hrough sinking s on the north ere broken. wo ornamen church were

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were badly orner of Yonge new Governor-General.

George, earth d street entrance Somebody writes to the Thorold Post water pipes ex suffered cor

cents. Probably the bakers do not read the papers, and so have not yet learned that there has been a big crop of wheat this year, and that flour is down. glass, although His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left city yesterday on an official visit to Manitoulin Island, Sault Ste. Marie, and

Thunder Bay. He was accompanied by the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial retary, Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, Mr. Langmuir, and Capt. Grant. His Honour will be absent about ten days. The Manitoulin Enterprise has favour-

this structure not of wood, but of stone. The members have a good show in the fall. urst open the mith of practising as physicians in that

city without registration :—H. Going, Mrs. McLean, and Mrs. Reid, London, fined \$25 each; S. H. McDonald, Dunnville, \$20; doors are also H. Little, Thorold, \$20; Dr. Ostrander, Duart, \$25; Michael Henry, Tilsonburg. the windows Thursday being the fiftieth anniversary Salle institute excavation has

tion was made there by the temperance people. A procession took place, when about ten thosand people are said to have been on the streets. Speeches were de-livered in the rink by Dr. Miner, Geo. M. Duteher, and others. Says the Mount Forest Examiner :- " A week or so ago a paragraph appeared in this paper stating that Mrs. Kent-Mason

Clayton, the temperance lecturess, had obtained a divorce at Chicago from her husitem in a Western paper, and is incorrect."
We will add that the statement referred to
was pretty generally published all over the A dastardly and cruel act was perpetrat-

ne storm on Thursday morning at Clarksville. Some party or parties, supposed by many to be one of the leading men of the place, laid Paris green and salt as bait for cattle was so large badly affected. The loss falls on parties

nvestigation led to the confession by the

At a meeting of the Colonization Society of Montreal, whose object is to settle the unemployed of that city on Government lands in the Ottawa valley, the following Board of Directors were elected :- Mr Napoleon Bourassa, President; Mr. C. Melancon, Vice-President; Mr. Francis Benoit, Sec.-Treas.; Mr. Fred, Houde, Corresponding Secretary; and the Hon. Messrs. P. O. Chauveau and C. J. Coursol.

ers are protesting against this 'outrage. clergy alone to wear a 'white choker?'
The more preachers of the gospel dress like ordinary Christians the better. A minister ought to be known by 'his walk and conversation,' rather than by a white tie."

and rain might as well be restricted in the same way. Still, we must add that Paris green is a far more dangerous poison than white lead, and requires particularly careful handling-

sued, to wit: Officious supporter way, and are d during the new sectlers. manners' sufficiently to turn away post off without another word."

post off without another word."

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. — On Saturday morning a painful accident happened to Mr. James Graham, a salesman employed in the store of Mr. C. Botsford, corner of Queen and Portland streets. He, with several companions, went bathing in the neighbourhood of the Queen's wharf. While in the water, Mr. Graham stepped upon a sharp substance, but was not aware that he was wounded until he saw the water discoloured with blood. He made his way to shore as soon as possible, and, water discoloured with blood. He make his way to shore as soon as possible, an on emerging from the water, discovered cut about three inches long in the sole his foot. His companions bound up the wound with their handkerchiefs, and Mr. Graham essayed to walk hom but, becoming weak from loss of bloowhich was flowing copiously, he saupon the railway track exhausted. He companions, fearing that he would ble a piece of tin or sharp iron, as the is a deep, clear cut,

CANADIAN

foundland is said to be attracting attention in the London financial world, which is the more amiable in view of the diamal dividends paid by the Grand Trunk and Great Western of Canada.

The City Clerk of Ottawa has sent in his The City Clerk of Ottawa has sent in his returns of the vital statistics to the Department at Toronto, showing that up to 15th July there had been 233 births, 127 marriages, and 230 deaths registered this year, as against 182 births, 112 marriages, and 52 deaths for the same period last year. We learn that the heap of rust from the steel rails recently removed from the Penitentiary wharf is large enough to fill twenty barrels. Some of the would-be

sceptics concerning the steel rails might pay a visit to the scene and give the public the benefit of their experience.—Kingston "Is Galt a corporation or a cow i ture?" is the question indignantly put by the Reformer. According to our contem. porary, cows and pigs go ravening about through the streets and into gardens, seek-ing what they may devour. We think the Galt people want "Protection," and will

Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt, Smyth, leaves Ottawa for Quebec on Wednesday next, and will sail on the Saturday following for England, where he will remain till some time in October. probably on his return accompanying the

About forty Scotch immigrants have arrived in Montreal, who came out in the Circassian, and left again on the train for Paris, Ont. They are from Linlithgow county, and are chiefly farmers. Four hundred Icelanders, who are en route for the Province of Kenytin care. for the Province of Keewatin, came

wanting to know how it is that there the four pound loaf keeps up to 121 cents, while in Toronto it is sold for 9 or 10

able news from Little Current. Crops are most magnificent, and farmers are getting fat and saucy. A lock-up is to be built, of the Howland Agricultural Society had their summer meeting recently, and expect The following persons have been convictd at London on prosecution by detective

of the formation of the first temperance society at Yarmouth, a grand demonstra-

away at dif-

which had destroyed some three or four shade trees. The trap resulted in the death of three animals, and others were The Kingston British Whig says :- A stranger thought to impose on the postmaster of Troy, N. Y. He pretended to have sent \$20 in a registered letter, and that \$10 was taken out by some attache of the office.

pocket. Brockville and Kingston readers will remember a parallel post office case at the former place-all except the confes-

On a present prevailing fashion the Almonte Gazette thus moralizes: "Our young bloods are now wearing the popular white bloods are now wearing the popular white ties. We see that in some places the preachvery silly for any one to bother about such a small affair. Who gave authority to the

The Port Hope Times has its doubts whether Detective Smith is really doing the country a service by travelling around and getting storekeepers fined for selling Paris green. Only duly registered druggists, it appears, are allowed by law to sell this article. Our contemporary thinks that the sale of white lead, which is also a poison,

Napanee Standard:—"A prominent and officious supporter of Mr. Cartwright was going down street last Thursday, and seeing a farmer driving along the street, accosted him, when a short conversation ended. mer: 'Oh it's a clear grit crop.' O. S. 'Ha, ha, how's that?' Farmer: 'Humph, it didn't turn out near as good as it pro-mised.' The officious supporter looked un-certain for half a minute while he weighed the answer, and finding it exactly measured his party, he looked sour and forgot his

upon the railway track exhausted: companions, fearing that he would bleed to death, secured the use of an express waggon which was passing and had him conveyed to his lodgings in Esther street. Dr. Morehouse was summoned, and put five stitches in the wound. Mr. Graham will be confined to his bed for a month at

wards. Again, the form assumes a far trembling and shaking, which is a stant as it is singular, and in some the twitchings are so rapid and violent ause the animal to shriek and howl

ach form there is a common tendency cen form where is a common rendemoy merate into intractable states, when is of treatment prove abortive, the re loses flesh and becomes thin, weak, uated, he can eat nothing, nor is take rest a whole minute, and dies of absolute starvation and ise known as St Vitus's dance.

kward terminations of distemper. be considered as an aggravation of litions which give rise to chorea. rea may be estimated as a mortion of the nervous system, in supply of nervous energy to the system is short, transient, and the principle by which the l fibres of a muscle, or set of are kept under control, and caused obedience to the will, is absent, portions only contract, and so to irregular movements, entirely ent of the will. Paralysis is a withdrawal of that power or and the result is no movement and sometimes also loss of sen-

may be due to congestion or soften. e brain, or some portion of the ord; but whatever may be the imuse, the primary one appears to s chorea in the early stages, but as a appears unassociated with, and independent of it, not unfrequently gon suddenly, and even when the g has not given many signs of illness, or least such as the ordinary observer she attempts to get up, the hind legs make no effort; the spine is twisted, as it were, for while he may raise up the fore parters and stand on the feet, the hind and hip lie flat on the ground, and in is condition the creature will drag along util the skin is rubbed off the surface, set, and sides, giving rise to large and estinate sores. Besides this the fæces and the pass away without effort on the part he dog, and unless scrupulous care is erved, there is additional cause for

ere irritation of the skin, and great dis-fort, from accumulations of noisome eit.—By this is known a somewhat er. It is truly eczema, or a pustular upon the skin, which shortly ex-every part of the body, forming ores, having little or no disposition al, and giving rise to a sickly and we odour. The affected animal es to move, as great stiffness is prewell as extreme pain and soreness, etite at first is absent, but after a ravenous, yet all the food conloes no good, the animal becomes day by day, and weakness also inunder which it eventually suc-

