f the terribl nsend, in the n in this coun time a Miss dead. The named Jane ger children iage. The is a two-story some ninety.

of a similar overned and ugh well-to kept his son up as a farat a year ago ing treated as hesitation the ames, having more, and s rease or else he farm, which This led to ently refused required him. ave been marng woman, the had loved "not mother before l marrying the ad : but at all

grand propor-

also the

I, finding his find the key tracted some on the key, up and brother ant to go to he wanted him go to a neigh ords ensued er the circum she suspecte ther got out of er where the done if he ane, the eldest he father ther mably for the ast, and after went out, this re about fifty ng used as a grain and hay rner James struck him a handle he had head. The old cide evidently head, for when brains were

the sight o subsequent He dragged ad left it welere was more content with er's blood, this attack his two same weapon upstairs with nis guilt. the question There was no s wide awake to be asleep. unfortunate reporter yestell what folved she was sure. She hadly injured. Having disstruck her. mmediately He then left self under to strike him, to the neigh her the boy artled to hear ering his father sed and true, for lying body of George ered in. The r had dragged ad brains were aw hat of the r. Waters then found the the first blow

Jarvis, and Dr. Langtry were quiel tendance. Nothing could be don unfortunate man Smith, but the was attended to and will doubtless a bed downstairs when our reporter vinted her yesterday, and was able to converse Meanwhile the whereabouts of the murderer were unknown and it was supposed he had run away. The story of the crime had circulated and many of the neighbours had now arrived. A search was instituted and before long it was found that the murderer had duplicated his crime and in turn had murdered himself.

"Hanging from the scaffolding of the

had murdered himself.

"Hanging from the scaffolding of the barn was the body of James Smith, stone dead. He had taken a plough line, madea noose and mounted to the upper story, where, with a jump of about seven teet he had launched himself into eternity, unfortunately not soon enough to prevent the terrible harm he had done by his passion.

"The neighbours are showing all at "The neighbours are showing all the indness in their power to the unfortunate girls and the bereaved family, and it is a matter of congratulation that, though the amily are left without a head, they are by means destitute, but apparently well to

SEPARATE SCHOOL STATIS-The following statistics were read by Mr. C. Donovan at the public meeting, in Hamilton, of the Separate School Conven tion on Wednesday evening:-"In 1856 Separate Schools were first acknowledged by the Government in Upper Canada, but an Act so illiberal in its provisions that it was better than useless. The Common Schools numbered 3,472. These, with the land on when stead of the common schools are the statement of the s better than useless. The Common Schools then numbered 3,472. These, with the land on which they stood, were (approximately) worth \$3,000,000. In that year alone 147 additional schools, with their sites, had cost £42,807, or \$17,128. Their total steep and the money. It was the circumnate will never add; but at all y was refused, ather and son m, but on that gaged in fixing was manufac. It was two and about three and le had been do he picked it ppeared to test the best for his she thicker part re. From this to have been James wanted now to get it. were not of the ouse, as we said the of the rooms grand propor-

In the same year the Separate School revenue was only \$31,600; but even with such limited means, the number of schools had increased by 34 percent, and the attendance by nearly 90 percent, or in each case by more than double the increase made by the Common Schools. Taking the cities by themselves, we find that Hamilton, which in 1856 had not a single Separate School, had in 1861 three large brick buildings, attended by 800 pupils, and conducted by nine teachers; Toronto had nearly doubled itself both in pupils and teachers, while kingston had increased one and a half. Notwith standing the fact that Common Schools had been established in Hamilton many years before, vet their exhibit of 3,000 pupils, and 33 teachers, in 1861, barely holds its own as against that of the Separate Schools if we only consider the difference in the population; and if the difference in time be taken into account the Separate Schools were far in the foreground. Taking a period further on when the new amendments had ample time to show clearly their working powers, we will introduce another comparison. In 1872 the Common School revenue had become something enormous—over two millions and a half of dollars, or double that of 1856; yet even with the immense facilities thus afforded them the number of schools had increased by only 16 per cent., and the attendance 58 per cent. In Hamilton we find five Separate Schools sixteen teachers where there were formerly but nine, and an attendance of 1,200 instead of 800—an average increase of 60 per cent. over 1861. Finally, taking the last Report of the Minister of Education (1876), we find the comparison still in favour of the Separate Schools. They show an increase of 7 per cent. In the number of ns to have had remises, and cash-box to who also was nother. She her body and e money was show an increase of 7 per cent. In the number of buildings over Report of previous year, while the Common Schools show but 1½ per cent. increase; in point of attendance the former exhibit an increase of 11½ per cent. against that of 3½ per cent. on the part of the Common Schools. For 1877 the Hamilton City Inspector of Common Schools reports an attendance of 4,300, and a staff of 82 teachors; the Separate School Superintendent reports an attendance during the same year of 1,800, and a teachers' staff of 22. Judging by the population, the attendance of the former should have been at least 1,500 more than reported. Summing up the whole, the Catholic School supporters of Ontario have ample cause for self-congratulation. Their 41 schools of 1855 have become nearly 200; the number of teachers are over 300, instead of 57: the attendance of pupils has increased from 4,900 to ber of teachers are over 300, instead of 57: the attendance of pupils has increased from 4,900 to 27,000; and the annual revenue from 4,900 to \$107,000. Catholics have reason to feel proud of this exhibit, which places the Separate Schools in point of progress far in advance of the Common Schools. It is true that the revenue is small compared with the three and a half millions enjoyed by the Common Schools, but that very fact strengthens the cause of the Separate Schools and redounds to the credit of their supporters, for every right-minded person must acknowledge that the greatest praise is due to the institution which, from such a small beginning, has produced such grand results. For my part, I consider that it is another illustratration of the fable of the pigmy acorn developing itself into the lordly oak.

