receive 4 per cent. and collectors 5 per cent.

Coun. Graham moved, and Coun. Henry seconded, the following resolution:

That the board thinks it necessary to petition the legislature for a law to have all public money expended on roads not later than the first of August in each year, (bridges excepted), and that the board thinks it necessary for the government appropriation to come into the hands of the commissioners in time to be expended by the first of August, except in cases of immediate necessity.

There was considerable discussion on the resolution, majority of the members believing that repairs made on the roads late in the fall were entirely useless, and in fact left the road in a worse condition than before. Couns. Rowley, Sloat, Fullerton, McElroy and Cropley expressed themselves in favor of the resolution. Couns Fisher, Nason, Colter, Bird and Mowatt thought that there was hardly any need of such a resolution, and that, if the repairs were made late in the fall, the fault lay with the commissioners and not the government. During the discussion the Secretary Treasurer stated that it had been under the consideration of the representatives for York to change the entire method of expending road money, and to divide the county into four districts and appoint a man for each district.

Coun. Goodspeed submitted the report of the audit committee.

Coun. Colter moved, seconded by Coun. Rowley, the following resolution:

Whereas, by the provision of the law as it now stands, the municipality of York has to pay the expenses of coroners' inquests held in the City of Fredericton as well as in the County of York, and

Whereas, it appears to the county that the City of Fredericton should pay the expenses of inquests held in the city,

Therefore Resolved, that the secretary-treasurer be directed to prepare a bill to be submitted at the next session of the legislature to regulate the expenses in regard to coroners' inquests, so that the City of Fredericton pay the expenses of inquests on dead bodies found within the said city, and the county pay the expenses of inquests on those found inside county limits.

After a few remarks by the mover, and seconder, and Coun. Pinder, the resolution passed without division.

Coun. Colter also moved and Coun. Rowley seconded a resolution instructing the Secretary Treasurer to prepare a bill to be submitted to the legislature at its next session, for an act to compel the City of Fredericton to pay their share of expenses incurred in sending all lunatics from the city, which have hitherto been defrayed by the county.

Carried without division.

Coun. McElroy moved, and Coun. Cropley seconded, that the sum of $200 be added to the assessment for the support of the poor in North Lake and $6 for miscellaneous expenses.

On motion of Coun Rowley, seconded by Coun. Ebbett, Wm. Wilson was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer for 18:9.

On motion of Coun. Fisher, seconded by Coun. Nason, John Black was unanimously re-elected auditor.

On motion Peter Haining was appointed constable for 18:9.

On motion of Coun. Lawson, seconded by Coun. Jamieson, list of parish officers for Canterbury, passed.

On motion of Coun. Mowatt, seconded by Coun. Little, the sum of $125 was ordered to be added to assessment for support of poor in Manners-Sutton, and $9 for miscellaneous expenses.

On motion of Coun. Goodspeed, seconded by Coun. Rowley, the list of parish officers for St. Mary's, passed.

Board took recess until 2 o'clock.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the board was called to order in the afternoon, Warden McNally in the chair.

On motion of Coun Rowley, seconded by Coun. Hinchey, Scott Act Inspector Howe was heard before the board.

The inspector read the following report:

Dec. 31st, 1888.

Total No. complaints made	36
No. convictions	19
Withdrawals	3
Dismissed	14

Of above two were imprisoned. A warrant of commitment is in the hands of a constable for another. Six fines and costs in 16 convictions paid, amounting to $425. Ten fines lie over for good behavior.

W. T. Howe to York Co Council, Dr.

To total amount cash received from Sec'y-Treas	$1098.85
To total amount received from police magistrate	170 00
Cr.	$1268 5
To amount salary	$50 00
" Coun. S B. Hawthorn	219 ·5
" " J Smith	22 00
" " Abram Long	40 00
" " C. Peterson	10 00
" " D. Forbes	15 00
" paid witnesses' fare	20 00
" " costs	10 00
" " W. Wilson, for pleading	25 00
" " J. A. Vanwart	205 00
" " Police Magistrate's sh	170 00
" " Arthur Freeze, for pleading	3 00
	$1239 85
Total paid Sec'y-Treas	$1241 00
Amount paid out	$ 098 85
Balance	$14 : 15