treatment of these several states is

fair of great difficulty. It rarely as that such conditions appear before internal disorganization of structure en place : animals in these states even in its mildest forms, seldom dog uninjured. He is more or kly, weak, and always under his wards. In paralysis even worse itions are present, and if he recovers at he is so much the worse an invalid, he is shot at the first, it generally the most profitable as well as e. The skin disease, doubtless, is upon a vitiated state of the blood ed a blood poison, and this leaves much chance for recovery as the diseases : nevertheless, there at at least an attempt should be cure, however shadowy the result | rich. Under these circumstances ses are taken in hand, and animals ed through safely by means of unng attention and determination.
ng the list of remedies absolutely s are prominent, and in the way ine tonics are of great service. quinine, iron, and nitrate of oses, being frequently alternated other. In paralysis, calomel and the blue pill with iron, answers y by enemas and gentle aperients.

affection, solution of arsenic is remedy, while at various periods nd iron are essential. Lastly, if nal will take food, it should be ous, given frequently in small and with as much variation and n within sight or smell, and alne patient.

S FOR BREEDERS, AND PIGS

ned for breeding purposes ent treatment from those in In the latter case, the most g is the most economical method t, while in the former, a steady, with is all that should be aimed and more cheaply, with any of our breeds of hogs, during the first his of the pig's life, than at any nt period; but this implies higher han is compatible with a healthy ent of the vital organs, and of structure.

statisty making a succession of bows. Such a course of feeding as overloads the pig with fat, or forces him to an unnatural growth, is quite likely to result in loss of the reproductive powers. Great disappointment has often resulted from the purchase down, which causes him to be very sy, constantly changing his position seeking fresh places. When the head each are affected, the former may be at on one side, either drawn round to gift or left, or twisted so as to present seems that of the resulted from the purchase of unnaturally forced pigs at fairs by inexperienced breeders. The writer himself has bought his knowledge dearly—having on several occasions paid extravagant prices for premium pigs, and found them utterly sight or left, or twisted so as to present

ORCHARD GRASS FOR SOILING. There is great variety displayed in soiling, almost every plant has been recom-mended, and they all are good if properly managed; yet it cannot be denied that some are better than others—richer, or some are better than others—richer, or thriftier, or earlier. Some are possessed of more albuminoids, others of carbo-hydrates, which require mixing. Variety is desirable which require mixing. Variety is desirable from excessive fatigue. Chorea known as St Vitus's dance.

If or loss of power, is another of ard terminations of distemper.

If or loss of power, is another of ard terminations of distemper.

If or loss of power, is another of ard terminations of distemper.

If or loss of a as relish and a combination of all the southern portion of the United States, and more labour and shifting. The least labour and concern, and the least cost to secure the southern portion of the United States, and in the suburbs of cities farther north.

Bur Marigold, Stick-tight, or Spanish the same end, namely, full milk and growth, is what is wanted.

Bur Marigold, Stick-tight, or Spanish Needles, (Bidens frondosa.)—The seeds of

is what is wanted.

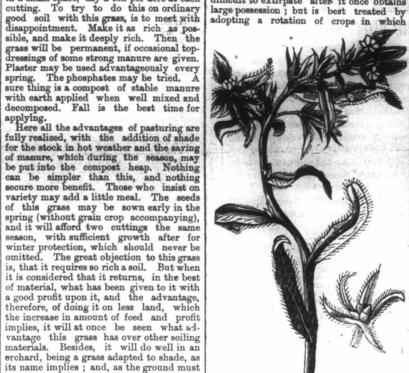
The value of rye sown in the fall is, I believe, admitted by all. It is a rich feed, and the earliest, and without great enrichment of the soil produces well. After this should follow orchard grass. That this has not been recommended as a soiling plant is a mystery to me, as it meets all the required a mystery to me, as it meets all the required as a soiling plant is a mystery to me, as it meets all the required as a soiling plant is a mystery to me, as it meets all the required as a mystery to me, as it meets all the men. It is not a formidate as a mystery to me, as it meets all the men. It is not a formidate and the coats of animals, and when numerous and the coats of animals, and wh it is rich in all the elements, particularly the principal ones; will grow till late in the season, and endures the drouth excellently. Still more satisfactory, it is a grass lently. Still more satisfactory, it is a grass growing often abundant, and possessing a disagreeable odour. As it rarely gets much possession of cultivated fields, it is not a great pest. Wild Chamomile or Large Mayweed with the same generic head. It is distinguished from the Mayweed by cations which supervene on neglected of distemper. Paralysis occasionally chorea in the early stages. the season, including midsummer with its drouths. This also favours frequent cutting—some four or five times in a season—which further implies an abundance of feed, and this in its turn means a strong soil. It is what is wanted to produce a great deal mears weak across the loins, and he higgers when walking. The hind quarters my from side to side, and the hind legs much and rises with extreme is lies much and rises with extreme grass will be permanent, if occasional top-dressings of some strong manure are given. Plaster may be used advantageously every

