Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

On the 20th instant the House of Commons presented an unusual spectacle. All the benches were filled with the members and the galleries were crowded with spectators. When Mr. Gladstone rose to make his statement he was cheered from parts of the Chamber. He said he was unable to acquaint the House with the step that he and his colleagues in office, with her Majesty's permission, were prepared to carry on the Government as before. He explained fully that it was only after the party opposite had unconditionally refused to form a Ministry that he and his friends had consented to resume office. Mr. Gladstone added that the Queen had given him permission to read an extract from a statement he had made to Her Majesty. It was to the effect that he did not suppose that the efforts of the gentlemen of Opposition to defeat the Government were made with the deliberate intention of withdrawing the recognition a Cabinet if it should be required of them; but the summary refusal given when the occasion arose, he continued, was not fully in accord with the exigencies of the case, nor with Parliamentary usage. The Premier's statement was frequently interrupted by applause, which was warm and long-continued. At the close Mr. Disraeli explained the course he had thought proper to pursue from the beginning of the crisis. He assured that the differences between himself and the Irish Catholics were insurmountable. The crisis would require until Easter to set it into working order, and even then it would be a Ministry that the financial estimates made by its predecessor, and would probably be outvoted every night in Parliament. Much criticism of the House had been suggested, yet why dissolve this sitting? and has not the friends on the opposite benches had difficulty in forming a policy on so short a notice, and is it not to be expected that they should appeal to the country without a policy, while questions more important than that of the Irish University Bill. There were many questions on which it had been impossible to mature a policy, even in opposition such as the Central Asian difficulties, the new rules established into International law by the Geneva board, the payment of the award for the Alabama Claims, the commercial treaty with France and others of equal magnitude. All things considered, he had felt it to be his duty to decline the responsibility of organizing a new Government. The Queen herself had suggested a dissolution of Parliament. He had declined to advise such a step, and stated to her Majesty, that in his opinion, there was no adequate reason for the Government to resign, and it might result in a Ministry without the slightest loss of honour, and to the greatest possible inconvenience of the public interests. Mr. Disraeli closed with the remark that possibly some of his supporters in the House might be dissatisfied, to which there were loud cries of "no, no."

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville announced the decision of the Government in a speech, differing but little from that of Mr. Gladstone. The Duke of Richmond defied the conduct of the leaders of the Opposition. At the close of the crisis had been asked, if Mr. Disraeli was not willing to undertake the task of forming a Ministry, why did he labour to put the Government in a minority in the House of Commons. He combated the idea of a coalition, and eulogized Mr. Disraeli, who he declared, had acted independently of it. He was a statesman by his wise, patriotic, and unselfish action in the present emergency.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will present the annual budget about the 1st of April. He will show a revenue of $380,000,000 and expenditures to the amount probably of $355,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

Looking upon these organizations—Farmers' Clubs—as of very great importance in the interest of farmers, we are glad to see that they are increasing in all sections of the country, and in Ontario in particular. Such locality their influence for good is not unfelt. The object of these clubs is the same as that of any other kind of debating society, namely, to interchange ideas amongst the members, and by this means to diffuse knowledge and gather facts from the experience of others, to discuss matters of general interest from every point of view, and by comparing the various opinions formed by practical men, to arrive at practical knowledge upon any given subject.

In the formation of farmers' clubs, it is advisable to use as little formality as possible; at the same time, in order to preserve that system necessary to the orderly conducting of any meeting, it becomes necessary to assume certain rules for the guidance of the members. Chief amongst these is the selection of a chairman of intelligence, and clothed with power to preserve order and decorum. It is also necessary that rules be adopted to prevent one member from monopolizing the time, and to keep the mind on the systematic address to and obedience to the ruling of the chair. The rule should also be adopted that the speaker should at all times rise, and address the meeting, by so doing, the attention of the meeting is more completely drawn, whilst the chairman is more accustomed to the idea of preserving any discordance.

We think these rules should be insisted upon. It is often advocated that as farmers are not accustomed to attend as speakers at many public meetings, the holding of a club meeting in an informal manner would draw out many who naturally shy, and we think, on the other hand, that the same laws which rule our Houses of Assembly in debate, should in a modified form be maintained in the Farmers' Club room. By this means the tone of the meeting is raised, and the farmer educated to take an honorable position in meetings and debate, in a more public character. It is a lamentable fact, that on our political meetings, socials, tea meetings, &c., it is nearly always found necessary to import a number of city men to do the talking. This deficiency should not exist. We should wish to see the farmers of a neighborhood ready and able to stand up at our public meeting and address their fellows on subjects that are peculiarly interesting to the feelings and pockets of the agricultural community.