Inspector Howe said that he could not claim that his work had been a financial success, but he thought he had done what he had promised to when appointed. He had been charged in some quarters with running the county into debt in endeavoring to enforce the Scott Act, but did not deem it necessary to refute such a charge before an assemblage of men representing the intelligence of York County. He read the provision of the act relating to the appointment of inspectors, setting forth their duties, and stating that no inspector shall be dismissed without cause. He thought the municipality ought to be willing to do something to enforce the Scott Act. He knew of private individuals who had put their hands into their own pockets to prosecute liquor dealers. This was not right, and he thought that, if the council were to receive the fines collected, it was their duty to defray the expenses of the prosecutions. He failed to see how he had run the county into debt. The county had never subscribed one single dollar towards the enforcement of the act. There were many professed temperance men who would not be willing to pay additional taxes towards the enforcement of the act. Just so soon as the question of taxation was mooted, then they ceased to take any interest in enforcing the Scott act. When he was appointed he never expected to encounter such obstacles as he had met with in the performance of his duties. There were men at the board who would send it broadcast that no good had been done by his appointment, but he could point to communities in the county where he felt sure he had reduced the sale of liquor greatly. As soon as he went to work he met with obstacles of every kind. The press commenced charging him with political prejudice in the discharge of his duties, that he had condescended to use his position to prosecute those opposed to him in politics. He thought that a man that would do such a thing would be beneath contempt. In a communication in a city newspaper he had been charged with prosecuting Mr. B. McMennamin, of Stanley, merely out of political spite. He considered that he was perfectly justified in his action. When he was appointed inspector he commenced work in his own parish. He notified several persons who had been selling liquor, but they took no heed. Young men of the place were being ruined and he felt it his duty to close up the places where they were getting their liquor. He secured his evidence and commenced proceedings. He granted that no sale had been proved except on recipes from physicians. This recipe system was the rottenest system he ever heard of. Nine out of ten of the recipes were directly given for the simple purpose of covering the law. It might be said, how is Mr. McMennamin to blame, but he held that he was just as responsible as the doctor. In some instances, where persons had gone to him for liquor, he had sent them to the doctor for a recipe in order to cover the law. The inspector stated that he believed Mr. McMennamin told the truth in stating that he had never sold without a recipe. He had been criticized by a correspondent at Fosterville for not attending to the duties for which he was paid. He had taken out warrants for the arrest of the rumseller referred to, but before he was half through with his work the defendant had skipped over the line, and he himself had to pay the costs. He never expected to make the position a financial success. He thought that there was more temperance sentiment among members of the council than to say that it would be a matter of dollars and cents with them. He had been placed in a very awkward position by being called upon for a report at the July session. According to the law he had no right to appear before the board then, although the secretary-treasurer had decided to the contrary. He denied that there was as much rum sold in the county as before his appointment. He was in a position to prove a marked difference. Too much was expected of the Scott Act. To say that, because it had not totally annihilated the liquor traffic it was a failure, was absurd. He said that, if he were allowed the funds, he would be willing to go on with his duties, but would not for anything be put in such a position that it could be again thrown up to him that he was not performing properly the work for which he was being paid. The policemen of Fredericton were like himself, willing to do their duty and enforce the act, but they received no backing. The enforcement of the act did not rest with the policemen, but with those professed temperance men who, when weighed in the balance, are found wanting. If he had not performed his duty satisfactorily, he had done the best he could and the fault was not his but because of want of proper support.

In reply to Coun. Colter the inspector stated he had received his salary for the past six months.

On motion of Coun. Bird, seconded by Coun. McElroy, the report was received.

Coun Colter said that the inspector's report was very gratifying to him It had been reported that the inspector and he were to have some hot words over the matter, but he only intended dealing with it in what he considered a fair way. He was not aware in getting a statement of expenditure that the inspector had received his salary for the last six months, and he had told several members of the board of his intention of voting for the payment of the remainder of it. He (Colter) was opposed to the appointment of a Scott Act inspector, but when the council had decided to appoint an officer, he was the first to jump up and nominate Mr. Howe, for he knew that no better man could be secured for the position. He differed, however, with the statements in the inspector's report. $995 of the $1098.85, referred to in the report, was lying in the hands of the secretary treasurer and police magistrate before the appointment of the inspector. $725 of this had been paid into the treasurer by the city before the appointment, while the remaining $270 was lying in dispute in the police magistrate's hands. The money paid in to the secretary treasurer in fines, he claimed, could be taken out and legally used by the county for contingencies. $246 10 was all that the inspector had paid into the secretary treasurer since his appointment. The police magistrate had told him there was not another dollar to come to the secretary treasurer, that the county was still owing him on his costs in Scott Act cases. $25 had been paid in ex parte Henry, but before the action was through with, it would probably cost them over $100. He disagreed with the inspector that the temperance had diminished in the county since his appointment. That was not the case in his parish at any rate. He knew, but not by personal experience, that there were two more taverns in the Parish of Douglas than there were before the inspector's appointment. He was not in favor of the Scott Act and might take up an hour's time in advancing arguments to show that it had been a failure and why it should not be supported.