> applying.
>
> Here all the advantages of pasturing are fully realized, with the addition of shade for the stock in hot weather and the saving the season may of manure, which during the season, may be put into the compost heap. Nothing can be simpler than this, and nothing secure more benefit. Those who insist on variety may add a little meal. The seeds of this grass may be sown early in the spring (without grain crop accompanying), and it will afford two cuttings the same season, with sufficient growth after for winter protection, which should never be omitted. The great objection to this grass is, that it requires so rich a soil. But when it is considered that it returns, in the best of material, what has been given to it with a good profit upon it, and the advantage, therefore, of doing it on less land, which the increase in amount of feed and profit implies, it will at once be seen what advantage this grass has over other soiling materials. Besides, it will do well in an orchard, being a grass adapted to shade, as its name implies; and, as the ground must be rich, it will not harm the trees. It is a

evenly, and then cover at once with 'roller or, better, smoothing harrow. Finish with a coat of plaster. If stubble is turned down insterd of sod, double the amount of manure is to be used, unless the land is rich. Plough it earlier so as to turn down well washed out, and then apply the second coat of manure. Heavy and even sowing is required, so as to get a close set, this grass growing in tussocks. If this is accomplished, nothing can be better. It is not expected that this will be the case the first year, though two good crops may be removed from grass ground without destroying the turf, by thrusting down a first year, though two good crops may be realized. Give a good coat of compost in the fall. Remember that manure is the root, and then lifting out the plant and realized. Give a good coat of compost in the fall. Remember that manure is the rough material on which to realize, and the more that can be turned into grass the better. Frequent cutting will give the feed the character of aftermath, a form of fodder the excellence of which is well established. Let me add another word, Orchard grass is somewhat tender—the porsestablished. Let me add another word, Orchard grass is somewhat tender—the portion above ground—and should have protection against the cold west winds in winter. An evergreen screen, a wood, or a hill will protect it. This will prevent the snow from drifting away, or if there is no snow, arrest the severe drying winds. See that the seed is fresh as well as clean, and spare no pains to put the crop in well. A good start is ind spe: sa'.'e, It will then do well at once, and is a crop that will answer for full soiling. Should the season be moist, favouring the growth of pasture, the grass



name Spanish Needles more properly belongs to another species, B. bipinnata. Mayweed, (Maruta Cotula.)—A well-known annual, usually enduring the winter, It is distinguished from the Mayweed by its darker green below and more hoary appearance above, by its more aromatic and less offensive odour, its more coarsely cut leaves, and more especially by its far more pernicious character. It is not yet extensively introduced, but in some places has found its way into winter grain fields, and by its dense spreading growth in autumn and spring, sometimes nearly chokes out the young crop. It is very difficult to extirpate after it once obtains



grass also that the frost will not lift.
Thus, a little land may be made to go a great ways, and do it permanently. But do not attempt it with a poor or ordinarily

BED ROOT.

Winter grain rarely occurs. It is an annual but generally assumes the character of a biennial, especially in winter grain crops. rich soil.

To prepare the land, the best way is to turn down sod somewhat early in the fall.

If a heavy sod, and if largly composed of clover, all the better. Plough pretty deep, and cover at once with a heavy coat of good manure. Leave till spring, when plough again, cultivate and harrow till the whole surface is well mixed and mellow, the wind through the air. It is easily destroyed by cutting off the root with a stiff stroyed by cutting off the root with a stiff hoe, below the surface. If this is done

favouring the growth of pasture, the grass may be cut and cured for winter feed of cows or growing stock. It should be cut three or four times. It is then tender, it is far more difficult to eradicate than the which the stalk would not be, but hard and unfit for feed, if it is suffered to approach maturity. Always cut it when it has the appearance of advanced aftermath. F. G. in Country Gentleman.

