Board of Works Dept.

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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR. FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 2, 1884 VOL. IV. NO. 1.

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Book and Job Printing of Every Description
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JAS. H. CROCKET. - - PROPRIETOR

1884 NEW YEAR. 1884

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Fancy Goods, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Pure Spices, Etc., Etc.

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Fredericton, June 29th, 1883.—1 yr.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.
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Bathurst, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

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Barristers and Attorneys-at Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.
GEO. F. GREGORY. ANDREW G. BLAIR
Fredericton, March 28th, 1883.

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER; &c.
OFFICE:—FISHER'S BUILDING, (up stairs).
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 1883.

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OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
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NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Office on Queen Street, over the W. U. Telegraph Office.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Loans Negotiated. Accounts Collected.
Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1883.

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Fredericton, N. B.
J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.
FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Coaches at trains and boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

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Prompt Returns made on Goods on Consignment.
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REFITTED AND NEWLY FURNISHED,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B
F. B. COLEMAN, Prop.
Fredericton, March 28, 1883.

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HARVEY STATION, York Co.
Wagon Work, Sled Shoeing, Horse Shoeing, Etc. promptly done at moderate rates.
Feb. 2, 1883.

R. SUTHERLAND, Jr.
MANUFACTURER OF
SCHOOL DESKS,
SCHOOL FURNITURE,
CHURCH FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE.
Merit Books and Cards used in Public Schools, and authorized by the Board of Education, Price $4.00.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. General Repairing and Jobbing promptly attended to.
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MONUMENTAL WORKS,
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JUST ABOVE REFORM CLUB ROOMS.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of
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MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
Fence Stones and Posts.
First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed.
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CHATHAM LIVERY STABLE.
ANGUS ULLOCK,
Duke Street, Chatham,
MIRAMICHI.
First-Class turnouts; stock fresh. Particular attention given to family carriages.
Chatham, Nov. 21st, 1883.—1 yr.

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Liquors
—AND—
CIGARS,
Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.
April 18, 1883.

D. BREEZE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER,
Wine and Spirit
Merchant,
No. 1 KING SQUARE,
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Saint John, N. B., Aug. 25, 1882.

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The Maritime Bank
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.
Authorized Capital, $2,000,000
Paid Up Capital, $698,000
Head Office, ST. JOHN, N. B.
THOMAS MACLELLAN, PRESIDENT. ALFRED RAY, CASHIER.
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CANADIAN AND FOREIGN AGNTS.
Bank of Montreal and Agencies
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NEW YORK.—John J. Cisco & Son.
BOSTON.—Merchants' National Bank.
HALIFAX.—Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
LONDON, G. B.—Imperial Bank (Limited)
PARIS.—Societe General.
INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.—Bank of India and China.
WEST INDIES.—Colonial Bank.
LOANS granted. Deposits received Exchange bought and sold, Drafts issued Collections made at, and money telegraphed to all accessible places.
Letters of Credit, Cable Transfers, and other Foreign Business, will have attention.
Correspondence solicited. Collections from Banks and Business Houses promptly remitted for, at lowest rates.
Every facility afforded to customers, and business transacted on favorable terms.
Answers to inquiries regarding the Shares of the Bank's Stock, the rates of interest allowed on Special Deposits, and other matters will be cheerfully furnished.
Fredericton March 6, 1883

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between LIMERICK & REID having been dissolved by mutual consent, any persons having any claims against the late firm will render the same for immediate payment to A. LIMERICK & Co., who are authorized to collect all bills and to pay all claims of the late firm. Any person indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their several accounts, which are now being rendered, by the first day of JULY next, as the business of the late firm of Limerick & Reid must be closed up by that time; and any accounts standing after that date will be passed into an attorney's hands for collection.
A. LIMERICK & CO.
Fredericton, May 14th, 1883.