Coun. Rowley stated that he had taken the view that money collected in fines could only be used for contingencies arising out of the enforcement of the act. He could corroborate the statements of the inspector with regard to private subscriptions for the enforcement of the act. In his own parish he knew of several who had put their hands in their own pockets for this purpose.

The inspector stated that at the time he was a pointed he was of the opinion that all fines collected were to go towards the enforcement of the act, but he had since learned that an order in council had been passed that the money should be handed into the county to be used for contingencies.

On motion of Coun. Bird, seconded by Coun. McElroy, the report was adopted.

On motion of Coun Mowatt, seconded by Coun. Little, it was resolved that the assessors for Manners Sutton receive 3 per cent. on county tax, and $1 50 each for assessing road tax; the collectors to receive 4 per cent.

On motion of Coun. Fisher, seconded by Coun. Nason, the list of parish officers for New Maryland passed.

On motion of Coun. Murray, seconded by Coun. Essensea, the list of parish officers for Kingsclear passed.

On motion of Coun. Murray, seconded by Coun Essensea, the sum of $400 was ordered to be assessed for the support of the poor in the parish of Kingsclear.

On motion of Coun. Murray, seconded by Coun. Essensea it was resolved that collectors for Kingsclear received 4 per cent and assessors 5 per cent.

On motion of Coun. Graham, seconded by Coun. Henry, the list of parish officers for Prince William passed.

On motion of Coun. Ebbett, seconded by Coun. Scott, the list of parish officers for Dumfries passed.

On motion of Coun. Jamieson, seconded by Coun. Lawson, it was resolved that the assessors and collectors for Canterbury receive same per centage as last year.

Coun Rowley moved, seconded by Coun. Burtt, that $100 be paid to the Scott Act inspector for travelling expenses.

The motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Bird, Pinder, Lockard, Mowatt, Little, Lawson, Cropley, McElroy, Hinchey, Fullerton, Colter, Burtt, Goodspeed, Rowley, Nason, Fisher—16.

Nays—Graham, Henry, Sloat, Jamieson, Scott, Murray, Essensea—7.

Coun. Colter asked Inspector Howe if he would be willing to resign if the majority of the board did not wish him to act for another year.

The inspector answered that he would like time to consider before answering the question, but would say that, if he remained, it would not cost the county one red cent.

On motion of Coun. McElroy, seconded by Coun. Cropley, it was resolved that the assessors and collectors for North Lake receive 5 per cent.

Council adjourned till Thursday morning 10 o'clock.

This Morning's Proceedings.

Council called to order at 10 o'clock, Warden McNally in the chair.

Coun. Colter, from committee on public buildings, reported expenditure during the past year less than for many years past, and that committee saw no reason why it should not be less still next year.

Reported received and adopted.

A communication was read from Lady Tilley stating that she would like to meet the councillors at the Victoria Hospital at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Coun. Sloat, seconded by Coun. Colter, council resolved to comply with Lady Tilley's request.

On motion of Coun. Sloat, seconded by Coun. Bird, it was resolved that John Sharp, commissioner of highways for Parish of Bright, be ordered to refund $1 60 to Mrs. Allen Pickard, being amount of over assessment for 1887.

On motion of Coun. Jamieson, seconded by Coun. Lawson, it was resolved that $250 be added to assessment Parish of Canterbury, for support of poor, and $5 for parish clerk.

On motion of Coun. Pinder, seconded by Coun. Lockard, a bye law relating to polling booths in Southampton passed the board.

On motion of Coun. Burt, seconded by Coun. Colter, the list of parish officers for Douglas was confirmed.

