at least, if nothing else. The practice of all thrifty farmers was to keep their cattle enclosed, and no man could expect to prosper unless he kept his cattle within such bounds that he knew where they were. If every farmer would do that nothing more was wanted. They build miles and miles of fences at a cost of thousands and thousands of dollars every year. These were the reasons why, to put it in a few words, he had risen at this time to second the resolution. Of course in some cases where pastures adjoined the highways they would have to be fenced, but that would not occur very often, and he thought that if it was looked at fairly the proposal would commend itself to the House as a reform that was much needed.

The House was subsequently addressed at considerable length, and in an able and spirited way, by Mr. Harrington, Mr. C. A. Smith, Hon. Mr. Townshend, Hon. Mr. White, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. LeBlanc, Hon. Mr. Troop, Mr. Ford, Mr. McGray, the Hon. Attorney General Thompson, Hon. Mr. Stairs, Mr. Spence, Mr. Gayton, Mr. A. N. McDonald, Mr. Kinney, and Mr. Schaffuer. Mr. McGillivray amended his resolution. The question was taken and the resolution lost on division by a large majority.

We regret very much that our limited space does not permit a report of the speeches, which, however, our readers will find in the official reports in the daily papers. Many of the speakers opposed the measure on various grounds.

In our opinion no subject of greater practical importance in relation to the development of our Agricultural Industry has been mooted in the House of Assembly for many years, and we trust it will come up again and be discussed on its merits after Members have had time to consider it carefully. Everything that entails unnecessary expense, or unnecessarily enhances cost of production in any department of Industry is an evil that calls for remedy, and if our present system places upon the improving farmer the burden of fencing against or feeding the cattle of his less ambitious neighbours, surely a sense of justice should induce us to protect him as an individual; and the important considerations that such a system is a drag upon improvement, a discouragement to the better class of cultivators, an impediment to progress, should beget in us a patriotic feeling, and a desire to root out a great public evil. It may me quite true, as was argued in the discussion, that there are districts where cultivation has not yet become so extended as to render the abolition of fences desirable, but that is no argument against the adoption of the general principle of Mr. McGillivray's resolutions, which has grown out of the experiences of hundreds of years in other countries.

A careful estimate was made by the Agricultural Department at Washington some years ago, and it was found that the annual cost of the fences of the country was greater than that of all buildings together

We shall be glad to have the opinions of our correspondents throughout the Province on this subject, in order that it may be ascertained how far changes in our present system are desirable.

THE Superintendent of the Public Gardens is actively at work propagating bedding plants, to render the garden gayer this season than it ever has been before. The Propagating House is already crowded, everything is growing apace, and a new "Pit," as gardeners call a glass house that is full of sunshine, has been erected to afford accommodation for the additional millions of plants. One of the seed boxes attracted our attention as of more than usual interest. It had been sown with seeds gathered last summer from flowers growing on the Prairie near the Pembina Mountain, Manitoba, by the two sons of B. Stokes, Esq., late of H. M. Dockyard. The seedling plants are coming away strongly, and we shall watch the progress and blooming of these prairie flowers in the Public Garden. They will be of interest also to visitors, and give them some idea of the beauty of the Prairie, brightened up as it is, in many places, with flowers. Other young gentlemen from Nova Scotia who have sought homes in the Far West might well follow the example of the young Stokes, and send some seed or root that may grow up and show the floral surroundings of our young friends in the Far West.

MR. JAMES PENNINGTON, whose Light Brahmas have deservedly acquired a wide reputation, sends us the following account of Artificial Hatching and Rearing of Chickens, which he has published in the *Acadian Recorder*:

Artificial hatching had its origin at a very remote date, it having been in practice among the Egyptians as well as the Chinese for centuries past, and is even carried on by them with great success. It is, however, only a modern experiment in Europe and America, and has, until the past two or three years, been far from a satisfactory one. A number of machines have been invented during the last twenty-five years on both sides of the Atlantic, some having had partial success, and others proving complete failures. The invariable process of obtaining heat from oil lamps and gas, with their attendant accidents, viz., the lamps going out at a critical moment, and the difficuly in regulating the gas jet to the required size, gave the operator most disheartening resuts. The great difficulty of artificial hatching in this country is that of maintaining a REGULAR temperature in our variable climate, and this difficulty is, I believe, entirely overcome by Mr. Thos. Christy's principle of hydro incubation, which he has put in practice by the manufacture of a machine heated by hot water. At a recent public trial in Europe, "Chris-ty's Hydro Incubator" hatched 69 chickens out of 71 eggs. I thought it might be of interest to many of your readers if you would allow me space to describe the method adopted in Christy's machine, and I cannot better do so than by quoting from his valuable treatise, entitled 'Hydro Incubation in Theory and Practice," which has now reached the fifth edition. On page 11 he writes: "The cistern is filled with hot water when the machine is required to be worked. A small part of the water is drawn off after the lapse of every twelve hours, and replaced by an equal quantity of water heated to boiling point, thus renewing the limited amount of heat which the water has lost The cistern is so arranged that only the centre stratum of water is drawn off, and the fresh supply of boiling water cannot at once descend to the bottom compartment of the cistern, as would be the case with a perfectly plain tank, and which might have the effect of suddenly raising the temperature above the eggs, and probably spoiling them. The water in the compartment nearest the eggs is in fact, hardly displaced from the time the Hydro-Incubator is set going until the cistern is entirely emptied out, when the apparatus is not in use. It is this arrangement that ensures the beautiful regularity of heat with which the improved Hydro-Incubators work. A "low range" thermometer is always kept in the drawer, and immediately on opening it to turn the eggs the exact temperature can be seen at a glance."

The artificial hatching of chickens has never, I believe, been questioned. It is and has been, as I said before, an accomplished fact for centuries past, but the difficulty hitherto has been how to RAISE the chickens after they are hatched; and for this purpose Mr. Christy has invented the HYDRO MOTHER, worked on the same principle as the Incubator. By way of explanation I might say that immediately the chickens are hatched they are placed in the "Drying Box" (also upon the same principle as the Incubator and Mother) for 24 hours, when they are transferred to the "Rearing Mother." The advantages of this latter contrivance are deserving of special attention, the chief being an entire absence of vermin or parasites in the young chickens; none are trampled to death, the weak chicken getting a chance to grow stronger. The chicks thus raised grow faster and are finer birds. The hydro mother protects