

The York Gleaner

Wednesday, November 12, 1884.

THE STOCK FARM.

We have not devoted much space to a defence of the choice of the Stock Farm, containing ourselves with answering the sectional objections made against it. But it will stand the most rigorous examination on its merits. The conditions which should govern the choice of a Provincial Stock Farm are—

1st. The suitability of the farm itself for the purpose.
2nd. Its convenience as respects those sections of the Province which will be its principal patrons.
3rd. Its cost.
4th. That the Murray Farm fully meets the first condition has never been doubted; even those critics who are most hostile to the location in York, acknowledge its fitness for a Provincial Stock Farm. It is indeed a matter of surprise that so excellent a farm is available.

Upon the third point it must be conceded in view of the report presented by the joint committee of the Government and the Board of Agriculture that the rental and selling price of the Murray Farm are not unreasonable, but are relatively as low, if not lower, than any of the other offers made.

We placed the condition of locality second, because it seems to us to be a somewhat more important matter than the cost, and somewhat less important than the character of the farm. In this respect the Murray Farm appears fully to meet all requirements. It is a geographical fact that Fredericton is very near the centre of the province, and that its present and immediately prospective railway connections will make it readily accessible to every county. We have the authority of so hostile a critic as the *Telegraph* for saying that York and Carleton together form one of the most progressive agricultural sections in New Brunswick. Let us, however, consider this view of the case in a little further detail. In twelve months from this present writing it is probable that the Miramichi and Central Railways will be completed. Dividing the province into two sections, one showing those counties which when these railways are completed might be said to be more accessible from the late Stock Farm in Kings County and those which can most conveniently reach the Murray farm, we have in the former group; Westmorland, Albert, St. John, the eastern half of Kings, the Parishes of Johnston, Brunswick, and Wickham in Queens County, and Kent County. In the latter group we have Charlotte, the western part of Kings, the western part of Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, Madamawaska, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, and the Parishes of Chipman, Canning and Waterborough in Queens County and Kent County. Kent is included in both groups because it is equally accessible in point of distance and railway communication from both points. In the first group, we learn from the census of 1881, there is the following amount of stock:

	Horned Cattle	Sheep
Westmorland	2701	1171
Albert	1011	1015
St. John	5359	2383
Part of Kings (est.)	5300	3743
Part of Queens (est.)	14114	19033
Kent	57532	97176
Total	77160	150000

	Horned Cattle	Sheep
Charlotte	1400	2702
Part of Kings (est.)	10631	10100
Part of Queens (est.)	25188	78100
York	23928	23287
Carleton	23007	24637
Victoria including Madamawaska	8702	12726
Northumberland	13893	16234
Gloucester	3898	5523
Restigouche	3898	5523
Kent	14714	19033
Total	131852	148997

The experience of the late stock sale also shows that the counties in the late named, or the Central group, are larger buyers of improved stock than the counties in the Southern group. The two groups by another test we find they are of improved land in each and the area of vacant Crown Lands suitable for farming to be given below. The area of improved land is from the census of 1881, the estimate of vacant Crown Lands, suitable for farming is that made by the officials in the Crown Lands Office, and of the writer, three separate estimates being made which agreed in all essential points.

	Improved Land	Good Land
Westmorland	17,000	100,000
Albert	61,788	40,000
Sunbury	26,188	100,000
Part of Kings	183,849	40,000
Part of Queens	48,831	200,000
Kent	89,648	200,000
Total	574,786	500,000

	Improved Land	Good Land
Charlotte	97,883	100,000
Part of Kings	51,488	80,000
Part of Queens	25,188	100,000
Sunbury	132,753	200,000
York	150,711	300,000
Carleton	79,115	100,000
Victoria	48,416	500,000
Northumberland	21,813	200,000
Gloucester	21,813	200,000
Restigouche	21,813	200,000
Kent	21,813	200,000
Total	782,965	2,710,000

From these figures it will appear that the central group of counties are far more important, as agricultural and stock raising districts, than the southern group, and that, looking to the future, there are five times as much room for expansion in the central group as there is in the southern group. But although we have included Kent and Westmorland and Albert, in the southern group, it is y no means certain that the farmers of those counties will not, within a few years, find their railway connections such as will make Fredericton quite as convenient a point to come to as the Oty Farm. If the Central railway is extended to Moncton or some point in that neighborhood it is desirable to be, the difference in time and expense to farmer coming to the Murray farm, or going to the farm now under lease in Kings County, would be almost nominal; and the same is true of the parishes of Queens included in the southern group, and even of parts of Kings. It must also be borne in mind that the Murray farm is situated on the seaboard, the farther it is removed from the great interior agricultural counties, and the farther the cattle are taken from the majority of those who will wish to buy them.