LANTERNS.
6 DOZEN Tubular Lanterns,
6 " Lantern Globes,
60 Boxes Glass, assorted sizes,
3 Hay Cutters,
60 Kegs Cut Nails,
4 Barrels Paint oil,
1 Barrel Cod Oil,
1 Case Pocket Knives,
24 Sheet Iron Drums,
2 Tons Stove Pipe,
40 Boxes Horse Nails,
3 Barrels Barn Door Hinges,
1 Barrel T. Hinges,
3 Boxes Iron Washers,
3 Rolls Rubber Packing,
2 Coils Rubber Hose,
2 Gross Rubber anti Rattlers,
2 Pieces Rubber Drills,
1 Case Axe Clip,
800 Feet Leather Belting,
10 Barrels Coal Tar,
30 Cylinder Stoves, Connell's latest pattern.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

[Toronto Globe.]

Proposed Increased Taxation on Iron.

The proposals made by those gentlemen described as American capitalists to the Finance Minister when he came to Toronto from the West Middlesex battle field deserve attention. They do seem very absurd it is true; but proposals which seemed as absurd have been embodied in the Canadian Tariff. These American gentlemen were accompanied by two Toronto Members of Parliament, and by several others who, it may fairly be assumed, meant to express an opinion in favor of an increase in the duty on iron, or in the bounty, or in both.

The duty was raised to $2 a ton in 1878. That did not satisfy persons engaged in making iron or who wished to engage in that business, and a memorial was presented to the Government asking that the import duty be raised to $7. That was signed by many influential supporters of the Government. It was not without effect. The Government were afraid to increase the duty, but they gave a bonus of $1.50 a ton on all iron made in the Dominion. Duty and bounty together gave the iron-maker $3.50 a ton in addition to the cost of imported iron.

That did not prevent the failure of the Londonderry Iron Works or cause the establishment of any others, and now it is proposed that the Government, in addition to the duty of $2, give a bounty of $6 per ton on pig-iron and of $18 per ton on bar-iron to these gentlemen from Kentucky and Cincinnati, who say that if they are so encouraged they will establish iron works near Toronto which will supply one quarter of the demand of the whole country and employ from 2,500 to 3,000 men, many of whom would be skilled laborers.

When questioned, one of these gentlemen said the output of their furnaces would be about 80 tons a day, that is about 28,000 tons a year.

Pig-iron, it was stated, can now be purchased in Great Britain at 13.40 per ton. To produce a ton of pig-iron at Toronto would require one and three-fifth tons of ore costing $8, one and three-fifth tons of coke costing $12.96, one ton of limestone $1, and labor and incidentals $2, making the total cost $25.96, or 12.56 per ton more than the cost in Great Britain. Freight from Great Britain was put down at $6 a ton, which is much too high. But even if pig-iron cost $16.50 next year, as it cost in 1881, the price of the home-made iron would exceed that of the imported, including duty, by $1.50. To cover that and give the makers a profit, $6 a ton bounty would be necessary. In other words, in one way or another the people of Canada would pay at least $8 a ton more for all the pig-iron made in the proposed works than it would cost to land British iron in Canada.

Bar iron made at Toronto would cost, it was calculated, $57.86 per ton. Imported bar at the prices of 1881, and allowing $8 a ton freight and $2 duty, would cost only $44. The Americans indulged in no such nonsensical pretences as that the producer pays the duty. The price in Great Britain, plus the freight and duty, would, they stated, be the cost of the imported article. To enable them to sell at that price and have a profit they must get a bounty of $18 on bar iron.

If those gentlemen meant that their total output would be 28,000 tons, of which a sufficient quantity to supply a fifth of what is required, or about 9,000 tons, would be converted into bar iron, the amount which the country would pay for the maintenance of the proposed iron works would be:—

19,000 tons of pig iron, at $8 duty and bounty.....	$152,000
9,000 tons of bar iron, at $20 bounty and duty.....	180,000
	$332,000

According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, the price of pig iron in Great Britain in the year 1882 was about $12.75. These gentlemen asked $8 a ton bounty and protection on what they may make in Canada. The bar iron imported in 1882 cost less than $30 a ton. They ask as bounty and protection $20 a ton.