On motion of Coun. Bird, seconded by Coun. Sloat, the list of parish officers for Bright passed the board.

On motion of Coun. Sloat, seconded by Coun. Bird, it was resolved that Moses Mitchell, of the Parish of Bright, be refunded the amount of his assessment less poll tax he not being the owner of the property assessed.

On motion of Coun. Lockard, seconded by Coun. Pinder, the list of parish officers for Southampton was confirmed.

On motion of Coun. Henry, seconded by Coun. Graham, it was ordered that $70 be added to the assessment for Prince William for support of the poor.

On motion of Coun. Jamieson, seconded by Coun. Lawson, a bye law relating to the running at large of cattle in Canterbury passed the board.

A communication was read from the secretary of the provincial board of health, calling attention to the fact that York Co. had not yet a county board of health, and urging the importance of appointing one.

On motion of Coun. Bird, seconded by Coun. Essensea, the communication was ordered to lie on the table until the afternoon session.

Coun. Lawson, from committee on public accounts, read report recommending payment of several accounts.

On motion of Coun. Jamieson, seconded by Coun. Colter, report received and adopted.

On motion Coun. Sloat, seconded by Coun. Bird, it was resolved that all expenses incurred by parish officers in Bright for services for which the law does not provide remuneration, be not paid until after presented to the public accounts committee and so ordered.

On motion of Coun. McElroy, seconded by Coun. Nason, Inspector Howe was again heard before the board. He had given the matter of resigning his position a good deal of consideration, and had come to the conclusion that, while the law gives him the power to hold on, that it was a mistake, and he thought the board that appointed him ought also to have the power of dismissing him. He would therefore hand in his unqualified resignation. He felt, however, that this was handing the situation over to the rumsellers, but he owed a duty to himself and family as well as to temperance, and as he knew that his retaining the situation under present circumstances would be a sacrifice to himself, he considered it proper to resign. He hoped that the council would prepare a bill to the legislature for power to appropriate money received in fines towards carrying out the law in the different parishes of the county.

The secretary-treasurer asked permission to say a few words with reference to some statements made by Inspector Howe yesterday, which statements, he considered, threw upon him the responsibility for the whole failure of the inspector's work. He wished it to be understood that he did not express an opinion as to the legality of the inspector's appearing before the board at the July session, but merely that, inasmuch as the inspector was to ask the council for funds for the prosecution of the act, he ought to make some statement of the condition of affairs. The inspector had also said that some of his (Wilson's) enemies had told him that he had given this advice for the sole purpose of jeopardizing the inspector's position.

Mr. Howe said that he had told the persons who made this statement that he did not believe that the secretary treasurer had any such object.

Coun. Scott, referred to a case in St. Croix, where he said the inspector knew that rum was being sold, and asked why he did not prosecute.

The inspector said his reason was because he would not give twenty cents for a hundred dozen of the witnesses he could get in the case. Coun. Scott took this as a reflection upon Dumfries.

The discussion closed by the inspector signing his resignation, which was accepted on motion of Coun. Colter, seconded by Coun. McElroy.

On motion of Coun McElroy, seconded by Coun. Cropley, the secretary treasurer was authorized to advance $70 to overseers of the poor in North Lake.

On motion of Coun. Murray, seconded by Coun. Pinder, the list of parish officers for Queensbury was confirmed, and it was resolved that assessors in same parish receive 5 per cent. and collectors 4 per cent.

Council took recess till 2 o'clock.

FARMERS IN SESSION.

Annual Convention of N. B. Farmers' Association.

The President's Opening Address--Papers Read.

Full Report of This Morning's Proceedings.

The agriculturists who arrived yesterday to attend the Provincial Farmers' Association were given a public reception in the city council chamber at 2 o'clock. Mayor Hazen, several of the aldermen, and a number of citizens were present to welcome them, and there was a great deal of hand shaking and pleasant conversation. After the reception, the visitors were driven to Marysville, and spent the greater portion of the afternoon in doing the town. Mr. Gibson was exceedingly attentive and showed them through the cotton factory and the church It was nearly five o'clock when the party returned to the city. Immediately upon their return they proceeded to the Church Hall to open the convention. The attendance was quite large, the gathering being a most representative one.

President's Opening Address.