From Moncton to Fredericton will, when the Short Line is built, be only a few miles more than from Moncton to the Oty Farm, consequently Fredericton is as convenient a location so far as Westmorland and Albert are concerned as the Oty Farm is, and in short the only district which would not be at least as well served by the location of the farm near Fredericton as by its being continued at the Oty Farm is that which embraces the eastern half of the County of St. John, and that part of Kings lying

east of the St. John, except perhaps a part of the parish of Havelock. An inspection of the map will fully bear this statement out.

We believe that the opposition to the scheme is local and personal, and we, for one Fredericton paper, do not attribute it to any jealousy on the part of St. John or any other locality against Fredericton. We do not believe it has any such serious foundation. As there was no demand from York that the Farm should be established there, so we believe there is no general opposition in any locality to its removal from Kings. The removal from the Oty Farm was a foregone conclusion and out of the few available places the Murray Farm was chosen. Persons seeking for a grievance may consider this a slight upon all the counties except York, but the same objection could have been made if another farm in Kings had been chosen. Westmorland, for example, might have asked, "Is no county but Kings fit for a Provincial Stock Farm?" The man who wants to give a grievance need not look long, and to such a one it is not worth while to address any argument, but to reasonable men we would say that the question was not between York County and Kings County, or York County and any other County, but between two or three farms, and the one chosen is in York County. We are far from saying that if a farm more suitable than the Murray Farm had been offered elsewhere upon reasonable terms, the joint conference of the Government and the Board would not have been justified in choosing it, provided its advantages in other respects counterbalanced its less central situation.

An unexpected difficulty has arisen in connection with the Stock Farm through the refusal of one of the parties to the lease of the Murray Farm and this will occasion some delay, the Government may be compelled to abandon their arrangements for removing the stock from the Oty farm for this fall. The lateness of the season and the probability that the navigation of the river may close at any time render it unwise to take any chances which depend upon the weather. We will regret very much if it should be found necessary to defer the removal of the stock until the Spring for several reasons the fall is the better time, but so many unavoidable delays have occurred that the lateness of the season may leave no alternative.

CHOOSING A PRESIDENT.

When more than fifty millions of free people proceed to choose from among their own number a man who shall be the executive head of the State and for a term of four years shall exercise powers greater in some respects than those enjoyed by most monarchs, the occasion is one of sublime interest. Theoretically nothing in politics can be grander. Yet we question, if balancing the evil against the good, the danger against the safety, the quaternary presidential elections, are not justly being claimed as one of the greatest successes and the greatest failures of the nation which the designers of the Constitution intended. Eight years ago only the forbearance of millions of dejected voters saved the United States from a dreadful conflict; and to-day the blood of the country is a fever heat and on the first evening of words being on the lips of the American people there may be an uprising of the most perilous character. But admitting that such occasions as the present and as that of 1876 are exceptional, and such close elections can hardly be very frequent, we think it open to grave doubt if the exciting and disturbing effects of the Presidential contests do not produce an amount of evil, which any beneficial effects of a popular choice of President cannot counterbalance. Had the framers of the Constitution foreseen that one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence the friction of the machinery which the popular vote is to turn would give rise to the nation in a flame, had they imagined that a Presidential contest would for months set the country ablaze with excitement and arouse the worst passions of the popular mind, they would probably have provided some other means of choosing their Chief Magistrate. A striking feature of the case is that from term to term the excitement increases, and it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that the day of parties, which meet for the peaceful discharge of the duties of citizenship, may separate serious enemies, and a fierce contest, costing thousands of lives and millions of money, may be the result.