A Corner in Wheat. CHICAGO, July 26.—Intense interest is manifested n the result of the great corner in wheat now eing run by Milwaukee and Chicago commission nerchants. The price has been steadily advancing merchants. The price has been steadily advancing for two weeks, with a prospect of being maintained at the present rates, or at still higher ones during the remainder of the mouth. The visible supply of wheat is now about four millions, and it is stated the short sales for August delivery aggregate nearly 20,000,000 bushels. Meanwhile, although some damage has been done to crops in this section, it is believed by competent judges that no widespread or great injury exists.

Mr. Dymend's New Act.

MONTREAL, July 28.—In an assault case against three brothers Gardner, this morning, the defendants' counsel produced the new Act, brought in by Mr. Dymond, permitting persons charged with countries and the green of the country of the countries and the green of the countries and the green of the case was one of alleged trespass against a Mrs. Heland for passing through detendant's yard. Wm. I. Gardner and Joseph Gardner, on being sworn, diproved the sworn evidence of Mrs. Holland, that they assaulted her, as they were not near at the time. Thos. Arthur Gardner testified that he dinot assault the woman, but gently litted her out of the yard in which she was trespassing. Ills Honot accepted this testimony with reserve, as the Act referred to only covered common assault, not assault and battery. As the Act was not definite on the point, his Honour declined to establish a precedent which might afterwards be followed, simply because such precedent was in existence. The Records considered that the woman had as much right to through the yard as any one. His Honour the discharged Joseph Gardner and Wm. John Gardner, but fined Thos. Arthur Gardner \$5 and \$3.10 coss, or one month. Mr. Dymond's New Act.

Murder on the St. Lawrence. Murder on the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, July 26.—Early this morning Actin Chief Naegele received a telegram from Rouse's Point asking him to arrest one Costofrolez, a watchmaker well-known in Montreal, having formed; a carried on business here, and afterwards removing to Rouse's Point. The customs officer there say Costofrolez and a friend named Motherm, a silk pediet, embark on a Richelieu boat and go west. The same day a steamboat passing on the river brought to view the body of a man with a deep gash across his forehead, and his hands fearfully cut, as if bhad endeavored to protect himself from some myderous assault. The body was soon recognized is that of the unfortunate peddler, who was minus is travelling pack containing 83,000, and a fine gdd watch, which he always carried. His companis who was seen in the boat with him was at once supected as being the murderer. Costofrolez was sen watch, which he always carried. His companian who was seen in the boat with him was at once supered as being the murderer. Costorious was seen in Montreal yesterday, and at three o'clock he went to the house of Amos Cross, on Amherst street, where the murdered man generally stopped while in town. On receiving the information the devices at once took measures to prevent the supported in the control of the con

has been yet made, however.

LATER.—Costa roles, the alleged murder of ManLATER.—Costa roles, the alleged murder of Manton, had not been arrested at a late hour to-night,
but the detectives think they will secure him before
morning, as they believe him to be in the city. The London Court Circular tells this st Duchess of Edin, urgh, while driving her since in her pony carriage at Malta, mran over a child, who was most severely thanks to the promptude and ene Duchess, its life will in all probability Her Imperial Highness at once lifted ther carriage and drove off to the doctor, a native of the island—being a stupid not be made to understand the affair by the Duchess in English, French, successively, "Who ever heard of a doctoring English or French? at last wried its with impatience. "And who ever ing English of French 7 at last wried the with impatience. And who ever Duchess knowing Maltese? retorted if mown lingo, (a barbarone mixture of Ara and Italian), by some means comprehen was said. Her imperial Highness was no casily defeated, and dispatching me both the Minotaur and Defence, she obtually-the assistance of surgeoms from to war-ships. The Duchess has not only semilical man daily to the child, but he most assiduous in calling herself, and give a divice to its parents as to their trust patient, not forgetting to afford them bo and substantial pecuniary assistance.



the process two or three times, you may estroy its colour altogether. It is a very grometric substance, and therefore aborbs air and moisture in considerable ntity; it therefore increases in weight, exposure to air after burning. FURNISHING.

tis a great mistake to crowd a room, it is also an extravagance which brings good return. In Paris apartments ear to much more advantage at much cost. Looking-glasses are usually res in the suites of rooms, thus the suites of rooms, the suites of r It is a great mistake to crowd a room, and it is also an extravagance which brings no good return. In Paris apartments ixtures in the suites of rooms, thus pre-renting dilapidations of the walls on reng disploations of the wans on re-l. If in beginning life themoney often sadvantageously spent in articles that mber, rather than improve a dwelling, deposited for accumulation, with he foundations of future indepenwould be laid. WASHING LACE.

