

FEMALE WOMEN.—We respect, admire and love a female woman. We admire her in the beauty of her person, her moral presence and position; and we respect her simple truthfulness and innocence, and we love her as the embodiment of the highest charms and sweetest attributes of humanity. But a male woman who can bear! We cannot read of monster meetings in which women perform the leading parts; or lectures on the subject of marriage to promiscuous audiences by female tongues, and of the perambulating female spouters, who go about the country, without an involuntary feeling of disgust. Many of these women are mothers who have families of tender age at home, and hu bands who should have tender heads. Home duties forsaken, and the misguided mistresses go about teaching other people *their* duties! What comfortable wives they must be! What kind and assiduous mothers! How they must hallow a home that is too small to hold them! Gods of War! We would as soon live with a hyena or a steam engine. Don't come this way, we beg of you.—*Springfield Republican*.

"SEEING THE LIONS."—Formerly there was a menagerie in the Tower of London, in which lions were kept; it was discontinued about 40 years ago. During these times of comparative simplicity, when a stranger visited the metropolis for the first time, it was usual to take him to the Tower and show him the lions as one of the chief sights; and in the stranger's return to the country, it was usual to ask him whether he had seen the lions. Now-a-days, when a Londoner visits the country for the first time he is taken by his friends to see the most remarkable objects of the place, which by analogy are called "the lions." One constantly hears the expression "we have been lionising," or "seeing the lions;" but thousands who make use of it are ignorant of its origin. It originated as above.—*Notes and Queries*.

SEVEN FOOLS.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn his neighbors. The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do. The robber—who, for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world liberty to hang him. The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable. The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats of it. The miser—who starves himself to death in order that his heir may feast. The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity of proving him a liar.

COST OF IGNORANCE.—Ignorance pays such a tax that we cannot imagine how anybody can afford to be a blockhead. Mr Cracken works for a dollar a day, while Spring, his neighbor, commands twenty shillings. A wide difference, and all caused by Spring's knowing how to read, write and cipher.—From these figures it will be seen that McCracken's want of knowledge costs him \$400 a year,—more than his wife and children, house rent \$120, inclusive. Who needs to be saddled with such a loss?

THE ART OF LEARNING.—"The chief art of learning" says Locke, "is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights, frequently repeated; the most lofty fabrics of science are formed by the continued accumulations of single propositions."

EARLY TEACHING.—Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scurred or crooked oak will tell of the act for centuries to come. How forcibly does this figure teach the necessity of giving right tendencies to the minds and hearts of the young!

HORSE TAILS.—The tail of the horse is considered an emblem of dignity in Turkey, from the fact that a Turkish army once lost its standard in battle, when the leader, to inspire the drooping courage of his men, cut off the tail of a horse, hoisted it on the head of a spear, and rallied his force to victory. As a reward he received military promotion, the emblem of which was a horse's tail. The rank of the owner is known by the number of tails he is allowed, the highest being three, and the officers are called "pa-bas of three tails."

ROOTS OF TREES IN PIPE DRAINS.—Where drains have to be laid near the roots of trees, it is important that they should be well bedded in cement, at those places, and every small opening eternally closed. Wherever the water can get in the roots will also find their way, and eventually cause much trouble in the stoppage of the drain.

Editorial Notices.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

We learn that the preparations for this great annual gathering, which is to come off at Cobourg, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of next month, are in a state of great forwardness, and everything promises, if the weather proves favourable, a successful result. It is confidently expected that every department of our native industry will be liberally represented at the approaching show. The people of Cobourg and neighbouring towns and districts, are making every preparation for accommodating the visitors, who will, doubtless, flock in vast numbers to the scene of action.

Parties intending exhibiting are reminded that entries are required to be made on PRINTED FORMS, which have been supplied in blank to the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies; which forms must be filled in and signed, and sent to the Secretary of the Association, at the Office of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto, NOT LATER THAN THE 22nd SEPTEMBER, after which time a charge of \$1 will be imposed on each article. The only exceptions to this rule are Horticulture, Foreign and Indian Products, and Ladies' work—entries of which will be taken up to Tuesday evening, the 9th October; but it is most desirable that persons intending to compete in these classes should enter their articles at the very earliest practicable opportunity, and they must do so on printed forms.

If parties should experience any difficulty in procuring the blank forms, they had better write at once to the Secretary, in Toronto, who will immediately forward them by post.

Horses and Cattle intended to compete in the Classes of Pure Breeds, must have full and satisfactory pedigrees accompanying them.—B.