Safety lies in the common sense of the people, and we are not without proof that this is sufficient for great emergencies, but occasional crises which are beyond the power of the people to handle are powerless. It behooves us in Canada to lay these things to heart, for the time when we will choose our own Chief Magistrate, and we may, perhaps, avoid the dangers which threaten our neighbors, by a method of choice not involving a direct appeal to the people.

One cannot avoid contemplating the perfect way in which the British system of government adopts itself to the will of the people, with the revolution necessary to effect a change of government in the United States, for the term "revolution" is not too strong to apply to an event which at the time of the last change led to four years civil war, and now involves the gravest possible consequences.

Grover Cleveland's election to the Presidency of the United States seems to be placed, by the latest returns, beyond any reasonable doubt. Although he secures the chair by a very narrow majority, his election possesses an important significance, for it is due to the going out from the Republican party of a portion, at least, of its best element, and it has occurred in spite of the defection from the Democratic party of a portion, at least, of its worst element. A party which loses a large number of its least desirable adherents and gains enough new members to witness many changes. Slavery was counterbalanced the numerical loss, is to be congratulated, and has acquired a double element of strength. If the Democrats do not popularize their lease of power, and by a wise, economic and public spirited administration attract to their support the hundreds of thousands of voters, who are not thinking for party names or party leaders, but only for a stable and honest government, which will let well enough alone, they will lose an opportunity such as rarely falls to a political party.

THE SHORT LINE.

We present herewith a report of a meeting in Halifax, held to consider the Short Line question, and have shown some strange absurdities which the Halifax people appear to be thinking about. It has been already demonstrated that the shortest possible line from Montreal to the Oty Farm, to Halifax and St. John would cross Maine north of Moosehead Lake and come in as nearly a direct line as possible to Fredericton. From Fredericton the connection with St. John would be via the N. B. Railway, or the traffic to St. John might leave the through line at Canterbury and follow the N. B. Railway to the Oty Farm, and from there would be via the Central Railway to Moncton. This

route would admit of a line being extended either via the International or via Richmond to Montreal, as well as the line to Quebec, and it would make the distance about as short to Montreal as it would be by the proposed Megantic route; from Halifax to Quebec the distance would be 550 miles. But if the Short Line is to be built to draw the traffic of the great west and the trans-Pacific trade to Halifax, then the following comparison becomes interesting. In this comparison an allowance of 10 per cent. for curvature is made on the roads yet to be built. Ottawa is selected as the western point because all traffic from the west over the C. P. R. must pass Ottawa.

Halifax to Quebec via Fredericton 550 miles.
St. Martin's Junction to Ottawa 105
Ottawa to Montreal 160
Halifax to St. John via I. C. R. 387
St. John to Moncton via N. B. R. 236
Moncton to Ottawa 225
Difference in favor of Fredericton 822

By the proposed Hartland line the distance to Ottawa, allowing the same percentage for curvature on the unconstructed portions, would be 849 miles. On the Fredericton route at least 30 miles less would have to be built than on the Hartland route. The Fredericton route from the time it entered New Brunswick until it entered Nova Scotia would pass through at almost unbroken settlement, except on a portion of the Central where much of the land would be good for settlement, and through the Queens County coal mines; by the Hartland route the line would pass, for the greater part of its length in New Brunswick, through an unsettled country. There can be no question as to which of the two routes is to be preferred.

The whole project of a Short Line is in a confused state, and as the matter is to be dealt with when Parliament meets the common sense plan would seem to be for a number of capitalists of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec to get together and make a proposition to the government to build the road. The subsidies which are enough to provide nearly, if not quite, \$10,000 per mile for the route, via Fredericton, may go to the C. P. R. in default of any other offer being made and we all know that the government are not disposed to favor the Syndicate.

It is time for this matter to be taken out of the realm of politics or newspaper puffery, and for business men to take hold of it in a business like way.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

The proposal to disestablish the Anglican Church continues to form a subject of profound interest to Englishmen and, may be regarded as one of the live questions of the day. It has been the subject of several expressions of opinion on the part of very prominent men. The Bishop of Liverpool has taken strong ground against it, claiming that its tendency would be to "paganize" the country districts, and although this distinguished prelate takes perhaps an extreme view of the case, there can be no doubt that the disestablishment of the Anglican Church would produce serious consequences, and to guard against disastrous results would require the exercise of wisdom and moderation.