And in support of demands so preposterous, they use the old stock arguments about keeping money in the country, converting ore now useless into a valuable commodity, and giving employment to the people. They were able to say also that the bounty and duty together are not more than the protection given to iron makers in the United States. One of the gentlemen, a Mr. Collins, even argued that the wonderful expansion of railroads in the United States is due to the high duty on iron and steel which makes rails so dear, and the prosperity of the farmers to the duty which adds so much to the cost of agricultural implements. He argued as if the United States would have comparatively few railroads, and invention would not have done so much for the farmer if the duty on iron had been lower. These statements deserve notice only because they show to what a depth of absurdity those can go who strive to argue that high taxation is useful.

They mainly relied on the argument that 2,500 to 3,000 men would be employed, and they evidently wished it to be believed that all those men would be employed at Toronto. But any one who chooses to deduct from what is stated as the cost of pig-iron and bar-iron, the estimated cost of coal and ore, must see how little of the whole would be spent here. The $332,000 which they propose to take from the people without giving them anything in return would pay twice over the wages of all the men who would be employed at Toronto.

The Finance Minister did not, however, say that the proposal was too absurd to be entertained. He questioned the accuracy of their figures, as well as he might. He said the policy of the Government was only to encourage industries so far as to put them fairly on their feet, and asked them what evidence there was that iron could be produced more cheaply ten years hence at the proposed works than now, a question which must have astounded the out-and-out protectionists. But he told them that the Government would be only too delighted if they could agree to a proposition which would establish manufactures of the kind referred to. He agreed with them as to the importance of the industry, and promised that the Government would give due consideration to their statements. Were the pressure strong enough the Government would yield even to demands so extravagant. But the election of last week enter much more pressure necessary.

Johnny McBryde's Dynamite.

"The Execution of O'Donnell was a clear Case of Murder, and we are going to avenge it."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec 27.—Several secret meetings have lately been held here by Irishmen who were identified with the Fenian raids into Canada several years ago, and the avowed object is to avenge the hanging of O'Donnell. John J. McBryde, a Fenian, seems to be the leader of the movement. He is an eccentric individual, and what he says is not always to be relied upon; but circumstances corroborate what McBryde says. For several days he has been approaching his friends, evidently trying to get them to join a branch of the Invincibles, of which order he claims to be a prominent member. McBryde said to your correspondent, "The execution of O'Donnell was a clear case of murder, and we are going to avenge it. I did all I could to prevent the murder by telegraphing President Arthur to spare no effort in behalf of O'Donnell; now that I was unsuccessful, I propose to retaliate upon the British Government."

"How do you propose to do it?"

"Dynamite will do it."

"Where will you get the dynamite?"

"I will make it myself. I have always liked chemistry and have for some time been experimenting with dynamite at East Buffalo and on Grand Island."

"Where will you use the dynamite?"

"In Canada, of course; we are conveniently located and can go to Toronto in a few hours and return unnoticed. An attack could be made on Ottawa simultaneously."

"Do you propose to blow up any Government buildings?"

"That will probably be the result, but I shall not tell anything which might interfere with our plans. If we blow up any buildings I think it will be done in the night time. Sufficient damage can be done without risking the lives of innocent people. We cannot be extradicted for merely blowing up buildings, but if anybody was killed the charged of murder could be made. All these points have been carefully considered."

"Are you not afraid of the authorities?"

"I can't say that I am. If I do anything unlawful, or those with me, we shall cover up our tracks very carefully."

"Who are associated with you?"

"That I am not at liberty to say."

The remark that McBryde talked very much like O'Donovan Rossa brought out a bitter denunciation of that individual. McBryde said: "O'Donovan Rossa is no better than a British detective; he is always giving away our plans, and talks too much with his mouth. He is a blather skite, and I don't believe he has the courage to harm a flea. I wish we had a few gentlemen like poor John Quinn, who was with me in the raid in 1866. They caught him, and so ill used him in Kingston Penitentiary that he was broken down physically when released; then he took to drink, and suicided in a station house where he was confined for being drunk. I don't want to suffer as he did, and shall act cautiously."