Canada thistle. As one of its names indicates, the root is red; the whole plant somewhat rough and hairy, (very rough when dead and dry,) from 8 to 12 inches high, more or less branched, leaves narrow and short or inch long flowers small

THE WERKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAT, ACCOUNTS

and manifestorming for exercises. If permitted the final country, closed to the final proposed to the final pr ploughing; if this does not reduce the soil to a proper condition for sowing, the process should be completed by means of a two-horse cultivator or gang plough. All the red root which appears should be pulled out from the wheat in spring by hand. In the fall, plough as deep as for the wheat, which will throw the seed again to the surface. Harrow well, and the seed again to the surface. Harrow well, and the seed will germinate. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the ground, but have not taken the pains that I have endured an amount of cold not experienced before for eighty years, without suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer, and the warm to suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer, and the warm to suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer, and the warm to the ground, but have not taken the pains that I have endured an amount of cold not experienced before for eighty years, without suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer, and the warm to suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer. The pain the s the wheat, which will throw the seed again to the surface. Harrow well, and the seed will germinate. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut them to pieces with a large steel-tooth cultivator, and sow oats, barley, spring wheat, or peas—the latter is best in the way of rotation. Plough and harrow again in fall, to start another crop of weeds, and plant corn, cultivating it thoroughly. The following year the land may be seeded to clover or grass; and when wheat is again introduced in the rotation, but few weeds will be found, which may be pulled out by hand. It is important that no seed should be returned to the soil through manure; and hence it may be best, when the straw contains much, to burn it in the field in a compact heap. The seed is sometimes contains much, to burn it in the field in a compact heap. The seed is sometimes spread to other farms by throwing the plants into the road, when in muddy weather they adhere to the soil on waggon wheels, and are carried to a distance Hound's Tongue, (Cynoglossum officinale,

-A coarse plant growing along roadsides,



biennial, and is descroy.

as the burdock, mullein, &c.

Weed or Stink Datura stramonium.)—A coarse feetid clant, growing on roadsides and waste claces, often several feet high. The leaves are large, the flowers tubular, nearly three inches long, and the seed vessels an inch and a half long, and covered with coarse fleshy

prickles. It is an annual, and is easily de-Weed, (Chenopodium album.)—An annual weed, often growing abundantly in gardens and other cultivated grounds; the stem often growing three or four feet high, angular or grooved, often with some purple stripes; leaves with a mealy appearance; stripes; leaves with a mealy appearance; flowers small, numerous, green; seeds small and numerous, and the plants are thus rapidly increased where neglected cultivation prevails. The remedy is very simple—destroy all the plants with the plough, hoe or cultivator, before they Programme for Fair Week—Special Prizes attain more than an inch or two in height. The labour will be small at this time, compared with that required after they are a oot high; and none can go to seed. and shining, and very numerous. There are several species or varieties, not very distinctly defined.

Wild Teasel, (Dipsacus sylvestris.)—



GREEN AMARANTH. It is biennial, and is easily destroyed mowing the second year, before the seed is formed.

when the tollines, seeds of the seeds of hogs, during the first se of this present month, I have been through an is compatible with a healthy ent of the vital organs, and of tructure. When early convergors is the object, the pigs should inly on concentrated food—the gory for concentrated food—the gory for the vital organs, and the grown of the season have given the never better. The hay crop is nearly all seeds may be deeply buried by the grown of the season have given the root and other crops a good start. I was very much surprised to find so many farms polase, or to be kept to mature age in the most available as a law with foul weeds, such as with not prove a profitable one.

The was not important, when carly convergence is advanced aftermath. F. G. in Country Gentleman.

Edinorpy Gentleman.

EDINBURGH, July 15, 1878.