The most remarkable contribution to the discussion is a letter from Mr. Gladstone to the Bishop of St. Asaph, a letter which was written, and from the unimpeachable evidence it gives that that illustrious writer regards the disestablishment of the church as a probable event. And first of the letter and the circumstances under which it was written, and from the unimpeachable evidence it gives that that illustrious writer regards the disestablishment of the church as a probable event. And first of the letter and the circumstances under which it was written, and from the unimpeachable evidence it gives that that illustrious writer regards the disestablishment of the church as a probable event.

Mr. Gladstone does not discuss whether disestablishment will come, or when, or how it will come, but he addresses himself to showing from history and from reason that the "inward contentions of the church" are not to be put away by moderation, kindness and reserve. He urges this in order that "disensions from within may not bring the establishment to its end," claiming that if the change came for such a cause it would be "disgraceful." His letter is a strong plea for freedom of opinion "within the law of the system" that is to say within the fundamental doctrine of the Church. The history of the Church in England shows, he thinks, that "a course of destiny so peculiar appears to indicate on the part of the Supreme Ordiner a peculiar purpose; that not only no religious, but no conscientious or prudent man should run the risk of interfering with such a purpose as that the great hierarchy which is the backbone of everywhere in these matters should here be accompanied and upheld by two ever-estranging hand maidens, a great reverence and a great patience."

This letter has already occasioned much comment, and will be probably regarded as the most important of the kind. The Premier regards the early establishment of the church as a foregone conclusion.

THAT VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Why Sir John's visit to England? The answer to this question is in as much doubt to day as it was when he sailed. The state of his health was not his sole reason for the voyage, although it may in part have influenced him in taking it. His first business in London appears to have been to consult Sir Andrew Clark, who gave a very hopeful diagnosis of his case, and the chances are good that the Arch-Scholar will be in fairly good physical trim to lead his horse through another session. But Sir John had other fish to fry than simply to see the Doctor; and we would not be surprised to find him coming back with a scheme of somewhat startling proportions. The Premier would like to leave the stage in a maze of spectacular effects, and if he can with one hand annex the rich and populous islands of the West Indies and with the other stretch out for the trade of China and Japan, he will probably be quite content to make his low and retire, and leave those who come after him to work out the tremendous problem of consolidating the

been developed; new questions have arisen; a generation of politicians and public men has passed away. When the first gun was fired at Fort Sumpter the President elect was just beginning his manhood; and of the nearly five million voters who have elected him, more than half were boys at school and many of them residents of a foreign country. He will have the aid of men of mature judgment and ripe statesmanship in administering his high office, but Grover Cleveland stands in the almost singular position of a man who has never been a politician, in a national sense of the word, called to the leadership of a party, with many grand traditions, but which to all practical intents and purposes has never been in power. The Democrats may call themselves the successors of Jefferson and Jackson, but they are only so by a political fiction, and are as essentially a new party as if they had no history.

The opportunity which this accession to power presents is one almost unprecedented in its possibilities. The first subject which will suggest itself as one which ought to be dealt with, is that of administrative reform. For there is abundant room. Allowing for the exaggeration inseparable from party politics, the existence of corruption and reckless extravagance in the government of the country cannot be denied. The circumstances under which the Republicans took office were favorable to extravagance and the maintenance of war affairs during a time of peace, has still further fostered an evil which needs but little encouragement to develop under any circumstances. With millions of money at their disposal, the temptation to be dishonest has been too great for the Republican managers; and while many of the leading spirits of the party have been personally beyond reproach, the rank and file have had no participation in plunder, an element of the party, and unhappily it has been an element which possessed a controlling voice, has repeatedly violated its obligations to the public, and often in a glaring and most disgraceful manner. If Cleveland puts a stop to this, he will have no lack of support, even from many who voted against him.

Other questions of great importance will arise in the near future, if not at once. Among them are tariff reform, commercial union with adjoining countries, the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Panama Canal. Upon the manner in which these are dealt with, important results will turn, and it is, perhaps, well not only for the nation, but for the world at large, that at this time a new party takes the helm of State; a party with its record to make, and combining in its ranks old and tried statesmen of the Democracy, and best and youngest and best blood of the Republican party.