McBryde was arrested yesterday, but afterwards released, as it was found there was no ground on which he could be held.

Reporters have been interviewing Irishmen concerning the statements made by McBryde. Patrick O'Day who was head centre of the Fenians at the time of the raid, knew nothing about the Invincibles.

Capt. Daniel Moran, saloon keeper, who took part in the invasion of Canada in 1866, said: We have a well organized body of Invincibles here, you may depend on avenging O'Donnell's murder. Invasions have been organized here and we know how to do the work.

Capt. Wm. Smith, of Hamburg street, was a captain at Rideway Raid. He was asked about the proposed attack on Canada. After being urged he admitted he was an Invincible and said "the only thing I am afraid of about McBryde's plan is that some innocent party may be as O'Donnell was."

J. G. Muldoon, lawyer, stated that he was president of the Buffalo branch of the invincibles, and said meetings were held every Friday night, over the residence of Jof. Schmidt, Neogar street, socialist. He expressed much indignation against McBryde for telling so much as he did, but remarked: "We are going to capture the new Governor General of Canada. He used to be an Irish landlord, and is a subject for us to wreak our vengeance upon. We have selected [illegible] men who are sworn to secrecy and will do the work when the order is given from New York. They will cross the St. Lawrance river at Caughnawaga, opposie Lachine, where they will not be observed. Further than that I cannot tell you."

A special meeting was held last night presumably to take action regarding McBryde's divulgence of plans. What occurred cannot be ascertained.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Its Fourth Annual Session.---The President's Address and the Secretary's Report.

The Fourth Annual Session of the Board of Agriculture commenced on Thursday afternoon last at three o'clock. Present:—Hon. David McLellan, president; Mr. Julius L. Inches, secretary; Mr. Swim, of Northumberland; Mr. Anderson, of Westmoreland; Mr. Fred W. Brown, of Victoria; Mr. John H. Reid, of York; Mr. Fairweather, of Kings; and Mr. Colwell, of Queens.

Hon. Mr. McLellan, the President, in addressing the Board said:—It has been customary hitherto for the President of this Board to address its members at the opening of the Annual Session, and though regretting my inability to conform to the custom in the efficient and pleasing manner in which the duty has been discharged by my predecessors, I take a very great deal of sincere pleasure in welcoming you to the present meeting.

As it is the first time I have had the honor of taking this chair and entering upon duties which are so new to me, and for which I know my short-comings, I confess to a feeling of very great diffidence; and in throwing myself upon your indulgence, as I am compelled to do, I am sure I shall have your sympathy and forbearance. The sense of my own short-comings impresses me very keenly when I reflect that I have been appointed to this honorable and responsible position in succession to my late colleague, Dr Elder, whose sudden death has been so universally deplored.

Dr. Elder never had the pleasure of meeting you in Annual Session, but I am sure that from the deep sympathy he always manifested in the promotion of the Agricultural as well as other great interests of the country, and his wonderful capacity and practical knowledge, had his life been spared he would have been able to do good service to the cause you have so much at heart.

It will not be expected that I should say very much to you to-day. Since my appointment to this chair in July last, as you are very well aware, my time has been much occupied in connection with the late Dominion and Centennial Exhibition.

The Exhibition, I am pleased to say has been a very great success. As a display of the industrial capabilities generally of the Province and Dominion, it unquestionably reflected great credit upon our people; but as an exhibit of the growth and advance of the Maritime Provinces, more particularly in the various departments of Agriculture, it was admitted on all hands to have surpassed any previous display, and no doubt much of its success was due to the indefatigable labors of Secretary Inches.

