



## 1st.—Celebration of Dominion Day.

2nd.—John Bardsley, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for embezzling over a million and a half dollars. . . . Board of Regents of Victoria College decide not to move the institution to Toronto till completion of the new building in 1893.

3rd.—Twenty persons killed and many injured in a railway collision near Ravenna, Ohio.

4th.—The German Emperor and Empress arrive in England and meet with an enthusiastic reception. . . . Death of W. H. Gladstone, eldest son of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in his 51st year. . . . An excursion train leaps the track near Charleston, W. Va.; twelve persons killed and about sixty injured.

6th.—Marriage of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, granddaughter of the Queen, to Prince Albert of Anhalt. . . . Imperial Federation League obtains permission to erect a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, to the late Sir John Macdonald.

7th.—Four condemned prisoners executed by electricity at Sing Sing prison, N.Y. . . . Parnellite candidate meets with a crushing defeat in the Carlow election for member of Parliament.

8th.—St. Victor convent, St. Hilaire, Que., destroyed by fire; loss about \$40,000. . . . Premier Mercier, of Quebec, succeeds only in raising a four million dollar loan in France.

9th.—Toronto citizens decide to erect a pedestal with a statue thereon, with allegorical representations of the provinces, as a memorial of Sir John Macdonald.

10th.—The New York Jack-the Ripper sentenced to imprisonment for life. . . . Census of England and Wales shows a population of 29,001,018, an increase of 3,026,572 since the last census.

News received that a landslide had occurred on the banks of the Skeena river, at the North Pacific Cannery, B.C., causing the death of a white woman and 40 Indians.

13th.—Destructive fire at Bismarck, Ont.; loss about \$20,000. . . . A madman unsuccessfully attempts to assassinate the French President Carnot. . . . Great conflagration in the east end of Montreal; loss about \$75,000.

14th.—Formal opening in Toronto of the Annual Convention of the National Educational Association; about 20,000 teachers in the city. . . . The Irish Land Bill read a third time in the English House of Lords.

15th.—International cricket match, Canada and United States, played at Toronto, won by the latter by 36 runs. . . . Collision between the steamers Athabasca and Pontiac, near Sault Ste. Marie; the latter fills and sinks.

16th.—Brilliant banquet given by authors in London, Eng., in honor of the passage of the copyright law. . . . Forty persons killed and many injured by a cyclone in West Superior, Wis. . . . Toronto property owners carry a by-law authorizing payment of \$300,000 to secure an eastern entrance for the C.P.R., a grand central union station, etc.

17th.—Death of ex-Warden Redson, of Stoney M., untain penitentiary, Manitoba. . . . Close of the great Educational Convention at Toronto; the gathering acknowledged to be a complete success.

18th.—Georgia State Legislature passes an act disqualifying drunken doctors from practising. . . . Capt. McMicking, of the Canadian rifle team, wins the Prince of Wales prize at Bisley.

20th.—Toronto City Council passes a by-law prohibiting public speaking and preaching in the parks on Sunday. . . . Steamer Circe, of the Donaldson Line, goes ashore on the coast of Anticosti; the captain, chief engineer and three others drowned.

21st.—Lieut. Davidson, 8th Royals, Quebec, secures third place in the shooting for the Queen's prize at Bisley. . . . Kiely-Everett syndicate's tender for a 30 years' lease of the Toronto street railway accepted by the city council.

22nd.—The Coldstream Guards again refuse to parade, owing to excessive drill. . . . Annual meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada at Toronto. . . . N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., elected President of the Imperial Grand Orange Council at the tenth triennial meeting held in Toronto.

23rd.—Public reception accorded Premier Mercier in Montreal on his return from France. . . . Prize winnings of the Canadian Rifle team at Bisley amount to £581.

24th.—The Education Bill passes its third reading in the English House of Lords. . . . Official census of France shows a total population of 38,095,150, an increase since the last census of 208,634.

25th.—The village of Castleton, Ont., almost totally destroyed by fire; loss over \$25,000. . . . Col. Howard Vincent, M.P. for Sheffield, Eng., addresses a large meeting in Montreal in favor of preferential trade relations between England and her colonies.

