SONS OF THE SOIL.

Discussion on Government Importation of Live Stock.

How to Make the Hen a Profitable Bird on the Farm.

Wheat on Lower Province Farms-Election of Officers- The Prizes for Apples.

(Continued from last week's issue Fredericton, Feb. 12.-At last evening's session of the Provincial Farmand Dairymen's Association, Geo. E. Baxter was called to the chair, owing to the absence of the president and vice-president. The minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

The subject of fruit growing was introduced by C. L. S. Raymond of Woodstock. Some years ago there were two lines of work in which he took a special interest, school teaching and fruit culture. School teaching is a thing of the past for him, but fruit culture is not. He would say a few words on mistakes in fruit growing. It is a mistake to buy from agents, set out the trees and leave them to look after themselves, especially in these later years, when the insects have become so troublesome. It would be safe to say that one half of the orchards in this province are left to look after themselves. If looked after properly, the result would be very gratifying. Sunlight is very valuable in fruit culture, and there-fore fruit trees should be set at a sufficient distance apart to allow full scope. The strawberry is the best of all our small fruits. The spring planting is the best, although it was at one time thought the autumn planting was the best. He contended that the weeds will get the upper hand after the first crop, and it would then be better to plough up the ground and put down news plants. He did not say second crop would not grow, but it would not be as successful as the first The raspberry is not as difficult to handle as the strawberry. Gooseberries are also easy to raise.

In reply to a question, Mr. Raymond said he used Paris green, dry, for the insects on the berry plants.

Currants and plums were also referred to, Mr. Raymond remarking that in the case of the latter fruit Carleton county people did not seem to be able to compete with Nova Scotia. He had three hundred trees a few years ago, and nearly one half of them were destroyed by mice.

Samuel Randall of Lakeville, Sunbury Co., was to have spoken on this subject, but was unavoidably absent. G. E. Baxter said it was generally understood among the Victoria county farmers that we cannot raise apples If a number can grow apples in Victoria county he did not see why all in front of the platform containing some very fine specimens. One Vic-toria county man had sold his apples at from one to two dollars per barrel, and some trees realized four barrels. The New Brunswick and the Weal are among the varieties raised in Vio toria. The speaker visited New Den-mark some time ago, and was sur-Applegard, being a total of six hundred and forty apple trees. These trees were all young, two or three

Mr. Applegard strongly recommends that the farmers confine their varieties to the New Brunswicker and Wealthy. He is making a great success of his orchard. It would pay well to raise such varieties as have been farmer should buy from the nearest nurseryman, and he should be prepared when the agent comes around to ask for such varieties as he knows will prove a success and take no other. speaker was in hope that Victoria might turn out to be a good fruit growing county. The farmers should go into fruit raising on a more extensive scale, but in order to make a suc-cess they must go about it in the proper way. The speaker mentioned the gooseberries in his opinion best suited

said Mr. Applegard calculated that the apple trees should be about sixteen feet apart. Mr. Baxter explained that Mr. Applegard was an extensive far-mer, having stone cellars for carrots, turnips and other roots. Mr. Baxter was pleased with the recommendation to the tariff commission that there should be no duty on fertilizers. He

building at Perth, and has an agent going about collecting ashes to send to the United States, to be used by the farmers in fruit culture. W. S. Blair of the Experimenta Farm, Nappan, N. S., next ad eting. He said the subject of fruit growing was an important one. He believed it was within the province of all farmers, except possibly in some unfavorable localities, to grow fruit in a successful way. The failure, as a rule, was caused by neglect. The tree was a machine to stand in the ground for the production of the fruit. The tree must be taken care of. Mr. Blair exhibited two apples raised on two different trees, both being about eight years old. One was a large on and the other small. The explanation is that one tree received proper atten-The root system of the trees must be developed and the ground cultivated Thousands of dollars have been spent in planting young trees and this has been wasted through neglect. As soon as the tree is received the roots should be covered and not allowed to dry the tree should be planted in good cul tivated ground, and the sod should be are broken should be cut off. Another thing, people should not hurry in planting a tree. The earth should be

in. After the tree is planted is should

In reply to Donald Innes, Mr. Blair said it was a good plan to pour some water into the hole after the roots are covered. He would advise the purchas ing of stock from local nurserymen Regarding stunted orchards, he said they were due to bark lice, and he suggested as a remedy a kerosene emulsion applied in June. He believed in using the plough in the orchard. There is nothing worse for an apple tree than placing oats or any grain about it.