As often happens when there is a division of responsibility and where conflicting interests arise, circumstances occurred which seemed to make it impossible for the Board of Agriculture and the Local Committee to work in harmony together; this resulted in the Board withdrawing itself from any share in the management of the Exhibition.

I do not attach any blame to this Board in that matter. I am sure the gentlemen then composing it acted from a sense of duty. I had no connection with the occurrence, and I mention the subject now, not with the intention of opening up the question or inviting any discussion upon it, as I think it would be inadvisable to do so. I simply refer to it as a regrettable incident connected with the Exhibition, and in referring to it I take this opportunity of assuring those gentlemen who then composed the Board, that the Government felt the financial interests at stake were so great that harmonious action among those having the management of the Exhibition, had to be secured at all hazards.

You will see by the Accounts that there has been a deficit. The amount, though somewhat larger than we at one time anticipated, is much smaller than usual; and quite small when the magnitude of the undertaking, the amount expended in permanent structures, and the splendid results achieved, are taken into consideration.

I may mention that in permanent buildings and plant alone, a sum of about $20,000 has been expended. No part of this expenditure will on any future occasion need to be repeated for an Exhibition in Saint John, and it will be unlikely that any considerable sum will need to be granted by the Government hereafter in aid of Exhibitions in that city.

Before inviting you to proceed with the regular business of the Board, I might be permitted to call your attention to one or two matters which are very properly engaging public attention a good deal at this time. One is the subject of the Stock Farm.

At the time this experiment was entered upon, there was a considerable difference of opinion among the people as to merits of the scheme. Many of the features of the scheme were severely criticized, while some were opposed to it entirely. The result of the experiment has not been on the whole in my opinion satisfactory. I do not wish to be understood as stating other than my own personal opinion when I say that I am satisfied some very material changes must be made with regard to the Farm or its management, otherwise the Government will be unable to maintain the Stock Farm at all. The annual deficit in the management is very large, so large indeed as to suggest grave doubts whether the Farm itself is suitable for the purpose, or the management is what it ought to be. Many farmers and persons interested in breeding Stock, whom I met and conversed with on the subject of the Farm during the sales, gave it as their opinion that the fault lay with the Farm. It is evident that the pasturage is insufficient, and that enough hay and roots for Winter and Spring feed cannot be grown upon it to feed the present Stock kept on the farm. No doubt additional [illegible] might be made and with the [illegible] fertilizers the yield of Root crops might be increased, but would the result justify the outlay?

These are questions to which I would invite the serious consideration of the Board. The Government is deeply impressed with the importance of furthering in every possible way this important branch of our great farming industry, and it would be unwilling hastily to decide against a Stock Farm altogether, without giving it a trial under conditions which experienced farmers thought more likely to be successful. Any suggestion therefore the Board may make I need hardly say will be very carefully considered by the Government, and I would invite a frank expression of opinion from you on this important question.

I might add that several gentlemen having experience in the breeding of Stock have communicated with the Government on this question, and offered to take the Government Stocks off our hands, guaranteeing that the best of care would be taken of it if an arrangement were made by which they were to be entitled to the proceeds of the sales of the increase—the sales to be conducted by Government, and the whole to be subject to Government regulations and supervision. I mention this not as a proposal which has been favorably entertained by the Government, but as a proof that in the opinion of persons of experience a breeding farm properly managed, ought to be and would be at least self sustaining.

Another question of importance to the farming community has been very much discussed lately, and in fact has always been a good deal agitated, and that is what is the best system by which the Agricultural affairs of the Province can be managed? Is the present one as good as can be devised, or should the Board consist of a larger representation of farmers and constituted more upon the plans of the old Board, or should the Government assume the direct responsibility and control of these interests by adding the duties of a Minister of Agriculture to those of some one of the present heads of departments in the Executive. Very little light is thrown upon the question by the experience of the sister provinces. In looking to Nova Scotia we perceive they are on the eve of adopting the system which the Legislature of this Province recently did away with; our Government being influenced to do so by representations that the Nova Scotia plan was quite successful and popular. It now turns out that being dissatisfied with their own arrangement, they were on the eve of exchanging it for ours when theirs was adopted.