The following method of washing lace, collars, or crochet collars, not only rear and tear of the other washing; cover a with soap, and cover it with calico. | the stomach. Boil it for twenty minutes in soft water t all dry together, and the lace will be found ready for use. A long piece of lace st be wound round and round the bottle edge of each round a little above ast, and a few stitches to keep it firm at the beginning and end will be found tacking to keep it in its place.

Silk is an agreeable and healthy material. Used in dress, it retains the electricity of bodies; in the drapery rooms and niture covers, it reflects the sunbeams iving them a quicker brilliancy, and it ightens colours with a charming light. possesses a cheerfulness of which the dull faces of wool and linen are destitute. promotes cleanliness, and will not filly imbibe dirt. Its continually growing use by man, accordingly, is beneficial many ways.

WHAT TO DO WITH PLANTS IN SUMMER. The lovers of flowers are always troubled

They are in danger not only from the old but some kinds need but little heat, and others cannot stand much water at their season of rest. Insects too, constantpannoy the grower of house plants, from December to May. In summer time there are less difficulties to contend, with yet nearly all have their trials.

As a rule, very few plants in our climate do well in the house during hot weather. They need plenty of light and air, together with moisture in the way of dew and rain. So that persons who have no yard in which to plant out things in surrous to plant out things in summer cannot be really successful the year round, although they may have splendid flowers in mid-

The general practice with amateur rienced when taken up on the approach weather one may have a fine show in

ration with many florists.
eraniums, achanias, heliotropes, cigar
nts, lobelias, fever few, golden feather, rge pots and set in the ground.

ads m summer.
Verbenas and some others will grow but

A Paris special states that there is con

ers to hear of another practical use to h the telephone has been put. It s that a French war-steamer has lately ngaged towing an old ship out to form a torpedo training vessel. cting wire, with one end on either, and it was found that by the action ne sea on the copper sheeting of the s, an electric current was set up, and communication was at once olished along the circuit. So success-indeed, was the experiment, that conation could readily be carried on be-en the two ships. This result suggestthe commander of the Free sel the idea of impressing the telephone of the service of the diver, and in this way: ne of the glasses of the diver's helmet deed by a copper plate, and in this is ted a telephonic wire. As in the case e ships, an electric current is estab-d, by means of which it becomes an matter to hold converse with the s, even while they are "fathoms deep."—at the bottom of the sez. In cases et is necessary that divers should whether as to the state keel of a ship, or as to wreckage, port thereon, the practical value of ew use for the telephone is obvious.—



such is the case, the animal is usually at the worst when he eats or drinks. If the the worst when he eats or drinks. If the top of the windpipe is pressed gently between the finger and thumb, the fit of coughing may be produced at once, and by this proceeding many practitioners decide, after watching for certain other signs; but as a rule it may be dispensed with on the plan of avoiding unnecessary pain.

not lost his appetite, it is likely he has re-fused his oats and taken in preference his hay. We have frequently noticed this in the beginning of sore throat, as well as catarrhs and influenza with which sore throat is associated, the solution of which after additions as were found practic- appears to be that, the muscles of the swallowing apparatus (larynx) being affected, they cannot grasp and pass on small particles of food, such as grain, which do not form with the saliva a solid bolus. Hay, on the contrary, after being masticated, is rolled up into a compact mass, and led is rolled up into a compact m collars, or crochet collars, not only ed, is rolled up into a compact mass, and as such is carried to the back of the mouth,

the stomach.

By aggravation of causes, sore throat does not alwaps stop at the point we have described. Considerable swelling and pain takes place among the glands and muscles inwardly, behind the larynx and pharynx, and the large glands on each side on twardly participate. The animal goes of these, although the individual plants soon die, maintain their hold by the long vitality of the seeds, with all the pertinpharynx, and the large glands on each side of the seeds, with all the pertination of the color will require more of keep it in its place.

THE USE OF SILK.

pharynx, and the large glands on each side of the seeds, with all the pertinacity of the seeds, wretched and miserable. The presence of fever is shewn by great redness of the membranes, the mouth is intensely hot.

Manual plants, as the field mustard, prove membranes, the mouth is intensely hot. membranes, the mouth is intensely hot, breathing is rather difficult, and as the case proceeds there is a roaring or stertorous noise produced. Sometimes the swelling increases so rapidly that suffocation is apparent, and, to relieve the sufferer, the practitioner at once opens the windpipe, which affords a delightfully easy respiration. In these cases also an abscess may form inwardly at the back of the throat; and we have then analogous conditions to

more or less about getting them through the winter seasons of our northern climate.

Seeing then these objections to such remedies, we recommend more simple and efficacious ones, such as the following:

If the animal is inclined to drink, and, as a The general practice with amateur rule, we find thirst present as a result of the fever, let him have water constantly ound, but in this case much difficulty is beside him in which some nitre has been dissolved, 1 ounce of which) may be put cold weather. If put into large pots and len set into the ground on a level with surface, and watered occasionally in in either, but on no account give more than dry weather one may have a fine show in the house during fall and winter. They will be prepared to exhibit good specimens at the fairs in pots, which is no small consideration with many florists. the jaws, beneath and up the upper side to the root of the opposite ear), with ammonia, tamons, snapdragons, monthly carnas, and many others will do well if put arge pots and set in the ground arge pots and set in the ground care, in order not to take off the hair.