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Dominion. It is not unreasonable to suppose that it is in connection with these projects that Sir John has gone to England; and if they can be successfully carried into effect without placing too heavy burdens upon the people, they are deserving of favorable consideration.

It is said that the hurried trip has, however, a reasoning arising from something of more present interest. Sir Leonard Tilley made a readful mess of his last loan. He went to make arrangements for the \$3,000,000 loan, and succeeded only in placing \$25,000,000, and this under circumstances of a most unsatisfactory character, so much so, in deed, that all the proceeds of the loan are not yet available. It is asserted most confidently that Sir John's mission is largely to supplement his Finance Minister's work, and that it is felt to be absolutely necessary for him to raise a large sum of money before Parliament meets. A suggestion is made that he will insist as the price of his assent to the annexation of the West Indies that the British Government shall guarantee a large Canadian loan, to be devoted to the liquidation of present maturing liabilities, and to the establishment of a trans-Pacific line of steamers in connection with the C. P. Railway. Such are the speculations of the newspapers on the Liberal side. The Tory press is as dumb as a statue, and it need not be expected to speak until it gets its orders. It is a serious commentary in the state of politics in Canada that the Premier may be contemplating the most serious step without consulting Parliament, and that his majority is so pliant that they will assent to whatever he may demand.

A SUCCESSION TO OUR DRY GOODS MEN.

In a short time the spindle of the Marystville cotton mill will begin to revolve. This is an enterprise of immense importance to this locality. It is just possible that it may be of more than local importance. Mr. Ingham from Leigh & Co., of Boston, extensive dealers in cotton mill machinery, and an expert in the business, told a Glasgow reporter the other day that the Marystville mill had no more exceptional circumstances in its favor that it ought to be able to make money as against any mill in Canada. But it is in a local point of view that we wish to speak of the matter just now, and our suggestion to the Dry Goods men is that they should locate their factory on our neighbor from the east. Without having any authority to do so, we venture to say that the proprietor of the mill will endeavor to meet their requirements if he knows what they are. The courage and patriotic enterprise of the man, who with no other object than a desire to build up the community which he lives in, has expended a fortune in the erection of a magnificent establishment, deserves whatever recognition his neighbors can give him, and the best that can be given is that suggested above. It would be not an ungrateful act if our Dry Goods men would, without waiting for a call from the mill travelers, go themselves to the proprietor or manager, and give them such points as they may know of in reference to the local trade, with the view of becoming customers at the start for the purpose of the mill. On the success of the Marystville cotton mill much depends. Its proprietor could probably afford, without embarrassing himself, to let its doors remain closed, and its machinery stand idle, but Fredericton and York County cannot, for this venture is a success we do not know what may follow. Therefore though the local trade will only form a small proportion of what the Marystville mill can do, it is desirable from a local point of view that the mill should receive it.

DEATH OF MR. FAWCETT.

A London despatch of the 6th inst. announces the death of Hon. Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster General of England. Henry Fawcett, M. P., son of W. Fawcett, born in 1833. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Was elected professor of Political Economy, University of Cambridge, in 1862. Postmaster-General, April 1880. He unsuccessfully contested the Liberal principle of non-resistance in 1877, the borough of Cambridge in 1882, and Brighton in February 1884. He was elected M. P. for the last mentioned constituency at the general election in July, 1885, and was re-elected in 1886. He was succeeded at Brighton County general election of 1884, and was elected for the remainder of the term. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in April, 1885, he was appointed postmaster-general, and was succeeded in that office by Mr. Fawcett's daughter, Miss Fawcett, in 1887. He was married to Miss Fawcett, daughter of Newson Garrett, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, on April 23, 1867.

Mr. Fawcett became blind in his twenty-seventh year, and recovered his sight. He was of great ability, and owed much of his success to his wife, who possesses great talents both as a writer and a speaker.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Collier's lively glibly says, it is not true that tickets to the Tory Dinner were offered to Liberals. It is true. They were offered to prominent Liberal merchants. It claims that the meeting was representative. Perhaps it was; but if so why were the Fishers, the Vanwaters, the Leomonts, S. A. Akroyd, G. R. Parkin and others who would be so conspicuous by their absence. The lively glibly ludes to Mr. Pickard's dinner; but its ideas of what took place there are necessarily indistinct, as the attachment only saw what took place through the doorway and heard the speeches through the keyhole.

