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it dry; then of a suitable When dry, varnish, and your floor,

s that have

To "Do UP" BLACK SILK. rid glove (cut into small shr of water till the water is redu pint; then sponge your silk with it; it down tight, and ten minutes after, pint; then sponge your size with it; fold it down tight, and ten minutes after, iron it on the wrong side while wet. The silk will retain its softness and lustre and at the same time, have the "body" of new and the

so long as the same time, have the "body" of new silk.

To Wash Silx.—Half a pint of gin, four ounces of soft soap, and two ounces of honey well shaken. Wet a sponge with this mixture, and rub the silk, which should be spread upon a table. Then wash it through two waters, in which put two or three spoonfuls of ox gall, which will brighten the colours and prevent them running. Do not wring the silk, but hang it up to dry, and while damp iron it. The lady who furnishes this receipt says she has washed a green silk dress by it, and it looks as good as new.

How to Choose Black Silk.—As this is a point upon which most ladies possess little or no information, the following correct test if observed, will be found advan-

rect test if observed, will be found advanrect test if observed, will be found advantageous: "When a woman is about to choose black silk, it is well to pull a thread out of the 'tram' or filling. She must try the strength of the thread. If it breaks easily, the examination has gone far enough; it is wisdom to look further. We will suppose the thread has been tried, and that it indicates some back bone. Then it is necessary, if the woman is right brave, and dares to do such a thing with a handsome clerk's eyes bearing down upon her like a privateer upon a poor little merchantman, to seize the silk by the corner and rub it just as the washerwoman would do when she intends to remove a stain. If this awful ordeal can be performed to perfection—remember some muscle must be broadly ing carpets, to allow for cutting carfor stretchways, and with a titch on the the needle ng a stitch on awful ordeal can be performed to perfection—remember some muscle must be brought to play—the silk is honest and legitimate. If it is heavy with dye, if held up to the light, slight traces of disaster may be discerned. , but not so nt place, and the whole of with

To CLEAN WHITE FURS.—Lay them on a To CLEAN WHITE FURS.—Lay them on a table, and rub well with bran made moist with warm water; rub until quite dry; and afterward with dry bran. The wet bran should be put on with flannel, then dry with book muslin. Light furs, in addition to the above, should be well rabbed with magnesia, or a piece of book muslin, after the bran process, against the way of the fur. use a carpetending with This is put of two way of the fur.

How to Clean Ostrich Feathers.— White ones, if washed in warm soap suds, dried in the sun on a towel and then well er, wiping dried in the sun on a towel and then well shaken out, will look as well as new, except they will want the beautiful curl, which even at first dissappears the first damp day. At first, the feather will have a most discouraging appearance, and a novice is apt to think it perfectly spoiled, but the hot sun, or, failing that, a good fire, never fails to restore its pristing glory. laying the ads, -Missglory.

Drowned in Burlington Bay.

Hamilton, Aug. 25.—Another melancholy drowning accident has to be added to
the already long list of those that have
occurred on Burlington Bay this season.
Yesterday afternoon at two p. m., a crew
consisting of Mr. Dean, Station Master of
the G. W. R. here, Myles Jarvis, T. A.
Duggan, J. D. Stewart and John Squires
started in Bastien's new yacht "Casique"
from Bastien's wharf to attend the Leander
Regatta at the Beach. There was almost
a dead calm as the boat left her meorings,
but by good steering the party was enabled
to reach the piers at 4 p.m. After the
races were over a delay was made at the races were over a delay was made at the Beach, and at ten o'clock the crew re-em-barked to sail home. As the night was exceedingly dark and a brisk breeze had exceedingly dark and a brisk breeze had sprung up, Mr. R. J. Duggan, barrister, brother of one of the crew requested the party not to leave that night, but remain over till morning. This advice was over-ruled by Mr. Jarvis, and with a strong wind blowing from the south-west, the Casique leaped out into the bay with a fair prospect of reaching Hamilton in a very short time. The fitful breeze doomed the adventurers to much disappointment, as they had to change their course frequently, only sighting the Emigrant wharf at 2.30 this (Sunday) morning. At this time the wind had changed to north-west, and had increased to quite a gale, and the darkness was so to quite a gale, and the darkness was so dense that objects along the shore were incorks

ratoes; seal or the corks hole. When laying the orks slightly in the same six quarts of ic acid disat the cornent quantity corn is cookine, seal air To prepare re rand save to cook it; small teafew minutes, put in a corn, turns; pour back turns white season with iresh corn, fresh fruit ipe, not too Fill your in a kettle ings in the cans from fire at first, as become will crack when your your syrup i continue in the fire is fruit belos to the fire is

He was a young man 20 years of age and held a position in the Dominion Insurance Company, his father being a clerk in the Inland Revenue office. pes not pre-ell, neit

Inland Revenue office.