26th.—Disgraceful rioting in the Queen's Park, Toronto; the police stoned and the mayor mobbed. . . . Collision between two excursion trains near Vincennes, France; 49 persons killed and over 100 injured.

27th.—Lord Mountstephen takes his seat in the English House of Lords. . . . Death of Senator Odell at Halifax, N.S. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Edward Handcock arrested on the charge of murdering their 22 year old daughter at Fairbank, Toronto.

28th.—The exiled Grenadier Guards return from Bermuda to England.

29th.—First load of new wheat sold on the London, Ont., market, realizing 93 cents per bushel of 63 pounds.

30th.—Several barns destroyed by lightning in Wellington and Picton counties, Ont.

these different points, and the stalks which grow from them, are not all designed to bear fruit; many of them decay and perish. When the principal stem has gathered some growth, a considerable revolution takes place in the plant, and all the sap is then employed in the formation of flowers and fruit. But before that, and when the plant begins to vegetate, four or six leaves are seen to form and spring from as many knots. These prepare the nutritive juice for the ear, which is seen very diminutive in spring upon opening the stalk through the middle. When the plant begins to bud, the two upper leaves of the stalk join together, embrace the ear of corn, and protect it till it has acquired some degree of consistence. Before that, all the knots, particularly the two last, though soft, are closely connected, leaving very little space between them. But, as soon as the ear has pierced its coverings, these parts lengthen, and the leaves give them all the juices they contain. The knots gradually become harder, and the lower leaves dry up; the juices which nourished them are then only employed in supporting the stem. After all these preparations the blossom appears. It is a little white tube, very delicate, and grows from the seed leaf. Several more small stalks surround this bag. They are at first yellowish, then brown, and just before they fade and fall off, become black. The principal use of these stalks is to nourish a little cluster in the bag of grains. When the corn has ceased to blossom, we see grains which contain the germ, and which arrive at perfection long before the farinaceous matter appears. This matter gradually increases, whilst the sap collects round an extremely fine and delicate part, resembling down. This substance, which exists after the blossoms, serves to support the opening of the great tube passing through the corn. The fruit begins to ripen as soon as it has attained its full size; at that time the stalk and the ear become white, and the green color of the grain changes into yellow or light brown. The grains, however, are still very soft, and their farina contains much moisture; but when the corn has arrived at maturity they become hard and dry. The wisdom manifested in the structure and vegetation of corn cannot be sufficiently admired. Those who are accustomed to reflect will discover it in the least stalk. Even the leaves which surround it before it has attained its full growth have their use. They seem to be placed round the stalk for the same reason that a builder raises a scaffolding round a building he is about to construct, and when it is finished removes it.

## List of Fall Fairs.

NAME	PLACE.	DATE.
Great Industrial	Toronto	Sept. 7 to 19
Great Eastern	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Sept. 1 to 5
Prince Edward County	Pictou	Sept. 8 and 9
Bay of Quinte	Belleville	Sept. 10 to 12
South Lanark	Perth	Sept. 15 to 17
Great North-Western	Goderich	Sept. 16 to 18
Montreal	Montreal, P.Q.	Sept. 17 to 25
Western	London	Sept. 17 to 26
Central	Peterborough	Sept. 21 to 23
Lincoln County	St. Catharines	Sept. 21 to 23
North Lanark	Almonte	Sept. 21 to 24
Southern	Brantford	Sept. 22 and 23
South Renfrew	Renfrew	Sept. 22 and 23
South Grey	Durham	Sept. 22 and 23
Wellesley & North East		
Hope	Wellesley	Sept. 22 and 23
Ontario and Durham	Whitby	Sept. 22 to 24
Centre Bruce	Paisley	Sept. 22 to 24
Central	Guelph	Sept. 22 to 24
Central	Lindsay	Sept. 23 to 25
Central Canada	Ottawa	Sept. 23 to Oct. 2
Canada's International	St. John, N.B.	Sept. 23 to Oct. 3
South Oxford	Tilsonburg	Sept. 24 and 25
W. Durham & Darlington	Bowmanville	Sept. 24 and 25
County Peel	Brampton	Sept. 29 and 30
County of Haldimand	Cayuga	Sept. 29 and 30
Central	Walters' Falls	Sept. 29 and 30
South Grimsby	Smithville	Sept. 29 and 30
Peninsular	Chatham	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Northern	Walkerton	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
North Riding of Oxford	Woodstock	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Great Northern	Collingwood	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
North Renfrew	Beachburg	Oct. 1 and 2
North Perth	Stratford	Oct. 1 and 2
South Norwich	Otterville	Oct. 2 and 3
Howard Branch	Ridgetown	Oct. 5 to 7
North Brant	Paris	Oct. 6 and 7
East York	Markham	Oct. 7 to 9
Central Wellington	Elora	Oct. 8 and 9
Norfolk Union	Simcoe	Oct. 13 and 14
West York & Vaughan	Woodbridge	Oct. 20 and 21

