

On Wednesday evening there will be a public meeting in the Court House; subject of discussion:—"The means of making the Provincial Association still more effective in promoting the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical, interests of Canada." It has been arranged to have a Farmers' Banquet on Thursday afternoon, in a spacious tent on the grounds:—several distinguished guests and spectators from the United States, as well as this country, will be invited.

The testing of implements will take place on fields as convenient to the show grounds as can be possibly obtained, on the Thursday; mowers will be tried on clover, and if practicable, reapers on oats. Exhibitors therefore must be in readiness with their machines on Thursday morning.

Each judge will receive as soon as all the departments are provided, in the course of a few days, an official notice of his appointment.

POTATO YEAST.—Cook and mash ten peeled potatoes, pour on a quart of boiling water and stir well, and add a coffee-cup of sugar; let this stand a few minutes; pour in a quart of cold water, wanting a gill, and when lukewarm stir in a pint of yeast, and set in moderately warm place to rise. When well fermented, put into a stone jug, cork tightly, and tie the cork down and keep it in a cool place. After the first rising keep enough of this yeast for the second batch. A teacup of this yeast is sufficient for two large loaves of bread; most excellent it is for muffins and griddle cakes also. There is no need of hops or flour in it, and in my opinion it is the best yeast I have ever tried, and I experimented in all known receipts.—*Anon.*

MAXIMS FOR FARMERS.—A writer in the *Boston Cultivator* says:—"I would lay down the following rules, or maxims, which I think experience has demonstrated to be sound: For rich farms, stock with the stately Durhams; for poorer, the active Devons.

The best point for a milker is a thin thigh.

To kill caterpillars, rub them up with the hand.

To kill lice on cattle, dust lightly with ashes.

To make the best hay, cut the grass early; when partly made by spreading, cock it up for two or three days, then open and cart it. By curing hay in this way, it contains all the aroma and nutriment of grasses.

USE OF PLASTER.—A correspondent thinks every crop benefited by plaster, and that upon clover it is indispensable. An application of 100 lbs. plaster will increase the hay crop one-third. He sows early in the spring on grass, and on grain as soon as it shows green over the ground. Potatoes, he says, should never be planted without rolling the seed in plaster. It is beneficial on all but wet clay soils. Sandy, gravely, loamy soils never fail to have their crops well benefited by plaster.

TAKE CARE OF THE VINES.—If you have not already done so, cut off the fruit bearing shoots of your vines, two joints from the last bunch of grapes. Also cut out all unnecessary and useless shoots so that the fruit, and the wood required for enlarging the vine, may receive all the strength of the roots. It is useless to try to ripen grapes well in this climate all covered up in a thicket of leaves and branches.

TO PREVENT A COW SUCKING HERSELF.—Take a stick some two or three inches in diameter, and from 2½ to 4½ feet long—the length depends on the size of the cow—the larger the cow the longer the stick. Make a mortice an inch and a half or two inches wide in each end, and put the stick between the cow's fore legs, and buckle a strap that is passed through the mortice in the stick just behind her fore legs and fasten the other end of the stick in the same manner around her neck. Neither of the straps need be buckled very tight.

'SEED TICKS,' ON HORSES AND CATTLE.—The best remedy for the evil is to wash the parts affected with strong soap-suds, and then rub well with sweet oil or hog's lard. Spirits of hartshorn (aqua ammonia) 2 ounces; sweet oil, 2 ounce; shake well and sponge the horses with it before riding through "the brush," and they will not take hold.—*Correspondent Country Gentleman.*