The opening address by the president of the association, Mr. S. L. Peters, of Queens Co., was first in order. He was glad to note the largely increased representation present over that of former years, and to know that sections of the province not heretofore represented had responded to the invitations and sent representatives. He felt sure that they would encourage the association by their presence and by their knowledge and experience in the consideration of the subjects to occupy their attention. It afforded him great pleasure to see present His Honor Sir Leonard Tilley, a gentleman who had always taken a great deal of interest in the development of agriculture. The president referred to the success of the last convention at Andover. He felt sure much valuable information had been imparted, and that great good had resulted from their discussions. He desired to publicly acknowledge the thanks of the association to L. A Gilbert, the accomplished secretary of the Maine State Board of Agriculture, and to Dr. Twitchell, of the Maine Farmer, who had done so much in promoting the objects of the association by their able services at the Farmers' Institutes. Their addresses had been widely read, and would be productive of much good. He referred to the damage caused to the crops during the past season by the heavy rains, early frost, etc., but hoped that these discouragements would not prevent them from pushing their operations the coming season. He pointed out the advantages which the province possessed from an agricultural standpoint, and was pleased that the time had come when the people were beginning to see the importance of attaching greater attention to the agricultural pursuits of the country. The government had acted wisely with regard to their recent importation, and he felt sure that their move would result beneficially to the province generally. The association had learned with much satisfaction of the efforts made to secure a permanent exhibition association, and he congratulated the gentlemen connected therewith on the success which has attended their efforts. He closed his address with a reference to the annexation movement, and thought that the discussion of such a subject as this, which could not in any way assist us in the march of progress, was time lost.

Sir Leonard Tilley

was called upon and extended a cordial welcome to all those who had come to the city to attend the convention. It was gratifying to him to see such a representative gathering present. He had always taken an interest in agricultural matters, and thought that conventions such as these would do much to advance the interests of this important industry. Upon agriculture, to a great extent, depended the prosperity of the country. He trusted that the deliberations of the convention would be blessed with good results.

Last Night's Session.

Last night's session was called to order about eight o'clock, President Peters in the chair. Hons. Judge Stevens and Judge Steadman occupied seats on the platform. The hall was quite well filled.

The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture announced that he had received letters from Hon. Judge King, who had always shown a great interest in agricultural matters, from Mr. W P. Robinson, of Elgin, from Mr. S S. Hall, of St. John, from Mr. Sharp, of Woodstock, and D F. Wetmore of Clifton, stating that they would be unable to attend the sessions of the convention as expected. Mr. Sharp was to have read a paper on fruit culture at last evening's session, and was not aware until the last moment that he would be unable to be present. Mr. McGibbon, of Douglas, had prepared a paper on orcharding and would fill the gap.

The president called upon Judge Stevens for a few remarks before Mr. McGibbon's paper was taken up, and in response the judge made a most eloquent address. He referred to the agricultural industry as the backbone and mainstay of the country, and rejoiced that the people of the province were awakening to the importance of the profession, and that its standard was being raised.

Mr. McGibbon stated that he had been engaged in fruit growing for several years, and had been fairly successful. He had faith in the growing of apples in New Brunswick, and felt that it would not be long before the province could grow enough for its own supply. The soil in some places suit one variety and in other places another. The soil for fruit culture required to be rich in potash and lime In the paper which he read Mr. McGibbon dealt with the different varieties of apples he had grown. The following varieties had been a complete success: Honey Pink, American Golden Russett, Tolman Sweet Eckles Apple, Sops Davis, Tetosky and Red Astrachan. Williams' Favorite, Colvert, Blue Permian, Scott's Winter Red, Peabody's Greening, Spitsburg, Vandevere and Summer Hawley had proved only a partial success with him, while over twenty different varieties had proved a failure.

The paper was discussed by Dr. Saunders, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, Mr Hawker, of St. John, Mr. Peters, Judge Stevens and others, the discussion occupying the entire session. Great interest was manifested on the subject, and many questions were asked one of another as to diseased trees and their remedies, the manner of planting trees, enriching the soil, etc. All the speakers were of the opinion that New Brunswick afforded excellent advantages for fruit raising.

To-day's Proceedings.