Later on this morning a serious accident happened to Mr. Stewart's father, who being uneasy about his son's absence went in the direction of the boat house to look for him, but not knowing the locality and the night being so dark, he walked over the brow of the steep hill near Simcoe street wharf, falling a distance of 200 feet, breaking several of his ribs and receiving severe internal injuries. After lying for some time in great agony he managed to scramble up and reach James street, when he was helped to his home, where he now lies in a precarious condition. This double disaster has caused the greatest sympathy for the Stewart family.

The noble effort of the young man, Stewart in endeavouring to save his comrade's life, is greatly applanded. The heroic effort of Mr. Duggan need not be commented upon, as it is apparent to everyone who reads of the gallant rescue he achieved at the extreme peril of his life, that the act was a noble one, and under the circumstances almost miraculous.

A large party of the friends of the drowned young man, including Mr. Dean, have been out all day dragging for the body, Later on this morning a serious accident

ed young man, including Mr. Dean, have been out all day dragging for the body, but as the bottom of the Bay at this point is full of weeds and logs of timber, the task has proved fruitless up to the present. The immediate cause of the accident is attributed to the lights being removed from Bastien's wharf, thus leaving the party without any guide as to where the moorings were.

It is said that the tax of one per can on sales of real estate of insolvent estat has not been collected in Montreal for se eral years, and that the arrears and about \$70,000. The Local Governs going to attempt to collect that amo py our ps of old tockings the soles, as sewing to have it hat will to have in hour or the Masonic Hall.

Past Grand Master Harrington, A. I and A. M. Canada, has presented the Ottawa Civil Service Lodge with a bust of the Master of England. The bust is of paris marble, beautifully executed, and represents His Royal Higness weering his jewe and chain of office. It will be placed in the Masonic Hall.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BEET-ROO UGAR IN FRANCE AND GER-MANY. (Written for the Mail.)

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 5, 1878. London, Eng., Aug. 5, 1878.

Dear Sir., —According to promise, I give for the benefit of your readers who may be interested in the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, the result of my enquiries while on my tour through Europe.

I had no idea that sugar manufacturing was carried on in Europe on such an extensive scale. In many cases I found sugar beet the principal crop.

The first thing in Canada should be to test the beet from all sections of the country, and learn what purcentage of sugar they would yield, as it varies considerably. Beet-roots grown on the re-

Beet-roots grown on the re-lands of Holland will not claimed lands of Holland will not pay to manufacture. There are many manufactories in the north of Germany, in the vicinity of Halle and Nordhausen. I visited one at Walscheben, and was shown through, and every information given by the Manager, Mr. Caesar; also, Dr. Axman and Mr. Benay, stockholders. The capacity of this factory is over 100 tas bests per twenty-four hours, which is less than the average. The stockholders received a dividend of twenty per ceut. the past season. This factory was started in 1872. The first three years the stockholders lost money, when they took out the machinery and substituted the improved style, which is now adopted hroughout the country. It has since paid landsomely.

andsomely.
To put up and run a factory of this kind requires a capital of \$150,000. In Germany there is an excise duty of 20 cents per cwt. of roots manufactured, so that it is of the utmost importance that the roots are of the richest quality. To gain this object the richest variety is cultivated, with is not such a heavy cropner as that object the richest variety is cultivated, which is not such a heavy cropper as that of the French variety, which pays duty on the quantity of sugar manufactured. The farmers are paid from \$4.50 to \$5 per ton in Germany, with an average yield of 13 tons per acre, while the French farmer is paid about \$4 per ton with an average yield

in canada they could not run more than atty or seventy days as they would repire to shut down 1st December. It would not pay to man a factory is the cold weather. If the beets are frozen they are not injured for pagr, but must be manufactured before they are allowed to thaw in the open air. I made enquires concerning the process of deing and kiln-drying by the farmers froughout the country, and shipping to be factory, found that it had been tried by one factory and proved to be a failure.