In reply to a question, Mr. Blair said drained soil is more conductive to the apple tree than an undrained There are certain varieties of upples that do better in a heavy soil, but the majority do better in a light We have in our country any soil. amount of fertility, as many analysis he has made has abundantly proved. He did not think there was any better top-dressing than ashes for apple trees apples should be placed less than thirty-three feet apart. The trees require room and must have the air. Speaking of the apples in front of him he said he never saw Bishop pipins in the Annapolis valley as free from 'scalbs' as those in front of him. It is advisable to get grafts from a locality where the fruit culture is in a healthy condition. Regarding the Femeuse apple, it is almost impossible to get one without "scabs," then he pointed to one on the table without a "scab." Ashes have the power of making a healthy and strong growing tree, and gives a better quality of fruit. The same will apply the plum trees. The proper time to prune trees is in April, in his opinion, or if not then, not till June. Novem

ber is also a good time. In reply to a question, Mr. Blair said if he desired to remove a small orch ard from one portion of ground to another he would do it in the spring. W. W. Hubbard moved, seconded by

Mr. Colpitts, the following resolution: Whereas, much damage is done to bees by spraying apple trees and other fruit when in biossom; and Whereas, no good can be thereby accomplished, that this association would recomment that legaslation preventing such spraying during the biossoming period be enacted, and that this resolution be presented to the provincial secretary.

Mr. Killam hardly thought Mr. Hub-

bard was not serious, and he hoped the farmers would not ask the legislature to carry into effect such a reg-At the request of the chair Mr. Mil-

bury entertained the meeting with a song. The Man Behind the Plow. He was given a rousing encore and resed with a verse of the same song. Mr. Peters read the resolution reommended by the executive committee, and of which he gave notice at

Thursday's meeting, and which appeared in today's Sun. The resolutions were seconded by

James Gilchrist. Hamilton Emery did not believe in the government buying pure bred stock and bringing them here and selling them in competition with the breeders of pure bred stock in this province. As a rule the government ends away some pet, who does not know a sheep from a pig, he has a good time, somes back with some stock and we pay the bills. (Applause.) The great fault is the government always sends away to some foreign place, whereas they might get just as good stock in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

Thomas H. Kelly was of the opinion that the government might bring some stock here and distribute among the people, otherwise the stock would fall into the hands of the gentlemen who can well afford to buy them. W. B. Fawcett moved the following

Whereas, the numbers as well as the beef producing quality of cattle in this province has been falling off for some years past; and Whereas, our legislature has vited a liberal amount of money to improve our live stock by a fresh importation of thorough-bred; and

bred; and
Whereas, a number of breeders of thoroughbred stock are vigorously opposing the proposed importation, claiming it interferes with their private business; and
Whereas, these breeders are devoting their attention almost entirely to the several dairy breeds, viz., Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayreshires, and are quite fully supplying the demand for such cattle in this province;

whereas, the general attention given to dairying of late has had a tendency to reduce the production of good stock for beef purposes in this province; therefore

Resolved, in the opinion of this meeting the interests of the farmers and province at large can be best served without any general interference with breeders by the government expending the appropriation in immediately purchasing a large number of bulls of the several breeds as required by the different counties and placing them in each county throughout the province in proportion to the number of farmers in each county.

The amendment was seconded by The amendment was seconded by Geo. P. Searle and F. J. McManus.

In reply to a question of F. J. Purdy, Mr. Fawcett said his amne intended that the government bring in the cattle and that they be divided up among the several counties and the sale take place in those counties. He elieved in having the money expended for stock in the interests of the people and not in the interests of a few. He was not putting his amendnent forward in any spirit of oppos tion to the local breeders. It was s in the Moncton meeting that he oposed to the breeders; this is not so. He was opposed to the establish ment of the model farm and did no believe in any government going into arming or the importation of stock. Under the present oircumstances h would say let the government spend its money in stock, because the people were never in need of pure bred stock as much as at the present time. Fawcett quoted the census to show the decrease in cattle. The impression has gone out throughout the provin that the farmers must change methods and go into dairying. Now. he was glad an interest was being tak en in dairying, but it was a mistake to neglect the beef, and elieved that money had been lost through the great interest in dairying to the neglect of the cattle. One thousand head of cattle were exported out of this province a few years ago and supplying our own market besides. What is the result today? We are not exporting a single head of cattle and stock is down to a pretty low level. Western beef to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars was import ed last year. This means that that much money is being paid out of the province, while not a cent was sent out fifteen years ago. He wished to well filled in, and after the roots are impress upon the farmers the neces-covered the earth should be tramped sity of looking after our beef. Now

we come back to the question, does the dairy pay better? The scientific men say it does. But he was disposed to doubt the scientific men. It would pay us better to supply our own mar-