In order to ease pain, the tincture of belladonna may be injected beneath the skin; chloral hydrate, and many other remedies may also be similarly employed; and to facilitate swallowing and lessen ses, carnations, bouvardias and some hers, they should pinch off the flower dism summer.

Verbenas and some others will grow but the unless taken out of the pots and anted in good soil and plenty of room.

Fuchsias, in this vicinity, are usually put in the house or on a porch where we will great the state of take off the hair.

In order not to take off the hair.

In order not he hair.

In order not or a heath the skin; chloral many other remedies may also be similarly em care, in order not to take off the hair. to the first state of the state of the first state of the state of the first state of the state o

A Paris special states that there is congressly comment there at the report in a Temps that Gen. Grant denounced poleon as an enemy of France, the beginner of the same of the to see any of the Bonaparte family. Christiana despatch says General Grant as received everywhere in Norway with traordinary enthusiasm, the crowds following him about.

Conversation At the Bottom of the maders, it may be interesting to our didres to hear of another practical use to make the whole a semi-plastic mass, and a tablespoonful of it should be put on the industry of the throat, it is sometimes useful to apply the nosebag and steam the nostrils. A copious discharge from the lining membrane is thus produced, and the parts affected are lubricated, this proceeding may be attended with danger. It should be arranged therefore to have the veterinary surgeon in attendance, in order, if required, to perform the operation of opening the windpipe. If this is done, the quired, to perform the operation of opening the windpipe. If this is done, the animal experiences little or no inconvenience afterwards; the maturation of the abscess proceeds, and discharge is effected without danger; but where due caution is not exercised, and the operation delayed, death frequently follows suddenly.

Dear Sir,—I thought you might like to hear how we are getting on up here, in County of Huron, this year, as I like to read of the prospect in other parts of Canada. Crops look well. The hay crop looked light a while ago, but the late rains made a great change. It is now almost all housed, and will be a good average crop. Fall wheat never looked better, and there is a great deal of it here this year. It is a is a great deal of it here this year. It is a little laid down but the ears are well filled,



EALSE FLAX. as such is carried to the back of the mouth, should be described by the calico or linen, and then the the lace or collar smoothly upon it; but with soap, and cover it with calico.

The ming the circ. It will be of little use to describe the mouth, where it does not give way under the closing action of the muscles, whose office is to convey it to the gullet and thence to the stomach.

The prevention requires a thorough knowledge of the habits of the plant, and trude into all—yet they are not necessarily the worst weeds; some annuals, for instance increase with more rapidity and certainty by the prodigious multiplication of seed than any others by extension of the roots
There are two general rules for the pre

and we have then analogous conditions to those in the human subject known as vention and extirpation of weeds, applications to able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, the able in all cases, and the able The treatment of sore throat in horses is known fact no plant can first grow without towards the creature, some great mistakes are made.

Notwithstanding the great difficulty which is evident to all who see the suffering creature, some of the worst means of administering remedies are resorted to, such as cramming a bolus down the throat, or drawing up the head as high as possible, while a draught is poured down the mouth. In the latter case, the finid being denied passage down the gullet may find its way into the windpipe; if it does so, it is a thousand to one if the animal is not choked. Seeing then these objections to such caution to destroy all weeds before they can



CHICKWEED. otherwise. The second rule is founded or

texposed to winds and hot suns, project they are not allowed to dry out.

These hints, if followed will save plant movement of the jaws, by which the fluid is carried to all parts of the mouth, and thus comes into contact with those diseased. It is not necessary that this should be swallowed, therefore, after the jaws have been moved, the head may be lowered. It is, however, more effectual to make up a part of the year. By carely lifting the plants and washing the is, they will continue to look gay for a getime, or perhaps through the winter.

A Paris special states that there is considered to all parts of the mouth, and thus comes into contact with those diseased. It is not necessary that this should be swallowed, therefore, after the jaws have been moved, the head may be lowered. It is, however, more effectual to make up a paste by heating the catechu in a small quantity of water, then adding I ounce of belladonna extract, 2 ounces of wheatfour, and as much treacle as is sufficient to make the whole a semi-plastic mass, and a bad qualities, and have the means of select. bad qualities, and have the m ing them from their thousands of harmles



PURSLANE. associates, and introducing them into th fields of the farmer.

The yearly loss to the farmers of the The yearly loss to the farmers of the United States, occasioned by weeds, amounts to many millions of dollars—enough probably to build an Erie or New-York Central Railroad, dig an Erie Canal, or build and endow one hundred first-class agricultural colleges. With many landowners, one fourth part of the corn crops is consumed by pig-weeds, fox-tail, and other intruders, and an equal proportion of medow and pasture land occupied with mulleins and thistles, johnswort and brier bushes. With others the loss is still

as rapidly. The importance of literally rooting out such intruders at their very first appearance—of nipping the evil in the bud—is obvious.

Wild Mustard or Charlock, (Sinapis arvensis.)—An introduced plant, and being an annual, it is becoming quite trouble-

an annual, it is to be some in the spring.