The objection will always be made to any management which is not under the direct control of the Executive, and within Executive responsibility; that it is powerless to carry out its resolutions, that it has no control of public moneys, and can do little if anything more than recommend, leaving it to the Government for the time being, to act or not at its pleasure, upon the recommendations made

There is much force in this argument, and I cannot see, speaking for myself, how the functions of the Board can be much more than advisory under any circumstances. The Government, however, are giving this subject their best consideration. They are anxious to gather the most intelligent opinion of the country upon it; and if the Board recognizing the advantages of combining this branch of agricultural management more directly with Executive control and financial responsibility, will lend its aid in perfecting a better method of administration, the Government will gladly welcome their co-operation. It would be well, however, that changes should not be made without very mature consideration.

One topic more remains to be referred to, and I have done. At the late Exhibition, through the enterprize of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, considerable attention was drawn to the subject of improving our dairy products. The machinery imported by them was put in practical operation, exhibiting several of the methods of butter making in Europe. The Government with a desire to encourage the movement thus commenced, and rather than have the working dairy returned to England, have offered to purchase the machinery and give the use of it to any association of persons who would set up and engage to operate the dairy in a suitable locality. It is to be hoped that the enterprise may succeed and that its success will lead to the establishment of others throughout the Province.

I thank you very kindly for the attention and hearing you have given me, and trust that the business to come before the Board will be despatched with a view to assist the Government in promoting and stimulating the agricultural interests of the Province.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary Inches then presented his report. The crops generally have been above the average. Referring to stock the Secretary said:—The splendid show of stock exhibited at St. John was a great surprise to many of our oldest farmers and was one of the most marked improvements of the century, for although much of the advance in stock breeding has been accomplished in a few years it has been gradually going on during all that time.

The condition of the farm stock has been a reproach to our Province, and belief on the part of the farmer that he could not make it profitable deterred him from procuring the improved animals, adopting the improved mode of feeding that is absolutely necessary to change the business from a loosing to a profitable one. It is now evident that a large number of breeders, farmers and others who take an interest in live stock have much improved our herds generally, and introduced the principal breeds suitable for this country which can be made profitable for the dairy, or for the butcher, producing a much better quality of meat than the old native at less cost for food and in one half the time. The importations made by private individuals and by this Department have done much good. It is not claiming too much to say that judging from the exhibits alluded to, within a few years a great portion of the farm stock of this Province will be entirely changed. This subject has been alluded to in every report that I have made when recommending the several importations of stock and the Stock Farm. The experience gained in all these transactions has only confirmed the opinions put forward on those several occasions.

The large number of Jerseys owned in St. John and vicinity attracted much attention. Some of the Short Horns, among them importations by the Department, were considered very fine, and held first place when competing with the stock of the other Provinces. As this subject will be noticed at greater length when reporting upon the Exhibition I will not go into more particulars at present.

The grade Percheon Horses, bred from those imported in 1875, were very much admired, and I am aware that the young animals bred in the countries where the imported sires were kept are valued at double as much money as the other stock, unless an occasional high bred animal. It is much to be regretted that the imported animals have all been taken out of the Province.

Now that those horses are gone and the value of the progeny is established many who should have assisted in keeping them here, but would not until their tardy aid is of no value, demand that others should be brought in to take their place. Mr. Reid has introduced a splendid representative of the Clydesdale, and another of the same breed has been imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society. Mr. Reid has also brought in a very fine representative of the celebrated Almont family of Roadsters. While these are invaluable, and will in a measure meet a want that is becoming greater every season, I do not see how the demand can be met to the extent required unless certain changes are made in the Stock Farm, which will be referred to when reporting on that establishment. Should such changes be effected I would recommend that horses be added to the stock on the Farm. If this course is adopted the demand referred to may, to a certain extent, be met and at a less cost than in any other way It is also advisable that the Farm should be made as generally useful as possible.