DEAR SIR.—Since my arrival, on the first of this present month, I have been through a portion of England, Ireland and Scotland. The weather has been delightful, and the prospects of an abundant harvest were never better. The hay crop is nearly all secured. The frequent showers in the early part of the season have given the root and other crops a good start. I was very much surprised to find so many farms polate with those designed for breed-oses, or to be kept to mature age ing fattened for pork, such a large of the season have given the root and other crops a good start. I was very much surprised to find so many farms polate with those designed for breed-oses, or to be kept to mature age ing fattened for pork, such a large of the vital transposition of the vital or the vital transposition of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The weather has been delightful, and the prospects of an abundant harvest were never better. The hay crop is nearly all secured. The frequent showers in the early part of the season have given the root and other crops a good start. I was very much surprised to find so many farms polation of the vital or the vital transposition of the vital or the vital or the vital transposi

years, and hemlock seven years. This may be varied one-quarter, or even more, by the difference in the timber and the soil. WM. RISLEY. in Country Gentleman.

CARE OF HIGH-CONDITIONED

At this season it is timely to warn the owners of cows in high condition, or of heavy milkers, to guard carefully against plethora and suppression of the natural secretions just after calving. Mnay of the best cattle in the land, those on which the hope of the improvement of our herds must mainly rest, are lost to their owners and to the country for want of a little care at this critical period. If a fully developed cow is fleshy, full of blood, and thriving at the period of calving, and if she passes through the ordeal easily, with little expenditure of effort or of blood, she should be placed on restriction should be maintained for five or six days before that act, as well. A very limited supply of hay, sprinkled or scalded, taken up until six days after calving. If the bowels are not already really loose, a pound of Glauber salts should be given as

Stock Journal.

The fall wheat crop now nearly harvested has been very heavy but the yield will not be so great in consequence or so much of it bying down and we think the extreme heat ripened the grain too quick. The early sown spring grain looks well but that sown after the spring rains looks well but that we have very poor hopes of it. The Hay crop though light is better than expected.

Yours &c, JAMES FOSTER.

Lot 30 Col. 6 Howick.

Bound be folded in sheets or towels, and ironed upon the wrong side, as soon as possible. But linen should be washed in water in which hay has been boiled, or a quart bag of bran. This last will be found to answer for starch as well and is excellent for print dresses of all kinds, but a handful of salt is very useful also to set the colours of light cambrics and dotted lawns; and a little beef's gall will uot only set, but brighten, yellow and purple tints, and has a good effect upon green.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

by Citizens of Toronto. The Provincial Exhibition will be held in this city on Monday, Tuesday, Wednes-Green Amaranth, sometimes called Pig day, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sep-Weed, (Amaranthus hybridus,)—A coarse tember 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. Entries weed, (Amarantaus hyperaus,)—A coarse annual weed, with a green branching stem; flowers small, green, packed into close spikes, with bristle-like hairs among them. It finds its way into cultivated grounds like the preceding, and is to be similarly treated. The seeds are quite small, black and spiritual products and fine arts before September 7. The value of the prizes

special prizes, as follows:—
Thoroughbred Horses—1 stallion and 3 females, of any age; pedigrees to be produced.....
Agricultural Horses—Exclusive of pure Clydesdales or Suffolks; stallion and 5 females, of

any age....urhams—1 bull, any age, and 6 females, 24 purhams—1 bull, any age, and 6 females, 24 months and under...
yrshires—1 bull, any age, and 5 females, 24 months and under...
airy Cows—Any breed for dairy purposes; 10 cows in milk, pure bred or crosses of distinct breeds

Sheep—Cotswolds, or other long-wools; 1 ram and 10 ewes.
Sheep—Southdown, Oxford, Hampshire, or Shropshire Downs; 1 ram and 10 ewes....
Pigs—Berkshire or other black breed; 1 boar and 5 sows....

The order of proceedings this year will be very much like that of last year. The fair will be opened on Monday the 23rd prox., the admission fee being 25 cents, prox., the admission fee being 25 cents, and it will remain open until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the premiums will be paid and the goods removed from the grounds. The judges will commence their work on Tuesday, the 24th, and the usual prize tickets will be given out by them. them, viz.:—First prize, red; second, blue; third, yellow; fourth, white; extras, green; "highly commended and "commended," white. The annual meeting of the Fruit Grow er's Association and the annual meeting of

the Mechanics' Institute Association take place on Tuesday, the 24th. The annual meeting of the directors of the Provincial



who wear similar garments, and find them very beneficial and comfortable; and one thing is certain, that such an armour of flannel goes farther towards curing neuralgia than half the druggists' nostrums.