At Abbeville, in France, I visited a laye and successful manufactory. Although its percentage of sugar in the beet supposit his factory is only from \$6 to 7 per set. The capacity of this concern is 100 tons of beets per day, yielding 200 mas augar. They average 100 days in the season, which if running fall, would more 29,000 tons of sugar annually. Be arrangement of this factory is proper may is a building to the manufactory are proventially and the season, which if running fall, would more 29,000 tons of sugar annually. Be arrangement of this factory is proper may be a been supposed to the manufactory are proventially and the season, which if running fall, would in out 29,000 tons of sugar annually. Be arrangement of this factory is proper may be a been supposed to the manufactory as the season of the manufactory as the season of the manufactory is the season of the manufactory are proventially and the season of the manufactory are similar places for roceiving the beets and proved by the same engine which grinds and presses the late of the manufactory with the layer of the season of the manufactory with the layer of the season of the manufactory with the season of the manufactory with the layer of the season by the season of the manufactory with the season of the manufactory of store the roce of this manufactory with the season of the manufactory of store the roce of the season of the roce of the roce of the roce of ty or seventy days as they would uire to shut down 1st December.

tise a failure.
Yours truly,
WM. RENNIE.

Yours truly,

WM. RENNIE.

A field containing some seven acres became seeded to sorrel several years ago, and I fought it somewhat vigorously for a time with the usual effect of scattering it wider. Noticing that it was constantly saming ground, I endeavoured to be respecied, and raise crops as best I might, with the worthless sorrel always at hand to take its lion's share of room and fertility. The past two years I planted this field in corn, and then turned in hogs and let them do the harvesting (a not uncommon practice in the West), and after turning off the porkers kept the stock hogs in the same field until planting time came wound, and now at this date (June 18) I am unable to find a vestige of sorral in the leaves and in the leaves and shoots are tender, sheep will eat and reduce them, especially if strawed with salt; and mowing them near the ground towards the close of summer, checks their vigour. Ploughing and planting with hoed crops enables the farmer to eradicate tuem; but an easier and perhaps as efficient a mode is to sow to buckwheat,

WEEDS AND THEIR DESTRUCTION.

(From Rural Affairs.)

Horse Nettle (Solanum carolinianum),—A troublesome weed at the South, and extending northward. It has broad leaves, and a stem a foot or more in height; nearly the whole plant is covered with sharp spreading prickles. It has flowers of a bluish-white, and orange-yellow berries one-fourth or one-third of an inch in diameter. It is exceedingly tenacious of life, extends by the roots in patches, and nearly monopolizes the soil when it once obtains possession. Farmers in the Middle



mid about \$4 per ton with an average yield of 18 tons per acre.

When growing for sugar, instead of drills they are sown on the flat, so that the bulb can be kept entirely covered with earth while growing. If the bulbs are not kept from exposure while growing, they would not pay to manufacture. When growing for manufacturing purposes, the rows should not be more than 18 inches apart, and the beets 8 or 9 inches apart in the row; the average size will then be from 4 to 5 lbs., which size is considered to contain the most sugar.

Throughout Germany and France the factories run from three to four months. In Canada they could not run more than inty or seventy days as they would more to shut down 1st December.

COUCH GRASS.

COUCH GRASS.

COUCH GRASS.

COUCH GRASS.

States should keep an eye to it, and destroy it on its first appearance.

Mik-weed or Silk-weed (Asclepias Cornuti.)—Well known by the milky juice which flows out when it is cut or broken. It extends rapidly by its long, fleshy, perennial, branching roots, and by its flat seeds, which are wafted to great distances by means of the copious silky hairs attached to them. The stem grows two of three feet high; the flowers are numerous, in umbels, and greenish purple; the seed vessel is a folicle, opening by a longitudinal slit, the seed imbricated or placed like shingles on a roof, on an oblong fleshy center.