S. L. Peters said, according to the amendment, this meeting was asked to memoralize the government to import a lot of bulls. Why ask this? Are there a dearth of bulls in this province? It is our duty as intelligent farmers in giving instruction to government to so act as we will not look back on them with regret. The stock breeders of this province are entitled to consideration. Let us patronize our own people and encourage them to continue in their work in the interests of pure bred stock. The agricultural societies of this province are supposed to promote the interests of pure bred stock. The public spirit of the farmers, the public spirit of the agricultural societies and the public spirit of the breeders' association ought to be considered.

Mr. Killam said before the resolution was passed by the agricultural committee of the assembly voting \$30, 000 for the importation of stock interviewed the government on the matter and was informed that the overnment would patronize the local preeders as far as possible.

It being eleven o'clock, and there ing no prospect of a vote being reached, on motion of F. J. McManus of Bathurst the debate was adjourned, and afterwards a motion to adjourn vas made and carried.

Fredericton, Feb. 12.—At this morning's session the nominating committee presented their report as follows: C. L. S. Raymond, president, Carleton Co. Henry Wilmot, vice president, Sun-

oury Co. Joseph Taylor, Westmorland county, ecording secretary. Major H. Montgomery, Campbell, Kings Co., treasurer. W. W. Hubbard, Kings Co., corres

onding secretary. Vice presidents-Restigouche, D. W. Duncan; Gloucester, F. J. McManus; Northumberland, Geo. Fisher; Kent P. H. Legere, M. P. P.; Westmorland, Adam Simpson; Albert, G. R. Smith; Charlotte, Howard G. Traynor; John, S. Creighton; Kings, W. D. Fenwick; Queens, S. L. Peters; Sunbury, Murray Gilbert; Carleton, Jas. Good; York, John Aitkins; Victoria, George E. Baxter; Madawaska, M. Martin, M. The report was received and adopt-

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers and, Mr. Tompkins

made a brief speech in reply. The finance and audit committee presented their report stating the accounts of the treasurer were found cor-

The question came up as to whe ther the question of the importation of stock could be received, and was discussed by F. J. McManus, Mr.

Killam, and others. A motion was finally made that the question of the importation of stock e taken up.

.The motion was carried It was decided to limit the speakers to five minutes each. W. B. Fawcett asked the consent of the meeting, with th seconder, to change his amendment,

which was refused. Thereupon George P. Searle Chatham moved as an amendment to the amendment the following:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this association it would be in the best interests of the people of New drunswick for the provincial government to continue to purchase thoroughbred stock, especially theroughbred cattle, with the remainder of the \$30,000 voted by the legislature at the session of 1896, and that such thoroughbred stock should be purchased in the best available markets, either by importing from abroad or by acquisition from New Brunswick breeders, but in every case preference be given, other things being equal, to our own New Brunswick breeders; and that before making any such purchase of thoroughbred stock the government should consult with and take the advice of competent farmers, agricultural societies and associations as far as possible as to the numbers and kinds of stock animals required in the several counties;

kinds of stock animals required in the several counties;
And that all stock when purchased should be immediately sent from the point of purchase to several central points in different parts of the province, easy of access and convenient to the farmers of the different localities, to be there distributed and left for breeding purposes under suitable regulations; lations;
And that in every case of purchase of such stock the most ample guarantee of thorough breeding and fully registered pedigrees be exacted by the government.

James Gilchrist said Short Horn cattle could be purchased in the provinces. There was no permanent benefit in the government purchasing stock. Men were sent away to purchase cattle who had no idea of stock,

simply for political reasons.

