

On the Wing.**PARKDALE—RETURNING PROGRESS.**

In no part of this continent that we have visited during the past ten years have we seen such signs of progression as at Parkdale, an incorporated village situated three miles from the Market Square, Toronto. It is nearly a half-mile from the new agricultural exhibition ground. The Northern R. R. has a station close to the village; the G. W. R. we hear is about to have a station near it, and the G. T. R. passes through it. The Credit Valley R. R. is expected to erect a station there. The street cars will also run to it shortly.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., of Newcastle, are erecting large machine shops near this place. This establishment is to surpass any agricultural works in Canada; 400,000 bricks, 100 ton of stone and 400,000 feet of lumber are to be used in the building alone. Three-fourths or more of the capital is owned by Americans. They intend to make the bricks on the spot from the earth taken from the excavations. This is to be completed and in working order in October. An American iron bridge company has also purchased land near here to erect machinery for constructing iron bridges. We are pleased to record American enterprise amongst us.

Forty houses have been built during the winter. Mr. John Grey had one of his nurseries here; the Credit Valley R. R. has taken one side of the nurseries. He has been fortunate enough to meet with good orders for his stock; in fact, he says his sales this spring have been much better than for many years. He has had more orders for large lots than ever before; he sells cheap for cash, and old customers and new ones write and go to him. He does send out lots of agents, as many do, but his father, who had established the business, had gained a name for honor and reliability that enables him to conduct his business at home. His father was one of the leading pioneers in all horticultural undertakings. On another part of Mr. Grey's nurseries are four new rough-cast houses; the plaster is now dry and the first coat of paint is on the houses; they will be completed and ready for occupancy in about a week. The foundation of these houses was laid this year. They are good, comfortable houses, worth about \$200 each. We make these statements to show how quick they build here. Mr. Grey's father purchased some land in Parkdale ten years ago for \$100 per acre; it is now worth \$1,600 per acre.

One great cause of the rapid development of this place is the high taxes in Toronto. We are informed that it is in the following proportion: Property for which \$60 would have to be paid for rates and taxes in Toronto would only pay \$6 in Parkdale. We could wish that such a spirit of progress was evinced throughout the country. We have reason to hope that the worst stage of depression has passed. We hear that orders are coming in to dealers better than they have for many months past. We also hear that a decided improvement has already set in in the States.

In the city of Toronto there are many improvements in progress, notwithstanding that many placards of "to let" are to be seen.

In Toronto we met two gentlemen who had been in London. They informed us, to our astonishment, that the inhabitants of London could buy out Toronto many times over. One said he had ascertained this by house-hunting; forty houses had been inspected, and the rents were complained of as being too high. The replies were that they could not be had for less, because such sum was required to pay loan societies. Toronto has many advantages, but a pay day must come, and the taxes collected in that city have exceeded the legal

limits and refunds must take place; and still the debts are increasing. At one time we thought of moving to Toronto, but now feel satisfied that London is the best location for our office.

A PATTERN TO FOLLOW.

Parkdale has inaugurated an Improvement Society. They have had many concerts and amusements in their Town Hall, the profits from which are to be expended this year in planting trees along the road sides through the village. Perhaps other villages and townships or school sections in other parts of the Dominion might with profit take up this plan. There is plenty of room. All need some improvements, and concerts, lectures, amusements, etc., are beneficial. The ladies, we know, would lend their aid, and no enterprising man would be against it. But we regret that there are many who have the means, and although their properties must be enhanced in value by such a course, still they would not give one cent's worth of time or money. The only way to touch their pockets is by taxation. The Councils might and should aid the planting of trees. We should try to make our school grounds pleasant to the eye and comfortable also. Our roads throughout the country are too bleak. In some sections planting has been done, and in such places has improved the value of property. Ask your councillor what steps he has taken to aid this cheap, beneficial, pleasing and health-giving plan of planting trees along the road-side. It only requires the will. Try it.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

We much regret to notice that there are some parties in Canada who are attempting to cast a doubt over the existence of Pleuro-pneumonia, which has been to us satisfactorily established to have existed amongst cattle that have left this side of the Atlantic. We fear the motion of one of our Senators was not for the good of this Dominion, but to aid the U. S. cattle trade without regard to the injury such might inflict on the farmers of this Dominion. It has been our opinion that some one in high position in regard to agriculture in our midst has for years past been favoring United States interests and neglecting and even infringing on the rights of Canadian farmers. Every really independent British Canadian farmer will endeavor to uphold any person or party that will unflinchingly do their duty towards preventing the introduction of any dangerous disease to our stock, and stamping out any that might be found in this Dominion. To satisfy sceptics or pretending sceptics we quote the two following extracts from American exchanges:

The U. S. farmers are now awake to the disastrous losses of the Pleuro-pneumonia. A correspondent of the N. Y. World says that in his neighborhood they are quite alarmed. Farmers are selling off their cattle by private or auction sale. Some have lost from five to twenty head. The Times, in reply says: "This disease is as well known as any, and it is far from being a new thing. It has existed in Long Island, New England, New Jersey and elsewhere adjacent, for many years, in a sporadic form, and might have been eradicated at any time, without trouble and at little cost, by slaughtering the infected cattle. It is, perhaps, the most dangerous disease known, because it may be progressing to an incurable stage during many weeks without being apparent, and in the meantime be spreading infection far and wide. Cattle that are cured are so reduced that their recovery costs more than their value. Prevention is only safe by killing and burying all diseased cattle, or by strictly preserving one's herd from all contact with others or with persons who have been in contact with diseased cattle. The disease is more prevalent now than for years past, because of conditions of the weather which have favored its spread; but if the seclusion or occlusion of diseased cattle is made general its spread will be stopped."

HOG CHOLERA.

We have so many inquiries that we are half tempted to keep a standing advertisement of our treatment.

1st. Separate the sick hogs from the well, and separate the well herd into small herds of about ten or twelve.

2nd. Disinfect the pens, after thorough cleaning, with lime, coal tar, etc.

3rd. Remove all dry corn and give a cooked food, easily digested and nutritious, not forgetting to use plenty of bran.

4th. For medicine, as a general alternative, use our ever reliable sulphur, Epsom salt, salaratus and ginger, mixed in equal parts; dose, two tea-spoonfuls per day. Use for two weeks or more.

5th. Plenty of charcoal, salt and ashes.

6th. Pour a small quantity of carbolic acid into their drinking water every day, never giving too much.

7th. Watch every movement of the hogs closely and do not relax your vigilance for two months.—[American Ex.]

Notes from Australia.

We have received a copy of the *Queenslander* for December, from which we extract the following, which may be interesting to our readers, as we should all like to know more about our brethren in the antipodes. We know the feeling of loyalty to our Queen, and extended unity between Britain and her colonies may yet be expected; perhaps there may be some greater confederation plan yet brought forward to unite us all together with stronger ties of commerce and fraternity.

There are several advertisements in the above-named paper that read somewhat like the following:—

FOR SALE—STORE SHEEP AND CATTLE.

29,000 wethers, 3, 4 and 5 yrs., Mitchell District.
21,000 mixed sheep, Darling Downs.
17,090 " " " "
15,000 ewes, 2 yrs. upwards, South Kennedy.
10,000 wethers, 4 and 5 yrs., Peak Downs.
17,050 ewes, 2 to 6 yrs., Warrego District.
1,000 mixed cattle, Maranoa District.
1,000 " " Warrego " "
1,000 cows, 5 yrs. and upwards, Maranoa Dis.
800 heifers, 2, 3 and 4 yrs., Wide Bay.
1,000 " " 1, 2 and 3 yrs. " "
850 square miles, 3,000 cattle, Warrego District.
1,000 " " 2,500 " Mitchell " "
1,200 " " 2,500 " Gregory " "

And other mobs of store cattle and sheep; also, mixed and breeding cattle, pure-bred heifers and bulls, etc., etc.,

We also find an account of a poisonous shrub, a variety of *Gastrolobium grandiflorum*. It bears a bean-shaped flower, having the color of the English Wallflower. It is more deadly when in blossom, and when springing up fresh and green. When cattle eat it they are apt to turn round and round, and immediately charge on any one that approaches them. When dry it loses its active nature. It is only found in rare instances. We should think the less frequent the better; still it may be of much importance to medical men when properly understood.

Kangaroos appear to be a fearful nuisance; they eat the grass and ruin the sheep pastures. In one part of Australia it is estimated that 220,000 have been destroyed. The Government aids in their destruction, and steps are also being taken to destroy rabbits and animals called wallabys, which are about as destructive as the kangaroos.

We notice that a company is forming in Sidney to make artificial ice, the intention being to deliver fresh meat to the European markets.

From their market reports we find that good prime fat steers are worth from \$30 to \$50 in the best markets, and fat sheep from \$2.25 to \$2.75; horses from \$30 to \$40. Store stock at the stations are proportionately lower according to distance from seaboard, state of pastures, etc.

Should the Australians succeed in making ice cheap enough, they may enhance the value of their stock. There are graziers in that country who kill their stock for the hides and tallow; the lean meat is dried and used for fuel.

We also notice that several of the United States manufacturers are sending machinery to that colony. We fail to see our Canadian implement manufacturers' names mentioned. We hope time may bring us and our colonial brothers into nearer relationship, both commercially and socially. We seem hardly to know that Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, India and Cyprus are part and parcel of our nation.