Although each plant dies every year, yet as the seeds retain their vitality a long time, it is difficult to extirpate it after the soil becomes infested. A system of rotation in which spring-sown crops are not frequent, and weeding out by hand as soon as the yellow blossoms show themselves in spring, are the best remedies.
Shepherd's Purse, (Capsella bursapastoris.)—A well-known annual weed, frequent in waste places and in neglected

gardens, and easily extirpated by good False Flax, (Camelina sativa,) - An nnual plant, introduced with flax seed, and a common weed in that crop—falsely believed by some superficial observers to be degenerated flax. The remedy is to sow clean seed, and alternate flax with other the farmers sustain such a Government

clean seed, and alternate flax with other crops.

Chickweed, (Stellaria media,)—Although an annual, its extreme hardiness causes it to grow and flower during winter. On damp soils it is often quite troublesome.

Underdraining and frequent cultivation will subdue it.

Beauter, lbs.

Cheese, lbs.

Lard, lbs.

Matt, 40,792 lbs, bush.

Tallow, lbs.

Cider, gals.

Grease, axle, lbs.

Split peas, bush.

Purslane, (Portulaca oleracea,)—An annual weed, spreading over the surface, and be-coming very troublesome in gardens in summer, on account of its extreme tenacity of life, after the stem is cut off. Removal



RAG-WEED OR BITTER-WEED.

from the land, or burying, are therefore advisable, after passing the hoe over the surface.
Rag-weed or Bitter-weed, (Ambrosia trifida,)—Another species, A. artemesia-folia, is similar, but smaller. Both are annuals, and find their way into cultivated fields, the latter in the stubble, after grain. Clean culture and rotation in crops are the best remedies.

To be Continued.

Mr. A. Smith, of Monmouth, gives The Maine Farmer an interesting instance of success with thin seeding: One bushel of clean wheat was carefully scattered on two acres, and harrowed in well. The land, being a rich intervale, the wheat tillered out and rendered it so thick that when the wind blew one of the reapers' hat off, it would roll on the heads of the wheat across the field and not drop among the grain. When the wheat was threshed and vinnowed, it measured sixty-four bushels. It is mentioned as singular, in view of the surprising claims made for them at intervals by advertisers, that nobody ever happened to see a bushel of "hulless oats" on exhibition at an agricultural fair either on account of their yield or quality. This, taken in connection with other well-known facts, would seem to justify The Michigan Farmer's remark that their only value consists in affording material with which unsophisticated husbandmen who don't take the papers are helped to cut their eye-

A Western New York farmer has pracin every third furrow when ploughing, even with green sward. He ploughs from six to seven inches deep, and when the tops begin to show, drags the ground several times over in all directions till it is very fine. Another patter grows in the recommendation of the several times over the ground several times over in all directions till it is very fine. fine. Another potato grower in the same county of Monroe, once raised a crop of Brownell's Beauty at a cost of eleven cents a bushel, on land worth \$200 an acre, from seed for which he paid \$2 the bushel. He recommends this variety as "rich and popular with grocers," and has been "surprised to learn that many have abandoned it."

Don't let old bones lie around in the barn-yard and fence corners. They should be preserved, as they contain phosphoric acid, one of the most valuable ingredients in manure. Put a layer of wood ashes in the bottom of a cask and then add a layer of bones, then add another layer of ashes, and so on until the cask is filled. Keep

and so on until the cask is filled. Keep the mixture wet, and in a few months the potash in the ashes will have so combined with the phosphoric acid in the bones as to give you a most valuable fertilizer.

One planting of winter squashes having been destroyed, we are going to try again, protecting against the striped-bug by covering the hills with newspapers as soon as the seed is planted, and keeping the papers on until the plants get too large to suit the taste of their voracious enemies. The edges of the paper on each hill must be carefully covered with dirt, so the bugs cannot creep under, and the centre lifted up like a little tent; and then the plants will grow well, and when large enough will grow well, and when large enough burst through the paper. Enough light shines through the paper to keep them growing, and at the same time to form a complete protection to the vines.

___ The rain of Thursday and Friday did The rain of Thursday and Friday did a good deal of injury to the grain crops, and will keep the harvest back several days in the county of Middlesex. It was very beneficial to the root crops, which were beginning to suffer from the drought. Threshing was very general through the county last week, and the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

M. Louis-Edouard Pacaud, brother-inlaw of Mr. Speaker Turcotte, is to be appointed to the County Judgeship of Three Rivers vice Polette to be superannuated.

M. Polette is a hale and hearty man, but M. Turcotte wants the position for his rela-Fall wheat never looked better, and there is a great deal of it here this year. It is a great deal of it here this year. It is a little laid down but the ears are well filled. It will be a beautiful sample, and is now other intruders, and an equal proportion of medicine of the finest fields I have seen for one of the finest fields I have seen for years. Spring crops, which were put in in good time, look well, Root crops also, Yours truly

WILLIAM BRIDE.

Newbridge 18th July, 1878.