The milk-weed becomes troublesome on

The milk-weed becomes troublesome on



have plank frames, rehated for 1½ inch.

Incompany to describe character than the top with buts and factincompany to describe character than the property of the proceding, it is deemed hardly necessary to describe them separately, and they are all alike subject to the same of example the services of the preceding, it is deemed hardly necessary to describe them separately, and they are all alike subject to the same of example them are all the services of the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign the preceding of the services of the preceding if perennials, to seally make if recompany to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign the preceding the perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make the preceding if perennials, to seally make the preceding if perennials, to seally make the preceding if perennials, to seal the preceding if perennials, to seal the preceding if the potential perennials, to seal the preceding if perennials, to seal the preceding if perennials, to seal the preceding if the potential perennials to the preceding if the potential perennials and perennials and perennials to the preceding in the potential perennials and per

times. In some cases they are down few hours, but if remedial measur delayed, a day or two may elapse the cow rises. As in all other complearly treatment in this is most susse GICHVED CLEMATIS.

The Clematis is one of the most prized of the Climbing Plants. The old Virgin's Bower, C. Virginiana, we remember as long

C. JACKMANII. do anything, with its little com mon white flowers, and the seeds terminating in long, feathery curly tails. Among so many good things it is still a desirable Climber. C.



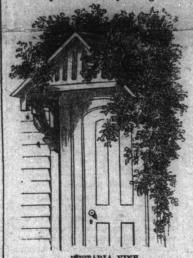
CLEMATIS ON ROCKERY

Luropean Sweet, is an excellent fragrant plant; but all other varieties are entirely eclipsed by the new English hybrids, like Jackmanii, with flowers five or six inches across, borne in immense quantities almost through the entire summer. Our only fears have been that these fine sorts would not prove hardy at the North; and they may not entirely so, though we have wintered a good many, and very few have shown any ill effects from the severest weather.

Having a rather unsightly pile of stones in the back part of our grounds, we had them thrown together more in the form of a stone heap, perhaps, than anything worthy of the name of rocky, and planted Jackmanii and other fine sorts in crevices, and for three summers this stone-CLEMATIS ON ROCKERY

revices, and for three summers this stonecheap has been covered most gorgeously. Thousands of flowers—in fact a mound of flowers, every day for months, has been the delight of visitors, causing one to exclaim, "Nothing since Paradise has been more beautiful!"

CHINESE WISTARIA The Chinese Wistaria, Wistaria Chinensis, is certainly one of the most magnificent hard-wooded Climbing Plants in cultivation Never shall we forget the time when first we saw the plant in flower—a mature plant, covering the whole side of a building, bearing hundreds of its long, pendulous racemes of light blue flowers. It was at first thought that the Wistaria was too tender for any but a Southern climate, and in the North must be confined to greenhouses, where it was soon found running along the rafters, in this way taking the place of the time-honoured Passion Vine. It was ascertained, however, to be hardy, though it is well to cover young plants for a year or two after planting. The growth is sometimes ratner smail for a year or two, when it will start and grow twenty feet or more in one seasen. Flowers are not generally produced until the plant becomes pretty strong, The racemes are often twelve inches in length and densely filled with its delicate, light purple flowers which sre highly perfumed. The foliage is abundant and of a lively green. The flowers appear about the last of May in this section, and before the leaves be-The Chinese Wistaria, Wistaria Chinensis come conspicuous. It very often gives a few



WISTARIA VINE. flowers later in the season, in fact we have known plants produce flowers almost every menth until autumn.

Mrs. Cline, of Dexter, Tex., was a bride of a month. One night last week two men crept to the window of the room where she slept, and placing the muzzle of a gun against her husband's head blew it off. His young wife sprang up to find her husband a bloody corps, and by the light of the moon saw Lucius Northsinger, a former suitor, with another assay, running off.

TOR AND LEMBY SERGING.

THE ADD LEMBY SERGING SCHOOL STORY

SECOND STORY

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THE ADD LEMPS SCHOOL STORY

FRONT Nº1

PARLOR 12 X15

VERANDA

KITCHEN

IIX IS

LIBRARY

7:6×12

HALL

8 SCALE

12 X 19

FRONT Nº 2

11 X 12

7:6X12

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