Those who have delicate skins can try the two suits, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of white, grey, blue or red flannel. Of course both of them must be removed when retiring for the night; and both should be changed weekly, though the outer flannel suit need only be hung np and thoroughly aired, and only washed once in the spots, and spread the clothe on the grass where the sun will shine on it. Let it lay

three or four weeks. Such garments are easily made and easily put on; the jackets can be made loosely like a Chinaman's blouse, and the drawers button over them; and two suits are all sufficient for service, and by their use many valuable lives may be saved; for cold feet and hands, and a chilliness of the skin are sure avenues to death. S. O. J. the barest possible feeding for a week after parturition; and it were well if the same WASHED.

Summer suits are nearly all made of limited supply of hay, sprinkled or scalded, may be given during this period, but all grain and roots should be withheld. If the cow is already at grass, she should be greatest importance. Common washerwomen spoil everything with soda, and nothing is more frequent than to see the delicate tints of lawns and percales turned HOUND'S TONGUE.

about two feet high, bearing purple-red flowers, and flat seed roughened all over with short barbed or hooked prickles, causing them to adhere to clothing and to the hair and wool of auimals. It is biennial, and is destroyed in the same way as the burdock, mullein, &c.

Jamestown Weed or Stink Weed.

pound of Glauber salts should be given as soon as the act of parturition has been accomplished, and the udder should be the ignorance and vandalism of a laundress. It is worth while for ladies to pay attention to this, and insist upon having their summer dresses washed according to the directions which they should be prepared to chilling draughts, winds, and rains; also from a damp bed, and from close, impure air. By the end of the first week the danger is virtually over and the cover and the proper and the cover and water. air. By the end of the first week the danger is virtually over, and the cow may be gradually put upon the most nourishing diet, and the secretion of milk stimulated as far as may be desired.—National Live should be folded in sheets or towels, and should be folded in sheets or towels, and wrong side. as soon as

USEFUL RECEIPTS. To Remove Grease from Floors,-Apply a paste of wood ashes; keep it on several days, and then wash off.

To Clean Lamp-Shades.—Lamp-shades may be cleansed with soap or pearlash; these will not injure or discolour them.

To KEEP KNIVES FROM RUSTING.—

British delegates at the Kaiserhof. The Scour them on a board, crosswise, with some dry brick, after having wiped them

made of soap, and iron when damp.

Cover the ribbon with a clean cloth, and pass the iron over that. If you wish to

large vessels lye may be used.
To MEND CRACKS IN STOVES,—Take wood-ashes and salt, equal proportion in bulk of each, little less of salt; reduce to a soft paste with cold water, and fill cracks when the stove or range is cool. The cement will soon become perfectly hard.

SMOKY LAMPS.—Coal oil lamps that are prize seven times in nineteen years. subject to smoking may be improved by putting from two to three table spoons of coarse salt in them. It will make the light more brilliant and clear, and keep the wick clean, besides prevention of smoke.

To PRESERVE CLOTHES PINS.—Clothes oins boiled a few moments and quickly st,000 dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will

the same way.
To Mend Rubber Shoes.—Get a piece of pure rubber—an old shoe—vulcanized rubber will not do; cut it into small bits. Put it into a bottle, and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal tar naphtha—not petroleum naphtha. Stop the bottle and set to one side, shaking it frequently. The rubber will soon dis-solve. Then take the shoes and press the rip or cut close together, and put on the solution with a camel's-hair brush. Continue to apply as fast as it dries, until a thorough coating is formed.
VINEGAR IN THREE WEEKS.—Molasses,

one quart ; yeast, one pint ; put into a

the same way.

Removal of Ink Spors.—When these are of long standing it is difficult to get them out, since the iron has become thoroughly peroxidized and must be re-duced. The following is recommended:— Water ½ litre, hydrochloric acid 100 grms, tin salt 100 grms. Moisten the spot with this solution, keeping it moist until the colour disappears, then rinse with water.

MILDEWED LINEN may be rectored by soaping the spots, and, while wet, cover them with fine chalk, scraped to powder and well rubbed in. STAINS.—All clothes subject to be stained, such as table linen, napkins, children's clothes, towels. etc., ought to be examined before being put into any wash mixture of soap suds, as these render the stain permanent. Many stains will yield to good washing in pure, soft, warm water. Al-cohol will remove almost any discolouration. Almost any stain or iron rust, or mildew, may be removed by dipping in a moderately strong solution of nitrate acid, then covered with salt and kept in the sun. This may require to be repeated many times, but with us it have never failed. STAINS from acids can be removed by spirits of hartshorn diluted. If not removed by first application repeat the process. Afterwards rinse off with water.