Man may hand a great deal of it here this year. It is a little or nothing. Admitting it to be but a tenth part of this is eighty millions—a sum far exceeding the estimate just offered, and James M. Smith, of Cumberland County, so the proportion of the finest fields I have seen for when were put in in good time, look well, Root crops also, Yours truly

We learn from The World that Mr. James Falls and thistles, johnswort and brier beginning to suffer from the drought. Threshing was very general through the county last week, and the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the acrual product being fr

cesafully cultivated a quarter several years past; that the therefore of sufficient magnitude to merit tural Products, and Animals CHOLERA AND DIARRHIEA.

THE COMMON AILMENTS OF LIVE

From Roral Affines

American agricultural projects and all maniphy of a drint of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of been more than enough to have covered the deficit of the same year. Following the statement of imports and exports, we append a statement of American agricultural products and animals and their produce consumed in Canada, most of which we admitted duty free, and the balance does not pay more than half the duty that would be animals and articles entering their markets from Canada. We ask our farmers to give these statements a careful perusal, and then ask themselves if they are satisfied to continue the unjust and one-sided arrangement now existing between Canada and the United States? The Government says farmers want no protection. If they do asked to consider the same of acheres to the present unjust policy; will

> IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. .25,825,612 Bran, ewt.
> Apples and pears, bbls
> Grapes, lbs.
> Peaches, boxes....
> Hay and straw, tons.
> Seeds other than cereals Trees, plants, and shrubs... Potatoes, bush.... 27.024 Other vegetables.... 21,536 95,562 dressed, cwt... Flax seed...... 376,011 Flax seed
> Barley, bush.
> Oats, bush.
> Peas and beans, bush.
> Rye, bush.
> Indian corn, bush.
> Wheat, bush.
> Other grains, bush.
> Flour of wheat, bbls.
> Flour of rye, bbls.
> Indian meal, bbls.
> Oatmeal, bbls.
> Weal, other kinds, bbls. 634 546,179 1,959 294,342 8,366 4,184 lbs.2,597,492 2,944,338 9,586 878,477 20,296 11,678 144,398 Wool, lbs. Animals for improvement stock 678
> Hops, lbs 66,49
> Broom corn, lbs 42,170,582
> Bristles, lbs 40,192

Total imports \$20,820,529 EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE TO UN STATES Other animals and poultry Other vegetables
Eggs, doz.
Seeds, other than cereals.
Hemp, cwt.
Harley, bush
Oats, bush
Peas, bush
Beans, bush 4,999,440 Wheat, bush
Other grain, bush
Wheat flour, bbls.
Indian meal, bbls.
Oatmeal, bbls.
Meal, other kinds, bbls...
Grease and greuse scrap, lb
Hides and skins.
Horns and hoofs.

Agricultural products and animals and other produce imported from the United States and consumed in Canada:—178,689 lbs. butter; 57,681 lbs. cheese; 66,591 lbs. hops; 2,515,489 lbs. lard; 12,825,244 lbs. fresh, salt, and smoked meat; 2,266 bush. and 40,792 lbs. malt; 24,424 lbs. tallow; 65,025 gallons cider; 165,873 lb. axle grease; 165 bush. split peas; \$88,814 worth of preserved meats and poultry; 8,055 horned cattle, value \$221,306; 1,462 horses, value \$63,300; 11,617 sheep, value \$21,817; 13,756 swine, value \$179,032; other animals, \$8,895 worth; bran, 10,917 cwt.; appais, \$5,899 worth; bran, 10,917 cwt.; apples and pears, green, 173,968 barrels; 343,498 lbs grapes; 20,604 boxes of peaches; all other green fruits not elsewhere specified, \$69,018 worth; hay and straw 1,485 tons; trees, plants, and shrubs, \$75,863 worth; potatoes, 27,024 bush.; other vegetables, \$52,695 worth; bristles, 40,192 tables, \$52,695 worth; bristles, 40,192 lbs; broom corn, 2,170,582 lbs; eggs, 21,536 dozen; 94,562 cwt of undressed flax, hemp, and tow; \$32,389 worth of flax seed; wheat, 3,423,089 bushels; Indian coan, 4,178,877 bushels; oats, 671,834 bushels; peas and beans, 520 bushels; rye, 65,414 bushels; barley, 126,943 bushels; other grains, 634 bushels; wheat flour, 538,345 barrels; rye flour, 1,959 barrels; Indian meal, 294,051 barrels; oatmeal, 3,856 barrels; other meals, 4,184 barrels; seeds other than cereals, \$129,885 worth; orease and greess cereals, \$129,885 worth; grease and grease scrap, 2,597,492 lbs; horse and hog hair, 26,265 lbs; hides, horns, and pelts, \$1,124,984 worth; rennet, \$7,953 worth; wool, 3,549,245 lbs; wool waste, 5,896 lbs. The above list is taken where duties are payable on the goods entered for home consumption, and the duties actually paid.

Total exports to U.S....

\$12,303,588

of foreign goods exported is deducted from the imports of the same, and the balance as the consumption of Canada. The last wild wolf on record in England was killed in the reign of Charles II.

Where goods are not dutiable the amount

a lancet.

SLEEP.