DOMINION AND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the Exhibition were commenced in September, 1882, when the first meeting was held in St. John, committees were appointed to obtain information. I was requested to visit the Provincial Exhibitions for 1882, which were held in Montreal and Kingston, Ontario, with a view to obtain all the information possible, and give information to the manufacturers and other probable exhibitors from the Upper Provinces. On my return, several meetings were held in St. John, and a Building Committee appointed, to whom the care of erecting the new Exhibition was intrusted. This committee met frequently during the winter. The Board did not meet again until the 1st day of June, and remained in session two days, and again met on the 21st and 22nd June.

On the 11th July, His Honor the Lieut-Governor in Council appointed a Commission to take charge of all matters pertaining to the Exhibition.

The first meeting of the Commision was held in St. John on July 12th. The members of the Board of Agriculture having been appointed members of the Commission, took their seats at the opening of the first meeting; before any but the formal opening business was done, the members of the Board intimated that they could not, at present, accept the position on the Commission to which they had been appointed. All the members of the Board then withdrew, and did not take any further part in the management of the Exhibition.

The Commission continued to manage the Exhibition until all matters connected with it had been closed, with the exception of a very few claims, which were remitted to the Government to arrange.

The Exhibition proved to be a very large exhibit of the Agricultural Products, Manufactures and Arts of the Dominion, and as showing the progress made in this Province, from its first settlement one hundred years ago, it was in every way worthy of being the first Centennial Exhibit, and was a surprise and gratification to the people generally.

I feel that I cannot close this Report without alluding to the great loss this Board sustained by the death of the Hon. Dr. Elder. Although but a very short time President of this Board, he was known throughout the Dominion as one of the most learned, high-minded, patriotic public men of this country, and his loss is felt and acknowledged wherever he was known. He was suddenly called away, while his whole energy and strength was being exerted for the advancement of the work we had so much at heart.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The returns from the Agricultural Societies are very much the same as for some years past. Every effort has been made to get the officers to make their returns by the time mentioned in the regulations, but with very little success. Had the Board met at the usual time this year, very few of the accounts could have been submitted as most of them have come in since that time. A number of societies were fined, by resolutions of the Board last year, for late returns. I am under the impression that the Board intended that the same order should apply to the societies sending in their returns late this year, but I have given them the benefit of the doubt, and have not deducted the fine this time. It is a great drawback to the well-working of the societies that their returns are so late, as I have not an opportunity of examining them with that care and detail that is so necessary for the proper management and working of the Society. It also prevents the classification of the doings of the societies, and comparing one with another, this being impossible when only a portion of the returns that are to be compared and scheduled are received.

I am still more impressed with the many evils resulting from annual shows held by the societies, whether there is any particular demand or necessity for it, in the interests of agriculture. They are now held in many instances for the mere purpose of dividing a certain amount of money, and if the accounts are looked over it will be apparent that a large amount of money is spent each year without much good resulting. This is not my own opinion only, but I am told this frequently, and generally informed that their are a few members in nearly all societies who insist upon this course being adopted so that they may recover as many [illegible] as possible for the [illegible] paid into [illegible] of the society [illegible] this into consideration, I am inclined to repeat a former recommendation that societies be limited to holding shows once in two or three years; and that the rules under which they are held shall be subject to the approval of the Board. I would also recommend that societies be required to spend a larger proportion of their funds on improved stock.

STOCK FARM.

I much regret that I cannot make a more favorable report upon the Farm at this time. A reference to what I said last year will show that the Farm fell far short of what was expected, and I feared it was in a condition unsuitable for the purpose required. Another season's experience but confirms the fears then entertained. I do not wish to say more than that I fear it is not suited for the purpose intended. The expenses of working the Farm are far beyond our calculations, and the yield from it falls very far short of the estimate.