To draw out the men who cannot be easily persuaded to stand up and address the meeting in a more formal manner it will be found advantageous to devote a portion of the time to informal discussion upon miscellaneous subjects; by question and answer, and general conversation, much information can be gathered from those who are unwilling to commit themselves in public. Mr. Darwell claim in the remark that possibly some of his supporters in the House might be dissatisfied, to which there were loud cries of "no, no."

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FARMERS' CLUB FOR WOMEN.

The following is a description of a Woman's Club, in Ohio, which meets regularly to discuss practical questions applicable to farm life.

The Association has convened eleven times, each meeting being held at the house of a member. The questions which were selected at each meeting as the regular topic for discussion at the succeeding one, were as follows:—

1. The making and baking of the different varieties of bread.
2. Cake, in all its varieties.
3. House cleaning, i.e., how to clean house with the least confusion, the least destruction to property, and the greatest expedition.
4. Can practical housekeeping be reduced to a perfect system?
5. Is it sinful dress fine and fashion, and how should milk be taken care of to make the best quality of butter?
6. What is the best method of canning fruit?
7. The making of pastry and baking of pies.
8. How to make and keep pickles both sour and sweet.

Besides the regular topic, miscellaneous subjects have been introduced when there was sufficient time.

A variety of receipts have been handed to the Standing Committee, accepted by the Society, and placed upon record.

The Society now numbers thirty members, and is in a highly prosperous condition.—*Woman's Journal.*

AN EXCLUSIVE DAIRY FARM.

Mr. W. C. White, of Kenosha, Wis., spoke on the subject, "Could I Build Over In the opinion, a suitable dairy farm had better be devoted exclusively to keeping cows. He had tried, both in the East and in the West, keeping cows and sheep on the same farm, and keeping cows alone, and was convinced there was the most money in the latter. Preferred half bloods to thoroughbreds. There were some exceptions, but not many. Bred from the best milkers, and in this way the herd incessantly improving. Treat a cow as you would a lady; be not only kind, but courteous. Never let cows be disturbed while feeding. From the first of March feeds four quarts of corn meal and four quarts of rye bran, to each cow. When warm weather comes on, keep the bran, but meal, as too heating, but continues the rye bran, which is much better than wheat bran, from which the miller takes about every thing that is valuable as food. It pays to feed bran in summer. Dairy buildings should be handy, so that time may be saved. His cheese factory is eighty feet from farm, planked all the way. His barn was 114 feet long, 36 wide, 20 foot posts, boarded up and down and battened; was as light as a house; the floor beams were placed and matched to the floor from which he feeds could be swept like a house floor. Keeps 70 cows in this barn, 35 on each side. The space back of the cows is 8 feet wide. Uses a box or manure to take away the manure, which takes the manure with a scoop shovel, and draws it directly to the field when hauling. The Barn is well ventilated, and has a derrick for unloading hay. Has loose boxes in another building for cows at calving time. Gives coarse hay for cows when in the yard; they eat much of it for a change. Better turn cows out in the middle of the day when water too cold. Has water tank and wind-mill in the yard. Can not raise good cheese and butter when, but can, on whey and meal. Starts them on milk. Has tested and sold cake. Feeds meal dry. Keep them well the first winter, and every winter after that, and can make almost every one a good milker or the reverse. Has them come in at two years old. Drill in an acre of corn to every 15 cows. Let it wilt before cutting. Hauls two loads into pasture night and morning. After the drill corn is gone, feeds fall corn cut from the hill. Cows will husk corn well, though many farmers do not seem to know it. Cows get fat by this way of feeding; in winter drives them off. Feeds no grain during the winter. Cheese at his factory 20 pounds pays better than anything proposed on the farm. Pays better to keep 40 cows than 20.

THE MIXTURE OF LIME WITH MANURE.

This has been generally avoided by our farmers as injurious to the manure, but in a recent address made by Dr. H. Darlington, of Delaware county, at the recent meeting of the Farmers' Institute, as well as at some other places, he advocates this mixture as the best system. It came before the Institute in the shape of a letter from Geo. Ostorarc Club:—"Is not the application of lime to the barnyard injurious to the manure?" The Doctor's remarks, as reported in the "Oxford Press," are about as follows:—Some of the members of Minerva Club had objected to put the Government in a minority in the House of Commons. He combated the idea of a coalition, and eulogized Mr. Disraeli, who he declared, had independently of it. He was a statesman by his wise, patriotic, and unselfish action in the present emergency.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Summary of Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

SENATE.