Protracted beyond the need of repair and encroaching habitually upon the hours of waking action, impairs more or less the functions of the brain, and with them all the vital powers. This observation is as other deficiencies and, in addition to all his other deficiencies. tunctions of the brain, and with them all the vital powers. This observation is as old as the days of Hippocrates and Aretæus, charged by the Americans upon the same animals and articles entering their markets it. The sleep of infancy, however, and

farmers want no protection. If they do not, they certainly want fair-play and justice, and the present trade relations with the United States give them neither. The Government blindly and stubbornly acheres to the present united in the present trade relations with the United States give them neither. The Government blindly and stubbornly acheres to the present united blindly and stubbornly and the present united blindly and stubbornly and the present united blindly and stubbornly acheres to the present united blindly acheres tempts to rouse it into action. MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF

CELERY.

l have known many men, and women, too, who from various causes had become so much affected with nervousness, that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched footstalks of celery leaves as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart. Persons having weak nerves should use celery daily, and onions in its stead. when celery is not in season. 52,605 4,580 CROUP.

Can be oured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grater and shave it off in small particles, about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with about twice its quantity of sugar to make it palatable, and administer

it as quickly as possible. Almost instant-aneous relief will follow.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN TEETHING.

Convulsions are better known among the people as "fits." In the present mode of dosing with opiates and astringents, and of the power of his money bags. In Grey, and the power of his money bags. In Grey, The Londskin in North Barses Mr. Cil. se, and pastries, convulsions are quite a frequent complication of teething. And of all the disorders of infancy, these are, perhaps, the most formidable in appearance, and the most heart-rending to a mother. The pastries, convulsions are quite a frequent complication of teething. And of all the disorders of infancy, these are, perhaps, the most formidable in appearance, and the most heart-rending to a mother. The symptoms of convulsions are so manifest as to require but little description. Even the ever faithful Waterloos are in the balance, and the irrepressible James Young no more turns up by accident at Conservative retherings, by he has found work enough. to require but little description. Every mother who has seen her darling writhing mother who has seen her darling writhing under a fit, with body stiff and immovable; with twitching muscles, clenched hands, glaring eyes, laboured breathing, livid face, and distorted features, has the horrid picture indelibly engraved on her memory, and she can recognize the approach of the dreaded disorder on the occurrence of the slightest premonitions, such as starting in sleep, rolling of eyeballs, and jerking of the muscles of the fingers and mouth.

The causes of convulsions in children are numerous and various: but at present we

numerous and various; but at present we confine ourself to the convulsions resulting from the irritation of teething. But cut ting teeth alone would rarely if ever cause the disorder. As before intimated, it is generally brought on by suddenly checking the diarrhea of teething by the use of opiates and astringents, and by adding to the existing excitement of the system by giving children gross, stimulating food. For the proper diet for teething children, and for some remarks on the dangers of drugging with opiates and astringents, we refer to a previous article. Besides the remedies already indicated, as appropriate in all cases of teething, the special domestic treatment of the convulsions of teething should consist in the use of the warm bath and cold affusions to the head. As soon as a child has the slightest symptom of an approaching fit, the whole body should be immersed in milk-warm water, and at the same time cold water

should be freely poured upon the head while the latter is turned over the edge of the bathing vessel. The little patient should remain in the bath until the system is thoroughly relaxed, which will be manifested by some paleness about the face, perspiration, a languid expression of the eyes, and a disposition to sleep. These effects having been seen, the patient should be taken out of the best carried and the statement of the state be taken out of the bath, quickly dried, and placed in bed, or in the nurse's arms; and a thin cloth wet in cold water should be laid on the head and changed every two or three minutes. It is best in these cases to put no clothing on the child except a gown or wrapper, so that it may be readily undressed and placed again in the bath; and this should be done on the occurrence of the slightest symptoms of another attack of spasms. The water should always be kept ready on hand, so that there may be no delay in preparing the bath.

This simple treatment with a properly

regulated diet, will be sufficient in most cases of the convulsions of teething. Should other remedies be required, they should be administered under the advice of a physician. Cutting the gums, and other special remedies before prescribed, should special remedies before not be neglected.

special remedies before prescribed; should not be neglected.

PRESCRIPTION FOR THE CHRONIC DIARRINGA

OF TEETHING.

While we are opposed to the use of active drugs in domestic practice, and while drugs of any kind will rarely be necessary in the diarrhoa of teething, if the directions before given are strictly followed, yet we can confidently recommend the following recipe in chronic and obstinate cases. According to our experience it is a most efficient compound, and it may be safely used in domestic practice: Take calomel, two grains; Dover's powder, two grains; powdered ginger, twenty grains; prepared chalk, thirty grains. Mix well, and divide into twelve powders. Give one every two, three, or four hours, regulating to the procus Plasters; and the great virtue of the Porous Plasters; and the great virtue of the Porous Plasters; and the great virtue of the Porous Plasters; and the great blessings the powder the virtually telling me of my being a public benefactor,

You can hardly believe your own convictions of their wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in their action, you can rely on their safety for the most delicate parameter of ordinary plasters, One trial is a sufficient guarantee of their merits, and one packet they are to the human race, and are continually telling me of my being a public benefactor,

You can hardly believe your own convictions of their wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in their action, you can rely on their safety for the most delicate parameter of ordinary plasters, One trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the pousonous material commonly used in the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, o chalk, thirty grains. Mix well, and divide into twelve powders. Give one every two, three, or four hours, regulating the frequency of the dose according to the condition of the bowels, and continuing the medicine until the discharges become natural and healthy. This preparation does not check the bowels suddenly, but great blessing to the consumptive.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Mr. Cartwright Disse "Current Events," in Rose-Belford's Canadian Monthly for August, has the following on the Finance Minister :-