There will be no fair this year at either Kingston, Hamilton or St. Thomas.

at least 275,000,000 bushels, while the United States will not go over their average of 75,000,000 bushels. It is true the crop of 1889, outside of the United States, decreased 190,000,000 bushels below the average of six years previous, and the price would not keep above one dollar in Chicago, but the surplus of the previous six years must have been a factor in keeping the price depressed, as the price did not advance ten cents a bushel at any time in the English market, and just now English wheat is selling very much higher than it was about this time last year. Latest reports are to the effect that a gigantic scheme to "corner" the entire wheat crop of the whole country has been devised by the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance of the United States. If the plan succeeds, the price of wheat will be forced up to an unparalleled figure. The scheme involves five hundred million bushels of wheat, and is simply to hold back the greater part of this until hunger compels the consumers of the world to pay the enormous price demanded. This scheme has already had the effect of drawing the attention of those interested in the markets of Europe to Canada for their wheat supplies, and if it holds out there will likely be a big demand for our breadstuffs.

It would be interesting to know how many men in our cities these hot days, who are tied down to business in close, hot and dusty stores and offices, while the blazing sun makes the streets, the sidewalks, and even the very brick walls radiate an increased heat, wish they were barefooted boys again, and out in the country in the cool shade, where they could dress as they pleased. As a rule, the city man wants to go to the country, and the countryman wants to come to the city. It is the same with boys. But, as Shakespeare puts it, they had better bear the ills they have than fly to those they know not of. Comparatively few country boys succeed in the cities. A few of those with exceptional energy, natural force of character, or special advantages, acquire fortunes and fame, but the large majority find it much harder to live than if they had stayed on the farm, and they sink out of sight and remembrance in a few years. Country boys should avoid the cities, unless they have trades, professions, capital, or some other special calling or advantage. Many a country girl, also, has an idea that the advantages of the city girl are not hers—that she suffers from lack of something, she does not know exactly what. She is convinced that the girl in the city avails herself of every opportunity to look at fine pictures, read choice books and cultivate her mind. When she generalizes in this way, she is simply showing herself to be narrow and ignorant. The girl in the country to-day, can get exactly the same papers and books that come to the girl in the city. Her thinking hours are longer, and very often she sees more of real, sweet home life. She is apt to learn that most beautiful industry, how to be a good housewife, and over the bread-pan or the churn, she can think as great thoughts as she would over the elaborate fancy work, or in the picture gallery. She can study flowers as they grow; she can breathe the good, pure air of heaven, which makes a healthy body—and that usually means a healthy soul—and she can learn whatever she wishes. Intellectually, she can control herself, and she may know in books at least, the best trained and the finest minds of the century. Among these people virtues are respected and vices are condemned, and she is thrown into society which she will never regret and which will always be a credit to her. If there is anybody to envy, it is the boy or girl in the country.

At this season of the year, when the harvest is being gathered in, it will, we think, be interesting to refer to the various processes through which the wheat plant passes before it arrives at maturity. The wheat plant is composed of the principal stem, of the stalks growing from its sides, and of the branches which proceed from these. The stalk begins to form as soon as four green leaves appear. If the little plant is then taken, and the lower leaf carefully separated, a small white point may be seen, which in time becomes a stalk, and the root appears under the first leaf. The white point springs from a knot, opens out into green leaves, and pushes from the side a new point. However,