On the assembling of the convention this morning Mr. Baxter, of Perth Centre, read a paper on Our Dairy Industry and its Future He said all our farmers had an interest in dairying and that interest should be increased. The first thing to interest them was to provide a market; our home market was good for present supply, but not sufficient for extensive production. The United States market was shut out by a duty of four cents per pound on butter, but the United States, notwithstanding duty, is the best market we have, best for hay, sheep, lambs, fruit, horses and eggs. On account of this market these lines are being developed. Reciprocity with the United States would do more to get us a market than any special legislation I can think of. If this is not done, there will be a continually growing opinion in favor of Commercial Union. We are driven then to enter the English market. To do this we must enter into union with Nova Scotia. He suggested that this association nominate a delegate to attend the Dominion convention at Ottawa this winter, and recomended that the government pay expenses.

Mr. Baxter's address was practically well received.

P. C. Black, of Nova Scotia, was next called on and read a short paper on Winter Dairying. He first dealt with the conservative tendency of farmers generally, and the difficulty of instilling new ideas into their minds. But once convince him that a certain thing is going to pay and you have touched the sore spot in his heart. Too many farmers, like the bear, take a long rest in the winter. He believed that winter dairying was more profitable than summer dairying, because the butter brought a better price. He thought it best that part of the cows should drop their calves in the fall. Cows would give a good flow all winter, and when going to grass in the spring the flow would increase. He did not think it necessary for successful winter dairying that cows should drop their calves in the fall. Care should be taken in feeding. He did not advise giving cows warm water in winter; pure cold water and plenty of exercise, with care in feeding and herding. With the higher prices and steady demand for dairy produce, and favorable to its transportation to any place, winter dairying could not fail to pay.

Secretary Mr. Hubbard then read a paper prepared by Herbert F. Page, of Amherst, N. S. Mr. Page dealt with the importance of systematic breeding. Great care should be taken in the selection of the male, which is one half the herd. A standard should be raised at which all farmers should aim This would not be less than five hundred pounds of butter per year. When this standard is reached it should be raised, and the farmer aim higher. He strongly advocated the soiling system, and showed advantages to be reaped from it. He also spoke in favor of winter dairying. He felt sure that they would encourage the association by their presence and by their knowledge and experience in the consideration of the subjects to occupy their attention. It afforded him great pleasure to see present His Honor Sir Leonard Tilley, a gentleman who had always taken a great deal of interest in the development of agriculture. The president referred to the success of the last convention at Andover. He felt sure much valuable information had been imparted, and that great good had resulted from their discussions. He desired to publicly acknowledge the thanks of the association to L. A Gilbert, the accomplished secretary of the Maine State Board of Agriculture, and to Dr. Twitchell, of the Maine Farmer, who had done so much in promoting the objects of the association by their able services at the Farmers' Institutes. Their addresses had been widely read, and would be productive of much good. He referred to the damage caused to the crops during the past season by the heavy rains, early frost, etc., but hoped that these discouragements would not prevent them from pushing their operations the coming season. He pointed out the advantages which the province possessed from an agricultural standpoint, and was pleased that the time had come when the people were beginning to see the importance of attaching greater attention to the agricultural pursuits of the country. The government had acted wisely with regard to their recent importation, and he felt sure that their move would result beneficially to the province generally. The association had learned with much satisfaction of the efforts made to secure a permanent exhibition association, and he congratulated the gentlemen connected therewith on the success which has attended their efforts. He closed his address with a reference to the annexation movement, and thought that the discussion of such a subject as this, which could not in any way assist us in the march of progress, was time lost.

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Last night's session was called to order about eight o'clock, President Peters in the chair. Hons. Judge Stevens and Judge Steadman occupied seats on the platform. The hall was quite well filled.

The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture announced that he had received letters from Hon. Judge King, who had always shown a great interest in agricultural matters, from Mr. W P. Robinson, of Elgin, from Mr. S S. Hall, of St. John, from Mr. Sharp, of Woodstock, and D F. Wetmore of Clifton, stating that they would be unable to attend the sessions of the convention as expected. Mr. Sharp was to have read a paper on fruit culture at last evening's session, and was not aware until the last moment that he would be unable to be present. Mr. McGibbon, of Douglas, had prepared a paper on orcharding and would fill the gap.

The president called upon Judge Stevens for a few remarks before Mr. McGibbon's paper was taken up, and in response the judge made a most eloquent address. He referred to the agricultural industry as the backbone and mainstay of the country, and rejoiced that the people of the province were awakening to the importance of the profession, and that its standard was being raised.