"Perhaps the recent political history of Canada has never been so boldly travestied before an intelligent audience as the Finance Minister attempted to travesty it at Strathroy. His facts are almost invariably wrong, and his figures—well, his figures are plastic and accommodating. No public man, certainly since Confederation, has less right than Mr. Cartwright to attempt a show of consistency. Whether the soupcon of personal pique against the Conservative leader, on the ground that his claims as a financier were con-temptuously set aside, be true or not, there is containing a proficiality of the state of the s there is certainly a verisimilitude about it, read in the light of the Minister's vindictive speeches against his former chief, which cannot be blinked. The attempt to play upon popular ignorance, or rather popular indifference, not merely to him and his antecedents, but to any party politics more than a year old, is futile. He is now responsible for the financial status and credit of the Dominion, and we have ly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remains for no hesitation in saying—although there is not the sign of a suitable successor on the other side—that he is not the man to ducks and drakes with the future of the Dominion. His policy has been all wrong from first to last; he has borrowed money in the Dominion. Incompetency is stamped upon the whole course of his adthat of old age do not come under this category of excesses. These are natural conditions, appertaining to the respective periods of life, and to be dealt with as such. In illness, moreover, all ordinary

they have forgotten all about him. * *
"Mr. Cartwright is so eaten up of personal antipathies that he could not do any good as a Minister, if he would. In his state the brain, we believe, gains more from repose than from any artificial atabout the Washington Treaty. He knows what everyone else knows, that whatever Sir John Macdonald's faults may be, he is not likely, if only from the self-regarding instincts of the politician, to betray his country. The Finance Minister is not ignorant that Imperial considerations were supreme at Washington, and that, in fact, Sir John was an Imperial representative; and he knows right well that sible construction of the Geneva reference could the Fenian claims have been brought within the purview of the Commission And yet he has the meanness to cast it up as a reproach that the ex-Premier did not effect what he is quite aware was absolutely impossible. Mr. Cartwright is not the only party leader who offends every principle of sound morality and good taste in party warfare, only he occupies a con-spicuous station and has made himself peculiarly vulnerable by his flippant and unscrupulous language when dealing with opponents."

Shaking of the Dry Bones.

(From the Oshawa Vindicator.) The Government organs are evidently discovering that the reaction is not such a myth as they have endeavoured to persuade themselves that it is. They admit that in Lennox the Finance Minister is in serious danger. There is a cry of alarm from the St. Lawrence counties. In East Durham, tive gatherings, he has found work enough to do at home. In South Huron, the Govof do at home. In South Huron, the Gov-ernment party are considering the necessity of swapping horses as they cross the stream, as the traitor Greenway is certain to meet his deserts, unless he is got rid of. In South Oxford the prospect is not much better, and efforts are being made to got Col. Skinner out of the way, in hope that Hon. Adam Crooks will come to the rescue. So the good work goes on, and from almost every constituency Premier for help.

The Bribe to Irish Catholics.

(From the Guelph Herald.) In referring to Provincial Treasurer Wood's letter to Father Stafford, the Gov-Wood's letter ernment press endeavours to lessen its importance by making it appear that Mr. Wood was merely asking for the names of for the names of twenty-five persons to whom he could send the Tribune. But in the commencement of his letter he said:—"There is a move-ment on foot now to give some assistance to the Tribune. I suppose that you are aware that we in this Government gave from \$200 to \$250 apiece. That also a sum was raised by the members of the Ottawa Government." This is a point Mr. Wood and his friends are now seeking to avoid, because it shows that the Tribe a purchased organ, subsidized to support the Mackenzie-Mowat Administrations under the pretence of being a Catholic organ. The vast body of Catholics have taken a very proper stand in this matter, by refusing to support a hack journal, which, while professing to solely advocate Catholic interests, is in reality owned by Protestants, who are using it for their own mercenary political ends

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster. Sceptical persons will be perfectly amazed by trying them, to see the great benefit de-rived. Even headache is quickly cured by wearing one just below the breast bone; by the application of one over the navel. DYSENTERY, and all affections of the owels, to the worst cases of CHRONIC COSTIVENESS, cured by wearing a Por-

ous Plaster over the bowels,
Weakness and fatigue are invariably
cured at once by their use. Doctors of all classes, both in this and in foreign countries, classes, both in this and in foreign countries, are daily recommending them for all local pains. I am constantly having large orders from the various hospitals of our country, as well as from foreign countries, for my Celebrated Porous Plasters; and on each condent they comment on the great virtue of

breast, or over the kidneys, especially by those who take cold eaisly. The Porous is paration of our plant of the consumptive.

Be sure and ask for MITCHELL'S PORtion of OUS PLASTER, and see that his name is on them, as there are many worthless imi-tations; take none but MITCHELL'S.

Prepared by GEO. E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

The Earl of Shaftesbury willits the peo-ple of England, and especially the working classes, to eat more fish, and to learn how to cook it profitably is not business and are