Hon. Mr. Ryan introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting Copyright, passed last session, and reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, has yet received the Royal assent.

Hon. Mr. Campbell replied that it was not the intention of the Government this session to introduce a new bill till the pleasure of the Crown was ascertained.

Hon. Mr. Campbell introduced an Act to amend the Act to make further provision for the Government of the North-west territories, which was ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. H. Cameron presented a petition against the return of Robert Wilkes for Centre Toronto.

The Speaker reported that a recognizance had been filed in connection with the Kent, N. B., election petition.

Mr. Cartwright asked, first, what amount of exchange was sold on the public account between the 15th of January and the 1st of March last past; second, for what purpose the said exchange was sold, or whether the said sale was required to be then made to provide for any immediate engagements; third, what has been done with the proceeds thereof, or whether any portion of the same has been applied towards the various banks of the Dominion, and, if so, at what rate; fourth, whether, in the conditions; fourth, whether the said exchange was drawn against funds actually in the hands of the London agents of the Dominion, or whether the credit possessed by the Dominion was used for this purpose.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said that at the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th June, it was found that the expenditure for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway had been expended, or nearly so. Under these circumstances his predecessor opened communication with the agents of the Dominion Government in London, asking them upon what terms they would make an advance on account of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and also on account of the purchases made in the North-west territory, for which £300,000 of guaranteed bonds were lying with the agents. In the middle of February the question came up whether it would be desirable, having advanced these sums, to at that time recoup the Government by putting sterling upon the market on account of these advances. Various reasons influenced the Government in inducing them to offer a portion of the amount for public at that time. Three hundred thousand pounds of that exchange was sold, some at 9¾ and some at 10¼, and the remainder between the two figures, to eight different parties, and the proceeds were offered to those banks at 3 per cent. interest. The effect of that, at the time, was to relieve the money market, and from a Dominion point of view the effect was beneficial. The Government had since been receiving 5 per cent. for the money so deposited while they only paid 4 per cent., and they had also secured that that exchange beyond what it would realize to-day is the difference of $15,000 or $20,000. (Hear, hear.)

Parties having been given to several questions by hon. gentlemen,

Mr. Cartwright moved for a select committee to consider the advisability of more direct route for mails and passengers between this Dominion and Europe, in case of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. Anglin, Mr. Fortin, Mr. Young (Montreal), Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Jackson (Berthier), and the mover. He referred to the Intercolonial, saying that when the Intercolonial traffic could be found for it, apart from the local traffic of the country through which it passed, it would be a great burden to the country, but that if the project he was about to mention and formed could be carried out, it would be rendered remunerative. The project to which he alluded was the adoption of the shortest route, known as the Newfoundland route. This had first been brought before the country by a very able report prepared by Mr. Sandford Fleming. The city of St. John was the most eastern point of the American Continent. The harbour of Valentia, Ireland, might be considered the most westerly point of Europe. The distance between these two points was little more than one-third of the distance New York and Europe, and he thought the advantages of the route were sufficient to warrant a great outlay and expenditure for the purpose of securing a rapid transit. The distance between London and Valentia occupied sixteen hours in travelling, thence to Cape Race, 1,600 miles, about 120 hours. From St. John a railway could be constructed across Newfoundland in 48 hours, and in another eight hours, thence to the Intercolonial, sixteen hours, and so the time necessary for a passage from London to Montreal would be wonderfully reduced, while at the same time a greater degree of comfort would be as well as a great increase of comfort, and the dangers of the ocean passage would be reduced to a minimum, and it must be remembered that these dangers were at present very great. Vessels were lost on the greater certainty as to the time to be taken up in the voyage. It was clear that whatever would tend to shorten the time would lessen the cost would greatly encourage emigration, especially it would be the policy of the Government to induce emigration in groups or colonies. Politically, he thought the possession of the shortest route between England and America would be a great advantage to the Dominion. In case of war there should be brought about a Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, the Dominion would and must necessarily be the keystone of that Confederation, and if the Pacific Railway could be built immediately and the route he was speaking of also accomplished, he was sanguine that immediately thereafter the eyes of the Mother Country would be turned to the Empire as much as to Canada. The Canadian and the Pacific would be brought within ten days of London, and Japan and China within twenty-five days, and the Australian Colonies within thirty days of England, and should Great Britain ever have occasion to fight for her Indian Empire, it would be of the vastest importance to her that she should possess a means of rapid transit to the territory, and route he spoke of was the only one she could possess. This being the case the project ought to receive every consideration from every man who had the interests of the Empire at heart. The Intercolonial was nearly finished. The Pacific was on the eve of commencement. Newfoundland might shortly join the Union, and surely it would not be lost time to investigate the subject he had spoken of, whose results might follow. (Cheers.)