I do not wish to pronounce authoritatively whether all the fault or shortcoming is to be charged to the Farm or to the management, or part to one and part to the other, but it is quite clear to me that the soil of the Farm is not suited for the purpose intended. It is a point well established among breeders, that such stock as we wish to raise partake of the ruling characteristics of the land. Now, I hold without fear of successful contradiction, that we cannot, by the ordinary methods of feeding, produce some of the breeds we have, and wish to continue, equal to those of the same breed raised on land quite different from that of which the present Farm is composed. I do not intend or wish to say the Farm we now have is not suitable for many systems of farming, but merely to say that I do not consider it suitable for the purpose we are endeavoring to carry out.

In proof of this I will submit a memorandum of the produce of the Farm this year. We know that this has been a most favorable season for crops and that the yielding is generally good, indeed above an average. The Manager gives me the following statement:—

Interval hay cut, principally brown top, very little timothy or clover,.....	61 tons
Swamp hay, very poor quality, not suitable for such stock as those on the Farm,.....	6 "
In all say	67

About 20 acres land produced 557 bushels oats; about 14 acres produced 70 bushels buckwheat.

It is only fair to say early frost injured the buckwheat.

About 3 acres land yielded 460 bushels potatoes; about 5 acres yielded 2600 bushels turnips; about 14 acres were sown to fodder corn.

A small quantity of vegetables in the garden was all the additional produce, and the pasture.

Any person at all acquainted with such matters need not be told that this is quite inadaquate to feed such a stock as should be on a Provincial Stock Farm for seven months. There are now on the Farm 24 head of cattle, 41 sheep and five horses. While this is far too small a stock to make such an establishment profitable it is quite too large for the produce. The result is that a much larger quantity of feed has to be purchased than should be required. So much for the winter feeding. I will now look at the summer pasturage and can receive no comfort there. Were it not for the assistance of purchased food the stock could not be maintained. With the exception of a very small swale through which a brook runs the pasture is not, such as any breeder would think of putting five animals on. The land is hard and dry without any of the finer grades suitable for such stock. When either the young cattle or sheep have been confined to the land intended for summer feed they have suffered more than would be thought possible from the appearance and extent of land. The older animals lost flesh rapidly, and the young did not grow. This compelled a resort to purchased feed and a large addition to the cost. Some relief is obtained when the after-math on the interval is fit to feed. By herding the animals very good feed is got for a short time; of course this is at the expense of the following crop of hay.

It may be said, why not raise more crops; the reply is, that it cannot be done except at such an outlay of money, that it has not been considered advisable. A large field in which the stumps were pretty rotten, and was thought to promise a good return for the expense of clearing and breaking up, was treated in this way at a cost of from five to twelve dollars per acre, but the expectations formed were not realized, and it is quite useless doing more, unless a large amount of fertilizers are used.

I have endeavored to give a true and perfect statement of this matter so far as I have information, so that an intelligent decision can be arrived at. It is a matter of great importance to the welfare of this Province. That an improvement in the Stock of the Province is absolutely necessary to enable our farmers to compete with other members of the Dominion. To effect this improvement, I believe it is advisable to assist our stock breeders to obtain the best animals at a moderate price. This can only be done by importing the stock required, or breeding it in the Province. I advised the latter course at the time the farm was established, and I am firmly persuaded that it is the best way to attain the object. I then stated that for expense we were then undertaking we should obtain a farm that was capable of feeding the year round, (with the assistance of a moderate amount of imported feed,) from sixty to eighty head of cattle, old and young, and as many sheep as we had on the farm at any time, with horses sufficent to work the farm. We were assured the farm we have would do all this; however far short it has come, I leave to be determined by the information given. I still adhere to the opinions I then held, and believe that all I stated has been amply proved, and if we had such a farm as we intended, there would be no difficulty in all we anticipated. Believing that this is correct, I cannot but hope that the project will not be abandoned without a more thorough trial under better auspices.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Swim, Mr. Anderson was elected vice-president of the Board.

Messrs. Fairweather, Brown and Reid were "appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Agriculture Societies."

Secretary Inches stated that a fine of