Wm. A West said he did not think the meeting had a right to criticize the government as to the importation of stock, or express opinions as to the views of individual members. He contended that the stock imported in recent years was worth more than the purchase price. He had not a word to say against the dairy interest, but the interest in beef that they should. Let both interests unite and work to-

Mr. Killam justified the inportations in the past, and said the result was fully visible throughout the province. mendment the stock was already in the province, as it provided that the stock should be purchased from local breeders. It seemed to him that the association should take a broader view

of this question. the amendment to the amendment. We had some good pure bred stock in the province, and if we desire to purchase any we should patronize our own peo-

Joseph Taylor would like to know, if the government was going to inport stock, if they intended sending out in pairs, brothers and sisters, as they did in the past. A. J. Jensen spoke of the purchas ing some pure bred stock from local

W. B. Fawcett preferred to steers just as near Short Horns and as near pure as he can get them. He strongly favored the government importing a good class of bulls. would be fully justified. urged that the beef producing busi-

ness be looked after. J. E. Porter, M. P. P., wanted to know where the stock it is proposed to purchase is to be located. Are

all the districts in the province to be The amendment to the amendment was then put and carried. A. G. Gilbert, superintendent Poultry Department Experimental farm, Ottawa, expressed pleasure at meeting such an intelligent and representative body of farmers, before whom to sub mit the claims of the comparatively undeveloped poultry department of the farm. With proper management, poultry could be made revenue prolucers, and in so doing much of the work of the farm-of the country can be utilized. He did not come to them impracticable theories. He did not come to say to them, do as I say; nay, rather to do as he had done in his department at Ottawa. The speaker then read figures to show how 125 any farmer wanted seed to experiment to 130 hens during the past year had with all he has to do is to send a letmade from \$2 to \$2.50 profit. This ter to the farm at Ottawa and the had been attained by no means, no seed will be sent. Peas are not grown food that any farmer had not. The as extensively as they should be. money was made by a man who, as considered a good average was thirtyhis assistant, had come to him 18 five bushels to the acre. He would months, entirely ignorant of one breed ow on poor land say about two and a from another, but who was intelligent, half bushels to the acre. In regard to energetic and faithful. He had asked potatoes, he thought they were the this man to carry out the instructions very best vegetable for cattle. On the given to him and he had faithfully farm we had one hundred varieties done so. The speaker then showed the and produced five hundred and eightydifference between the specialist and bushels to the acre. Mr. Forrest the farmer. The latter would not said the farmers were much indebted to Mr. Hubbard of the Co-operative have to keep so many hens as to intrude upon the successful manage-Farmer for publishing the various varment of any other department of th eties of roots and grain used at the farm. A farmer should make 100, 150 experimental farm. They could keep or 200 hens pay him from \$1 to \$1.50 profit each per anworking horses on fourteen pounds of hay and twelve quarts of oats each But this success is condiday. They fattened on this bill of tional on a proper knowledge of how fare. On the experimental farm we to house; how to feed and the proper feed milch cows for fifteen cents a day quantity to feed: the proper fowls of each and they produce thirty-five pounds of hay. Their bill of fare is: the proper age; how to mate and how eed. The speaker said the house lbs. of hay, 1 lb. straw, 15 lbs. of should be comfortable, so arranged as pulped turnips and 21-2 lbs. of ground to be easy to clean and afford easy grain, morning and evening and every collecting of the eggs from the pasday at noon. The two year olds are sage-way. A wooden floor is best, and given 2 lbs. each day of hay and on this floor should be one to one and straw. 15 pounds of pulped turnips and a half feet of litter of some soil, into then long hay in the evening. These which grain ration should be thrown heifers are being fed for both milk so as to make the hens search busily and beef. At the low price of dairy for it. A warm mush composed of the and beef, it is most important waste of kitchen table and cut clover that we should, in order to compete hay, with ground grains, a little salt with friends in the west to reduce the and black pepper mixed in should be cost of our farm to the lowest possible fed three mornings of the week, and limit. He tried an experiment of his in quantity only enough to satisfy, but own in producing horse beans for his cows, and while at first they did not Over-feeding of this not to gorge. morning mash was a rock on which eat them, they took to them and as a many were wrecked. Other mornings result they produced more milk than feed cut bone or some kind of meal they ever did from any other kind of food. He would be very much pleaswaste in proportion of one pound to every seventeen hens. No noon raed if the farmers would visit the farm tion, but a generous ration for the and see for themselves the work being afternoon one, so that the crops of done and the experiments being made the fowls will be kept full as long dur-The minister of agriculture will aring the night as possible. Supply grit; range a cheap rate of passage and he in fact, make the artificial existence felt satisfied the visit would be a profitable one. If he was feeding a cow of the hen as like the natural as wanted to produce milk he would feed nossible The speaker described the actions of the hen at large. He showed bushel of potatoes in preference how to mate and breed. Plymouth to three bushels of turnips. He preferred ensilage to green food. The far-Rocks and Wandottes were best. mers of the maritime provinces did Having got the eggs, the difnot fully realize the necessity of cultiferent markets, viz., home winter and vation, the land is not being cultivated. summer markets; the U.S., if possible, and the inexhaustible British market. He would plow the land in the fall two inches, and the next fall he would go another inch, and by that means an excellent seed bed would be had. If it were possible he would advocate the straw not only for feed but for bedwere pointed out. He strongly urged the necessity of keeping the male bird away from the laying stock. both summer and winter. The farmers should place none but unfertilised eggs on the market, and should be very careful to take no egg to cold storage Mr. Fawcett asked Mr. Forrest his that had its flavor in any way affected