Mr. Anglin replied that a member from Ontario should have taken the first action in this matter, inasmuch as it was not in the impossible over-estimate. He considered the expenditure involved was not to be considered, when the immense advantages to be derived from the project, and he thought the time had come when the Government should take action in the matter.

Sir John Macdonald believed that it was the universal desire that the matter should go to a Committee, and he thought the House and country were very much indebted to the mover of the resolution for the able, and clear and lucid way in which he had submitted his views, and he thought that he had in no way exaggerated the possible advantages which he had endeavoured to hide the difficulties of the project. It was very possible that the report of the Committee would coincide with the report of Mr. Fleming, might enable the House to come to a decision upon the present session.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved the House into Committee of the Whole on a resolution declaring it to be expedient to provide for the collection of demands against vessels navigating certain lakes and inland waters of Canada. The principle of the proposition was to give mechanics and tradesmen a lien on vessels for their claims against them, and to provide that vessels doing any damage by collision should be liable to be detained till giving security for the damages done. As the law at present stood mechanics and shipbuilders had no remedy against a vessel, and frequently lost their earnings. This lien would be a benefit to the mechanic and shipowner, as the precarious nature of the debt at present compelled those dealing with a vessel to make a large profit on their labour than would be necessary if the debts were more secured, as the debtor was not responsible.

The motion was carried, and the House went into Committee, Mr. Domville in the chair.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved the adoption of the resolution.

The Committee then rose and reported the resolution adopted.

Mr. Young (Waterloo), moved an address for all correspondence relating to the recently brought against the Government, with their consent, by the Parliamentary and Departmental Printer. He made the motion in order to have the facts in this case brought before the House, which did not wish to provoke a discussion at this time. The Printing Committee had frequently been moved to increase the amount paid to the present printing contractor, and during recess the Government had consented to submit the point in dispute to one of the Superior Courts in the Province of Ontario. He believed it was submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that Justice Wilson had decided that the position taken by the Printing Committee in refusing to increase the grant was entirely correct. It was another matter reported, and he had good reason to believe that, during recess, considerable advances of public money had been made by the Government to the contractor at a time when his accounts as Queen's Printer were already overdrawn. He had heard the amount stated at $10,000, and at twice that amount. However that might be, it was desirable that the House should be informed on all these points as soon as possible.—Carried.

The House adjourned at six p.m.

THURSDAY, March 20.

SENATE.

Hon. Mr. Ryan gave notice that on the 23rd of April next he would move for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government in regard to copyright.

Hon. Mr. Aikins moved the second reading of the bill respecting claims to patented lands in Manitoba. He explained that this action was taken by the Government in accordance with a despatch from Manitoba. It was simply to enable the Commission to determine the nature of the claims on patented lands, and would prove convenient and a saving of expense to the settlers.

Hon. Mr. Burson thought the Dominion Government had no jurisdiction in Manitoba to produce a decision in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Campbell explained that the Commission to be appointed was simply to collect evidence by which title could be settled.

After a short discussion the bill was read a second time and ordered to a Committee of the Whole on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker called his attention to the Richelieu case the mis-citation of the petitioners in his certificate relating to the petition against Mr. Mathieu, was immaterial, and the petition should be received.

Sir Hugh Macdonald said that the petitions might lie on the table until the clerk could prepare a statement of the petitions with which the money had been sent.

Sir John Macdonald objected to the course being pursued, as the Speaker was bound by the certificate of the Clerk, and the House by the certificate of the Speaker. He took it, that the question as to the sufficiency of the recognizance or the payment of the money would come up before the Speaker on an objection under the Controverted Elections Law.

Mr. Mackenzie had brought the question before the Speaker in order to have the matter placed beyond doubt. Having received an intimation from the chair that it would be considered in a judicial way by the Speaker, he should not persist in his request.

After some further discussion, the petitions received on Tuesday were read by the Assistant Clerk at the table.

The Speaker said it appeared to him that there were certain petitions, all relating to one election, that in South Renfrew, there did not seem to be any doubt about the sufficiency of the recognizance, and that the petitions were duly signed by the petitioners, and that the petitions were duly signed by the petitioners, and that the petitions were duly signed by the petitioners