COUNTY COUNCIL.

As society is constituted, the man who desires peace of mind must remain in the background in the race of life—must not be distanced else he is a slow-coach—must not lead else he is a cheat. It seems to be an accepted rule that a man may be honest, and all that is desirable in private life, but the moment he assumes a public position he is transformed into a rogue and not to be trusted. The crown of private virtues rests worthily upon his brow, but the moment he gains position his former friends suggest the propriety, of adorning, not his head, but his neck with a hempen badge, as a warning to men who dare to be animated by honorable ambition. A public man must "wear his heart upon his sleeve," and he need not fear but the daws will peck at it. Nothing is considered sacred by the enemies of a rising man. His family history is paraded before the world. The veil of private life, which even savages respect is torn in twain, and we are told to look not at a man but a monster. The man who can make the most damaging assertion, on the smallest possible quantity of truth, is deemed the most successful agent. This unhappy condition of things prevents many worthy men from seeking positions of trust. But the howl does not cease with election. There are a set of sneaks who hang around anxious to misrepresent and to manufacture a first-class lie, just for the purpose of keeping themselves in practice. A thimble full of brains would be adequate to supply a generation of them, and a glimpse of the sun of truth would blind their unaccustomed eyes forever. A noted man of the past remarked: "I envy no man that knows more than myself, but pity them that know less," But this class yield to none in claims to superior knowledge, and deem the majority to know less. That this picture is not overdrawn, the experience of all that have held office will attest.

We have been led to this train of thought from reading a most bitter criticism on the County Council. We do not propose to take up the objections urged from the fact that most any one writing without signature, can deal in unprincipled thrusts at the reputations of better men, whose craven soul shrinks even from acknowledging his dirty work. The County Council is a representative body of farmers. Men who have devoted their energies to the progress of this County; men who have won for themselves the respect of their fellows; men who fully comprehend the requirements of the County; men to whom the prosperity of the country is a question of vital importance, and is it not too great a task to believe on the authority of a nameless scribbler, that they are untrue to their trust? Does any sane man believe that men of this class are willing to blacken their good name and destroy their future usefulness for the few paltry dollars at most, that could be made from dishonest practices? Our councilors are too fully entrenched in the estimation of our countrymen to fear such cowardly attacks, and public opinion will drive back this dark bird of so foul a brood to the nest of unclean things that gave it life.

NEW FOOD FOR STOCK.

An English stock raiser has prepared a new style of food for domestic animals, that is receiving considerable attention. Chemistry taught him that mangold wurzel roots, in their natural state contained eight-ninths water, and only one-ninth of nutritious power. He conceived the idea to expel the useless portion, and to preserve the fat-making element in a concentrated form. The experiment was a success, and cannot fail to have an important bearing on the future. The theory of condensation is rapidly growing into favor. It reigns supreme in medicine. We no longer make wry faces over huge doses of repulsive looking Peruvian Bark, but take its active principle in the neat form of Quinine. Our stomachs do not rebel at small mountains of opium, but easily become on swallowing terms with the diminutive particle of morphine. Ships are provisioned for long voyages by articles in a condensed form. Milk, beef, vegetables, with alone their life sustaining elements are taken. There has recently been established in this Province a place where the watery portion of eggs is expelled, and the useful portions preserved in a compressed form for shipment. These discoveries cannot fail to be a great boon to the poor, and a check against extortionate prices for the necessities of life.

The delicate flavor may be lost, but the millions of paupers do not struggle so much to feast taste, as to fill an empty stomach. What a boon it will be to Europe, when the virtues of the millions of pounds of beef that rot on the pampas of South America and Australia, will be brought to their doors in a cheap form, when the vast pasture ranges of the mighty West will be giant laboratories to prepare food for the overcrowded cities of the East. Temperature will lose its power to destroy, and carriage be merely nominal. The distant and cheap acres from market will be enabled to compete with those near the cities. This cannot fail to prove a blessing to the consumer. But this subject is one of prime interest to the farmer. The question should seriously be asked, do we not feed stock much that is injurious? Is not the strength of animals wasted in rejecting unnutritious articles of food? We have no reason to suppose that woody fibre is digested by animals, and our root crops consist, to a great extent, of this and water. Our climate makes these questions of magnitude with us. It may be asserted that no article is suituable for food except it be of a combustible nature. Its chemical constitution must be such that if its temperature be raised to a proper degree, it will take fire and burn. This assertion rests on distinguished authority. Then we must return to the illustration of one part of solid matter to eight of water. A great many farmers feed articles in a cold state, and this body of water must be raised to the natural heat of the animal and must be evaporated from the system, and this evaporation produces cold, and hence consumes caloric, so necessary to the well-being of the animal. Water vaporizing from the skin absorbs 1114 degrees of heat, and consequently exerts a most powerful refrigerating action. The use of water is two-fold. First the removal of solid matter in a state of solution. Second the production of cold by evaporation. No one will contend that the great excess of water mentioned is necessary for the first, and the severity of our climate forbids the thought that it is requisite for the second. We must remember also, that the quantity of water required is in proportion to the amount of muscular exertion employed to eliminate it from the system, and that these crops are feed to animals taking the least quantity of exercise, and to many poorly housed, and at that period of the year when all the heat generated is required for comfort.

Guided by these facts, does not reason suggest the propriety of boiled food even as a partial substitute. We notice with pleasure the plan of the stock raiser, and firmly and hopefully trust that Chemistry may be successfully employed to separate the nutritious from the worthless, and would hail with joy the hour when the requirements of animals entrusted to our care for our support, may be more fully understood.

STILL THEY GO.—Every day we see announcements in the provincial press, of the sale of celebrated stock to be taken to the States. While we rejoice at our farmers receiving the high prices given, we can but regret that the province loses the benefit of their services. We can never raise our stock to a high standard, if, as soon as an animal of fine points is developed, we send it out of the country. Mr. Waddell, of Hamilton, has sold his thorough-bred stallion, "Runic," to Mr. C. Fry, who intends taking the horse to Kentucky. This horse carried off the first prize at the last Provincial Fair, and will prove an honor to a State already famous for its horses.

A Charleston paper estimates the rice crop of the Carolinas, Georgia and Lousiana at 70,000 to 80,000 tierces.

SILK CULTURE.—In Nevada, a Mr. Hoag has a cocoonery 50 feet square and 18 feet high. His nursery and hatching room, containing one thousand feet of shelves, are sufficient for making 2,000,000 cocoons. His nursery is heated artificially. He is now feeding nearly 1,000,000 silk worms, and he hopes soon to feed 3,000,000.