FOOD AND COUGH IN PIGEONS.

Food has much more to do with coughing than people generally believe or suspect. Other things being equal, coughing is more common among hogs fed on corn, or indeed on any dry feed, than it is among those who are fed on fresh-growing grass or other soft food, as boiled potatoes, boiled corn, or pumpkins or turnips. Hogs fed on dry meal or bran or shorts, cough more than if fed on shelled corn. But the trouble to which we now refer comes from the peculiar effect of corn as a feed. It is heating and stimulating to the lungs, and has a tendency to clog internal passages by fatty secretions; and although it seems strange that the lungs should be affected, or that the air passages should be disturbed, or that the breathing apparatus should be disordered by these accumulations of fat on the intestinal surfaces, yet it is true. Every fat animal is more or less affected in its breathing; and if the extra fat is produced by corn it effect on the breathing is greater than if it is produced by a different kind of food something not so fatty or stimulating, as oats or peas, for instance.

In connection with this, too, may be considered the matter of exercise and the condition of sleeping quarters. If an animal has plenty of room to exercise in fresh air, is kept clean and free from dust, mould, and similar disturbing elements, it will be less liable to respiratory affections than if it is closely housed and pushed ahead with corn and water.—Kas. Farmer.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Fowls cooped up all winter in a house poorly ventilated will not lay eggs that will hatch, and will lay but few eggs. It is absolutely necessary that they go into the open air, or that the houses be thoroughly aired each day, if we would have health and early broods of chickens. Sulphur must be fed once or twice a week, and clover hay fed.

If your houses do not get white-washed this season, do it at once. But first smudge the houses faintly by mixing carbolic acid, turpentine and sulphur and firing the same, continuing the smudge for two hours. Then air and white-wash, and you will save the fowls from the liability of lice, save feed, get more eggs, and have a clear conscience of duty done to your stock.

A correspondent of an exchange says—"I have never had the least injury occur to my fowls in consequence of smudging with kerosene, or liberally wetting all the perches with it. I have put it on chicks, a few days old only without damage, and with satisfaction. Soft food, too liberally fed, is dangerous, so far as my experience goes, especially in summer time, when green food is plenty; a fair proportion is beneficial either in summer or winter, but I am quite opposed to its reckless feeding, as some poultrymen recommend. It produces diarrhoea and debility if fed in excess.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

The treatment of all injuries of the foot must be conducted on the same general principles. We must remember that the hoof, its horny covering, is of the nature of a closed box, which will not expand and accommodate itself correspondingly with the swollen and inflamed structures that it incloses and protects. Any person who may have suffered from a "whitlow" beneath the finger-nail can only form a slight idea of the agony experienced by the poor horse suffering from inflammation and suppuration within the hoof. The elasticity of the insensitive horn of the sole or frog usually closes the opening through which the injury has been inflicted, and there is no outlet for the pus or matter formed, the result of the inflammation, except at the coronet or above the horn at the heels. The original opening must, therefore, be searched for, the sole or frog well thinned around it, and a good and free orifice made, so that the matter can be freely discharged as it is formed, and the foot then placed in a warm bran poultice, till the inflammation has subsided and the discharge ceased.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

Horses are subject to a disease of the eyes which almost goes at short intervals until finally the sight is lost. This is called recurring or periodic ophthalmia, or popularly "moon blindness," from its returning at monthly periods. The treatment should be thorough if the disease is to be stopped. Give a pound of epsom salts, and after this has operated once of hyposulphite of soda daily for several weeks. Bathe the eyes with the following solution, viz., one dram of sulphate of zinc in a quart of water, and if the eye is scummed over and appears blue in the centre and inflamed around the iris inject a small quantity of it with a syringe. It will be well to repeat the hyposulphite of soda daily for some time. Feed no stimulants, but scalded oats and linseed, and keep the stable clean and clear from strong odors.