interests, which he considered the most profitable. In the province of Nova Scotia you might travel the pro-To breed goodbirds the farmer should select 7, 9, or 11 of his largest, best shaped, best laying birds; but them by themselves and mate with them a vince over and you could not get one vigorous, thoroughbred male. hundred head of cattle anything near approaching the cattle shipped to Europe from Ontario. Why is this? people will ask. It is simply this, it does farmer would so be going on from something good to better. The speaker concluded by stating that the destiny the Canadian farmers, east and not pay, and in regard to the beef question he thought the time had come when it should be seriously considerwest, was to produce the best and so secure the best prices. We ough ed. But we can never have the stock lions of dollars spent annually by until we get the imported cattle from England for eggs into this country. Ontario or Europe and breed there-We should not forget that prosperous ndividuals made prosperous com-Questioned as to how he accounted for the dearth in stock when so much munities, and prosperous communities will make a wealthy dominion. rad been imported and we had a mode

farm, Mr. Forrest said he did not know

anything about the surroundings, but

ne would venture the opinion that the

government was acting in the inter-

sts of the farmer when they imported

stock and established a model farm.

that the failure of the model farm

was probably due to bad management

Corresponding Secretary Hubbard read the prize awards on the butter competition, as announced yesterday.

John H. Reed expressed the opinion that in future all butter coming her colored.

for competition should not be colored

Howard Trueman gove notice of the

following resolution for the evening

Whereas, this association has passed a resolution asking the government to make an importation of pure bred stock; and Whereas, it is the opinion of farmers generally the importations by the government in the past have not resulted in the improvement of the stock of the province to the extent desired or expected; therefore Resolved, that this resolution with the view of helping to make the proposed importation of permanent value, ask the government to allow any agricultural society to own and keep one or more pure bred breeding animals, as the members of the society believe that such a course would be in the interests of the farmers within its operations.

tivating the land, giving many inter-

would further venture the opinio

applauded on resuming his seat. Prof. Gilbert's address was undoubtthe most interesting delivered, and every farmer listened with the most marked attention. James Gilchrist gave notice that at

The speaker held the closest attention

of the large audience, and was loudly

the next annual meeting he would move that the association elect its offcers by nomination and ballot. Harvey Mitchell of the provincial agricultural department said that while all grants to dairy work, etc., would be paid this year, the regula-

tions would be strictly enforced. After some questions had been ask ed and answered by Prof. Gilbert, the association adjourned for dinner. At the afternoon session the minutes were read and adopted, after which S. Watts of Woodstock moved that the

meeting adjourn at three o'clock, bers an opportunity to hear the budget debate in the legislature. The motion was voted down. Profs. Shutt and Hopkins answered

stions from the question box.

Geo. W. Forrest, superintendent the experimental farm, Nappan, N. S., was introduced. He was here on the ter of agriculture, and he thought that was a good evidence of the interest taken by the dominion government in agriculture. He did not believe there was a farmer in the province of New Brunswick or in the Dominion of Canada who possessed too much know-believe the considered at the paper of H. B. Hall of Gagetown on the retention of fertility, in which it was ada who possessed too much know-believe the considered at the paper of H. B. Hall of Gagetown on the retention of fertility, in which it was pointed out the great necessity for oulnstruction of Hon. Mr. Fisher, minisada who possessed too much know-ledge. There is not the extravagance at the experimental farm that many people think. The experimental work costs, of course, but this work is valuable and the farmer gets the benefit.