Mr. McGibbon stated that he had been engaged in fruit growing for several years, and had been fairly successful. He had faith in the growing of apples in New Brunswick, and felt that it would not be long before the province could grow enough for its own supply. The soil in some places suit one variety and in other places another. The soil for fruit culture required to be rich in potash and lime In the paper which he read Mr. McGibbon dealt with the different varieties of apples he had grown. The following varieties had been a complete success: Honey Pink, American Golden Russett, Tolman Sweet Eckles Apple, Sops Davis, Tetosky and Red Astrachan. Williams' Favorite, Colvert, Blue Permian, Scott's Winter Red, Peabody's Greening, Spitsburg, Vandevere and Summer Hawley had proved only a partial success with him, while over twenty different varieties had proved a failure.

The paper was discussed by Dr. Saunders, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, Mr Hawker, of St. John, Mr. Peters, Judge Stevens and others, the discussion occupying the entire session. Great interest was manifested on the subject, and many questions were asked one of another as to diseased trees and their remedies, the manner of planting trees, enriching the soil, etc. All the speakers were of the opinion that New Brunswick afforded excellent advantages for fruit raising.

LECTURE ON AGRICULTURE.

A Large and Representative Gathering of Farmers

Listen With Much Interest to Dr. Twitchell.

Some Excellent Hints for New Brunswick Farmers.

There was a large and representative gathering of farmers in the church hall on Tuesday afternoon on the occasion of Dr. Twitchell's first lecture under the auspices of the Kingsclear Agricultural Society, and the speaker's remarks were followed with much interest.

Dr. Twitchell discussed the question "What shall we do?" Said he, "In the rapid changes taking place in the world about us the farmer recognizes the fact that agriculture is to be conducted on different basis than formerly. What line to follow for profit is a matter of importance. What to do a serious question.

Diversified farming as commonly followed, is not satisfactory. Special lines must be taken up and followed systematically. The reason for this are that the individual cannot be at his best in growing everything. He must succeed best with certain crops or lines of breeding, because there is need of all his energies to realize the most in any line of operations, and because one line consecutively followed brings a man and his product into prominence, and gives him an advantage in the market."

In selecting, the Dr. urged a study of climatic conditions, adaptability of soil, market demands, and individual tastes, in order that having fixed upon a line of work, the man may be able to put himself and all his energies with it, and so realize success.

As other questions were to be discussed later, the Dr. took up the horse industry as one of importance. He urged its value to the province, and noticed the fact that in his state there is a growing demand for larger and draft stock, and that but very few are being bred; that the production of New Brunswick must be multiplied many times before it can hardly make its presence felt, so active is this demand. He said: "the superior advantages here are recognized with us, because of the liberality of your government and the wisdom of its representatives; it seems to us that every inducement possible has been offered, and that if the farmers of the province avail themselves of the opportunities wealth must flow in to your borders; the market demands size, substance, color, and fast walkers. These will always sell at good prices. If any man will establish a family, weighing twelve to fourteen hundred each, at three years old, sound in limb and body, and with a natural walking gait of five miles an hour, he can secure an advanced price for every one and the purchasing public will seek his stock in preference to such may be secured by any farmer anywhere.

The brood mares must be sound and possess a measure of these desirable traits. The idea that anything is good enough to breed from is a ruinous policy. Never use a scrub male. In this province there is no call for this, for, through the liberality of the government you have a grand lot of stallions to select from. Scrubs can insure nothing. There will be no uniformity follow their use. Use full blood stallions and so breed up. Seek constantly a higher grade, and so approach the greatest uniformity. This is what gives character and excellence to one's stock. A single colt does not tell the story. It is the average of the herd or flock. Give the colts a good chance. Keep them growing constantly.

With the quantity of oats grown here this should be an easy matter. With warm paddocks, the best of hay and all the oats they will eat, these youngsters will make rapid growth and have increased value at maturity. In no other way can this be secured."

In answer to a question the speaker named six quarts daily for a weanling, beginning with a smaller amount and increasing gradually. Continuing, he said: "If breeding and feeding are of importance, surely training has its place and must be considered. Action is largely dependent upon education, and this must be the work of the first year or two The weanlings should be trained to walk rapidly. Fixing the habit early in life it is never lost.