A SURE WAY TO REMONE TEA STAINS.

stain is not all out, it will disappear in the second washing. If the spots are wet oc-cassionally while lying on the grass, it will hasten the bleaching.

How to Bleach Cotton Cloth.—It may sometimes become necessary or convenient to bleach a peice of cotton cloth, although as a general thing it is better to abtain white clothes already bleached. Homebleaching, moreover, is apt to injure the fabric more than the process in use at the fabric more than the process in use at the factories, especially when manipulated, as it always is there, by skilled hands. However, cloth may be bleached as follows:

To five pounds of cloth take twelve ounces of chloride of lime. Dissolve the lime in a small quantity of boiling water, when cold as the contract of the co small quantity of boiling water; when cold, strain it into a sufficient quantity of water to cover the cloth. This must first be and rinsed well in clar water. Then put it in the lime-water from ten to twenty minutes, airing it well by lifting up and down. Rinse thoroughly in warm or cold

two or three days; then wash. If the

GENERAL.

Peter's pence, it is reported from Rome come in so sparingly as to cause serious concern at the Vatican. In addition to the instructions issued to the Neapolitan and other Bishops to obtain the royal exequator, other Bishops to obtain the royal exequator, and with it the revenues of their dioceses, the device of pilgrimages, so fruitful under Pius IX., will again be resorted to. Four pilgrimages will set out from France next autumn, two from Spain, one Carlist and one Alfonsist, and one from Belgium.

Lord Beaconsfield, when departing from Berlin, left \$250 to be distributed among the servants at the Kaiserhof, the hotel where he stopped. This hotel reaped quite a harvest from the Congress. The staff of the English Embassy, who inhabited nearly all the front rooms on the first floor, had to Premier, occupying some really magnificent apartments, was charged \$7,000. His lordship, whose table was always furnished perfectly dry; and put them away without wiping off the brick dust,

RIBBONS RENEWED.—Wash in cool suds

RIBBONS RENEWED.—Wash in cool suds

RIBBONS RENEWED.—Wash in cool suds with the delicacies of the season, was very

31, horticultural products and fine arts before September 7. The value of the prizes offered is \$18,000, and all the classes that were in last year's prize list are included on the prize list this year.

The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association having received an offer of \$500 from the cities sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, plaster it thickly over the straw, and place in the hot sun several hours; brush off when dry. An easy and effectual plan.

To Cleanse the iron over that. If you wish to stiffing the ribbon, dip it, while drying, into stiffing the ribbon, di them with hot water and stir in a spoonful or more of pearlash; empty them in an hour, and if not perfectly clean, fill again and let them staad a few hours. For Henry prize for small-bore rifles, and has had several minor triumphs both at Wim-bledon and in Scotland. This year, when one of his friends intimated to him that Walker, of Lanark, was likely to head

The British residents of San Francisco have changed their design of a present to Lord Beaconsfield, and will send him a casket instead of a gold brick on a base of silver. On the top of the casket, in relief, will be the Beaconsfield arms; at each side to be cabinets containing specimens of California ores, inlaid with mosaic gold quartz; on one end, in relief, an Indian soldier, grasping the hand of a British soldier, with the motto underneath, "Defence, not Defiance," and on the other end a British Ready, "Tue British arms, with rose, shamrock, and thistle, to have the centre of the front of the casket, and the arms of California the back, while around the edges California the back, while around the edges are to be an endless cable, indicative of England's nautical supremacy. Inside of the casket, the design provides for a roller on which to fold a sheet of vellum containing the address and photographed signatures of the subscribers, the roller to work on the spring principle of a window shade, using as a design for the handle a crossed pen and sword surmounted by the Earl's

the Mechanics' Institute Association take place on Tuesday, the 24th. The annual meeting of the directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association for the election of officers and auditors, and the deciding of the place of holding the next exhibition, will take place on Wednesday, September 25th.

Censumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, each after the consumption, bronchitis, and mix them thoroughly, two ounces of the best Spanish great salt, all in fine to every pound of britter, and incorporate them thoroughly together. The butter is then to be tightly pressed into cleave no vacuum.

Procecum Malistric Malis