Mr. Forrest explained at some length the work done at the farm. He point-the work done at the farm. leties of oats, averaging 73 bushels per to the remarks of Mr. Forrest. With acre, and if we take out the best var-regard to the large and small roots

leties we find 92 bushels per acre out for feeding, experiments made showed of 12 varieties. He would venture to that the large roots contain more say that if we take the average farm water than the small, and therefore in the maritime provinces it would not the large roots were not as nutricious average over forty bushels per acre. as the small ones. Potatoes are The largest yield on the farm last year, worth about two and a half times as was the Aberdeen variety. In the west much as turnips. In regard to the on the Central farm he found the oats fertility of the soil, we have evidence average was 82 bushels against 92 at that the virgin soil of Canada will the Nappan farm. He was of opinion compare with any in the world, especi-that there was more oats imported ally is this applicable to the soil on from P. E. Island and the west than the Pacific coast. Every crop we harthere was any necessity for if the cul- vest takes so much of the plant food, tivation was properly cared for. In and consequently reducing the fertilregard to wheat, they had raised 56 ity of the soil. Prof. Shutt gave an in-bushels of wheat to the acre and he stance of how a farm supposed to have found great difficulty in making many "run out" was revived and made to believe this. At the Ottawa farm the produce a good crop of buckwheat.

average per acre was 22 bushels, while The plow was put down six inches and at Nappan it was 47, conclusively pro-ving that we can grow wheat in the the result was a good crop. The introduction of dairying and the keepmaritime provinces. Every pound of ing of more stock were going to be of grain sent out costs three cents per immense value to the farmer. The pound, and therefore this adds to the question of manure is a very importcost of the experimental farm, but ant one and more care should be taken to look after it. He did not know of the farmers get the benefit Experiany better method of bringing up the ments are being continually carried fertility of the soil than growing cloforward in the interests of the farver. If the soil is so poor that clover mer. We have not any black barley will not grow then try buckwheat or on the farm, but some of the farmers rye and afterwards the clover will who have used it do not like it. Now we have twelve varieties of turnips Major Montgomery Campbe Il re under experiment and fourteen of cargretted he was not present when the rots. There are not enough turnipe minutes were read. He understood grown. They are the best root food the association had done him the honor for young cattle. The purple top of appointing him treasurer. He felt Swede he believed the most profitable highly pleased at this, but he regretturnip to grow. He was in favor of ted he would not be able to accept the the red carrot for feeding purposes. If

> George E. Fisher of Chatham was appointed in Major Campbell's place. Adjourned for tea. The fruit exhibit is a most creditable one and proved a pleasant surprise to many of the members of the association and visitors. The following prizes were awarded:

Bishop Pippins, 4 entries—Samuel Crawford, 1st; Upper Hampstead.
Emperor Alexandra, 3 entries—S. L. Peters, Queenstown, 1st.
R. I. Greening, 2 entries—S. L. Peters, st.

McMahon's White, 1 entry—A. E. McAl-pine, Queens, 1st.

Blue Permain, 2 entries—F. L. Fox, pine, Queens, 1st.
Blue Permain, 2 entries—F. L. Fox,
Queens, 1st.
Famuse, 2 entries—Henry Wilmot, Belmont, 1st.
Golden Russett, 3 entries—H. Wilmot, 1st.
Gideon, 2 entries, W. W. Boyn, Carleton,
1st. Pewaukee, 2 entries—Samuel Crawford

Ben Davis, 4 entries-G. W. Fox, 1st, Queens. Wallbridge, 3 entries—Samuel Crawford, Ist.

King of Tompkins—S. L. Peters, 1st.

Wealthy, 4 entries—S. L. Peters, 1st.

New Brunswick—Justus E. Wright, Andover, 1st.

Northern Spy, 5 entries—A. E. McAlpine, 1st.
Talman Sweet-R. D. Hubbard, 1st, Sun-

bury. Sweet Bower—R. D. Hubbard, 1st. Merrill Apple—G. W. Fox, 1st. Belmont Seedling—H. Wilmot, 1st. Fredericton, Feb. 13.-The final session of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was held last evening. After the adoption of the the president announced the first subject for consideration was How to Keep the Boys and Girls Upon the