At the present time many farmers might usefully procure a few sheep for winter feeding and for early lambs in the spring. Any dry shed with a yard attached will serve to house them in. As manure makers, sheep are the most valuable of all farm animals. The shed should have the ground for a floor of straw—if cut all the better—is first laid down. In a short time this is trodden down and serves as a dry, absorbent bed for the sheep. More straw, hay or other litter, the finer the better, is thrown on to keep the sheep clean. In this way a shed of 500 or 600 square feet of floor space, containing 50 sheep, will become filled with manure two feet deep by the spring, giving 1,000 cubic feet of the best manure, or 25 two horse loads, worth at least \$1 a load; thus earning \$150 per head for the manure alone.

FROZEN POTATOES.—A frost-bitten potato has no value except to cook immediately and feed to stock. After freezing, potatoes have an astringent taste, indicating that some of the starch in the tuber has been changed to sugar, which, of course, is of the glucose variety, and not so sweet as that made from cane. A frost-bitten potato, however, decays so rapidly that great care should be taken to keep such from cellars or from pits of sound tubers.

THE MARSEILLAISE IN LONDON.

Monster Demonstration in Favor of Abolishing the House of Lords. London, Oct. 26.—The anti-Peer demonstration in Hyde Park this afternoon was successful to an extent far beyond the hopes of even the most rabid of the abolitionists. The crowd certainly exceeded 80,000, and contained many females, the most prominent of whom was Miss Jessie Craigen, who took so conspicuous a part at the meeting of representatives of Radical associations, held a few days ago at Anderson's hotel, in Fleet street. In the vicinity of each stand was a band of music, which played at intervals, and crowds of people listening to the strains against the privileges and excesses of the nobility. Their entire incapacity for government was explained to the full satisfaction of those present, especially in the denunciation of the Lords generally, being cheered to the echo. The only melody played by the bands was the "Marseillaise," which seemed to fire the enthusiasm of the multitude to an extent unprecedented in England, all joining in the chorus with a vehemence which snatched strongly of the communism of Paris. The whole display was more intensely republican in its character than anything ever before seen in England, and tonight in many of the Conservative clubs a feeling of dismay exists such as has not been experienced in many years.

Many banners, on which were legends denunciatory of the nobility, were distributed throughout the Park, and the favorite motto was "The Lords will do"—a rather sacrilegious reading, but one which seemed to suit the occasion, and please the spectators. For hours after the adjournment of this monster meeting, many of the streets in the neighborhood of the Park, as well as the Strand and other thoroughfares near the House of Parliament were almost impassable, and on every side were heard cheers for the Franchise and Redistribution Bills, and groans for Lord Salisbury and his Tory supporters.

It is understood to night that the leaders of the Irish National have decided to join hands with the promoters of the

movement to abolish the House of Lords, with the double aim of once depriving the peers of both their land and power. Mr. Michael Davitt will lead the new crusade for the Irish National League, and is expected to come out to-morrow in favor of the abolition of the "Upper House."

The *Progress Medical* describes two new Oriental poisons, both of which cause death by arresting the heart's action. One of them comes from Borneo, and is an arrow poison. Almost all that science has yet known of it has in the number of unfortunate cases that they have destroyed unfortunates. Of the other poison it is stated that an animal of medium size, wounded with an arrow whose point had been imbued with it, would make one bound and then fall back dead. Even an elephant will succumb to its effects, after running half a mile or so. The composition of the poison is not yet known, as it is kept secret by the Moas, from whom a specimen was obtained by a subterfuge. The substance is said to be innocuous when taken into the stomach.

Mr. William Maitland, who was a claimant some three or four years since, Albany to the Leake estate, is the most likely to be the successor to the Earl of Lauderdale of the several claimants. Mr. Maitland's sons, under the name of Mansell, were formerly lessees of the Lyceum, Mr. Irving's theatre, now, and produced there Hervey's "Chilperic," with the famous composer in the title role, by which \$100,000 was realized. Subsequently the eldest son, in William, opened the Lyceum here in 1873 and made a failure. Richard Mansell is styled in London, "Father of Opera Bouffes."

The oldest and most celebrated dealer in wild animals in the world, Mr. Bernhart Koln, died in Kassel, at the beginning of August last, in his 72d year. Mr. Koln was the first to import animals into Europe direct from Nubia. Quite lately he had procured a large number of giraffes, lions, antelopes, ostriches, monkeys, &c., and had them brought to Kassel. For eight months Kassel has been besieged by the admirers of the Mall,