The excellence of our stock to-day over former years has been secured by breeding and selecting, intensifying desired traits by education through successive generations until they become fixed The second or third of to-day did not spring into existence in a night, but has been the result of years, yea centuries of careful breeding, feeding and training. Any farmer to-day can take advantage of all the labors of the past if he but use a sound brood mare and continue the work already so far advanced. Present standards are unstable, the slightest neglect of either of the points urged will result in a changed condition. Plants, trees and animals change by reason of changed conditions of existence. Neglect brings loss, care insures improvement."

The speaker urged the keeping of all the grade fillies by the pure blood stallions, in order that still higher grade and quality may be secured.

Results, said he, are in the hands of the individual breeder, and with all the grand opportunities centering around you, and the sure profit to be realized in the business, these points are urged as worthy of consideration.

At the close questions were freely asked by the gentlemen present, chiefly relating to rations and quantity to be fed.

Dr. Twitchell read an interesting paper in the evening on the "Systematic and Economic Breeding and Feeding of Stock," an abstract of which will appear in next issue.

BITS OF NEWS.

Gathered and Condensed for the Readers of the "Gleaner."

J. B. Grieves won the medal in the curlers' points competition with 15 points.

The warden, secretary treasurer and auditor entertain the county councillors and others at supper to-night.

Bishop Kingdon lectured at the college on Tuesday evening on the subject: "In what language did our Lord speak"

Some of the prizes for the St. Mary's Apron Sale are on exhibition in the window of Miss Rose Hayes' Millinery store, and are very handsome.

The Sulky Plough Attachment.

Mr. Beardsley, who controls the Sulky Plough Attachment for New Brunswick, is very much encouraged with the prospects for the coming spring's sale. He is not only receiving unsolicited testimonials from persons to whom he sold last summer, and who are more than pleased with their bargain, but he is the recepient of advance orders for early delivery. To-day has passed when farmers will follow the plough in muck and mire, if they can do their work in any other way. With the Sulky Plough Attachment they can rest comfortably in a steel seat as one does on a mowing machine, and do his work expeditiously and well. What farmer in these enlightened times will cut his grain with a scythe if he can use and secure a mowing machine? None. Well then for the reason that the mowing machine has supplanted the scythe, so will the Sulky Plough Attachment do away with the hardships and labor of the old fashioned way of ploughing. Mr Beardsley has a bonanza in his plough. Write to him for particulars, circulars, and terms of the sale before the spring work commences. Address P. O. Box 59, Woodstock, N. B

A New Brunswicker Murdered in Colorado.

A Moncton despatch to the St. John Sun says:—News has been received of the murder in Colorado of Byron Goodwin, of Bay Verte, Westmorland Co Goodwin had been working in Colorado for some years and had accumulated considerable property. He was foreman for a Mr. Boles and had a gang of men at work on mining claims. He left them at work to transact business in town, and Bob Sullivan, a desperado known as "Missouri Bob," ordered the men to stop work. When Goodwin returned Bob rode up on horseback and opened fire on him. A ball entered the groin on his left side, passing through his body. After being shot, he returned the fire, but to no effect. He died three days afterward. Missouri Bob was arrested.

A Miraculous Escape.

Herbert Trites, an engine driver on the Intercolonial, had a miraculous escape from death while nearing Newcastle on Tuesday morning. The side rod in the engine broke and came crashing through the cab, rendering it impossible for the driver to blow the whistle. Trites climbed out over the cab and gave the signal, and the brakeman brought the train to a standstill. He afterwards brought the engine a distance of 18 miles to Newcastle.

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Will find the Largest and Best Assortment to select from at

LOTTIMER'S

SHOE STORE.

He Would Call Especial Attention to his Stock of

Gentlemen's Fancy Velveteen Slippers,

Very Suitable for Christmas Presents. Buy your

OVERBOOTS AND RUBBERS

At Lottimer's, and have Crescent Heel Plates put on them. It makes them wear a great deal longer, and will only cost you 10 cents extra. Try them.

Fredericton, December 22d, 1888. A. LOTTIMER

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In Flannel, Melton Cloth and Cashmere.

To arrive in a few days a full line of Gentlemen's WATERPROOF COATS.

190 Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, Dec. 8. R. M. C.

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FALL 1888.

New Ulster Cloths,

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FEATHERBONE CORSETS.

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