Farm, a paper written by Miss Susie A. Crawford of Kingston, Kings Co., and in her absence read by Treasure Fisher. It was as follows: President and Members of Farmers and Dairymen's Association: You wish to know how the young people can be kept on the farm main thing is the influence that sur-

rounds them at home. If the parents care enough for their children to have them about themselves when they are at work, it is muon better than otherwise. A man has his ground ready to plant, his little three year old boy is ready to drop potatoes and his father allows him to do so. From one thing to another the child learns to do, until he arrives at the age of ten, when his parents find he is of more help than a grown person, as he can do fully as well, and it cor customed to do things about home and there are so many things to be done, that a deep interest grows with pointon as to the beef and dairying the same with the girl. Sh gin to wash dishes at an early age, rock the cradle and do many other little things that would save some one else a great many steps. It is not so much what is done for themselves as it is what they can do will content anyone. The one who does the most for his own home is the most attached to it. It has been found on a farm, work enough for every man woman and child who is willing to do it. The deeper interest children take in their homes, the more unwilling are they to give them up as they grow older. They should about what they have to do and how to do it, and no time is better than childhood, when their minds are young and tender. When their tongues are asking questions, they should be given some employment and told the why and wherefore as well as the informer is able, instead of making remarks beyond the child's comprehension and adding to them, "Now you are about as wise as you were before you asked."
It is a wrong idea to let a child grow up with very little attention paid to it, expecting he or she will be interested in the affairs of other people in the same manner they are the lo not have them proved in comparison with other persons, when they reach the years of maturity they will be very stubborn and unreasonable. They have been overlooked in the past and they will not condescend to be sociable when it would be better that they were. Children shou company of their own, and they sho entertain them at their hor

might form an association in their neighborhood which would prove a iefit. They could meet at their difterent homes, which would be giving them all a change, and they could tearn something besides having a pleant time. Their parents cou some suggestions which would ge their ideas. Parents and chil-should go to some places togeher, and other places, where they go eparately, they should give accounts o each other, according to the child's nderstanding and interest. It is not cessary to give all the details, but the child should have confidence in its parents, and if they tell their chil-dren some things they see and hear, the young folk will be ready to relate their experiences. Children, as a rule, imitate others, and what they know hem to say and do, and it is their nclination to mimic them. Even what they know to be wrong they will her-sist in doing, and say, "Oh, just for fun." Their fun often leads them in a great deal of harm. Every person's inclination is to follow evil and refuse what is good. If an evil novelty appears before them, every nerve is strained to know all about it. something they never knew." But let it be some thing good and true, then

if they are taught have an altogether ance, and what can ing them anywhere and fill the person' sures that will be ! herself and others. farm can so many that will be of pers who studies them. upon the farm as when they are worn come anywhere els other people to do them, and in retur wonders of other ple things they did, at t ing fault with the by others, which we sion that they we more wisdom, and been greater happy stayed away. Othe keep "father's home ily when the child between the Atla oceans and their f in their graves. Wood a farm? The anything thorough centre and study a outside is reached. they are getting th ming the surface, they are only pro they do not think o for the treasures t fact, "they do not

hest at home and

where honesty and

be properly taught

taught there, the

take the wrong ve

all about grain, veg It is useless for all he has to do is to and whatever he wi up about him. It m for children to read are very amusing, may set the child's but the best fairy is Common Sense, will listen to her, and do better than Some people are si lieve what others s matter what proofs they are wrong. I cated to fill their po doubt but what th be better contente to pursue what th way. Persons who ing as they please astray by evil int should use all in th and protect their homes should be co hearts, their school their churches to the advantages to other bodies. That wou an idea that they 1 to other people's p to his own share should know what

barley" (a comm

children), and it

study both, when w

interested that we

The person who world and returns receive the same who remain there, with those who go way until they compect to have a place their religion. Some people leav they leave behind. with adversities have a young fami same right as thou there all the time. be disappointed. Tin the habit of vis vals, and been w

how to live in the

been called to.

another thing, and lize what they los Every child shee they have in pos the best use of I know what they they exchanged it and if they ever would know what an equivalent. person's character in childhood, the Picnics, where leave a lingering minds. Christm place in every h

young people. The hands, such as cheting, embrok home made can frames, drawings things. Queen V to fill her positi has done as well There is no reas had the educatio practice what the child born has stoo

People may ta to know their far ities, trials, tem their affection is of their tongues. friendship, when i you to be in such useless to expect Afterwands, when dawn, they are r it will make one farewell once, an renew your friend son knows what it would be bette tions to avoid what life, and bring out natures, then inst friendship, we ma better and truer if our friends' c what we desire. to sympathize w

Oftentimes an e Friendship is like once broken, no n the same use of there is a weakn

A girl has a po