A CHARMING CHRISTENING. Description of the Ceremony in a Quebes Church,

A correspondent writing from Quebec We were all a trifle nervous over the noise the little candidate made, and I could see that the old cure's hand trembled as he held the holy chrism above its head; his gentle eye beamed benevolently, but he waited reverently until she ceased her wildest wriggle and her lustiest yell before anointing "Of a truth, she will never be a nun,"

"Of a truth, sne will hever be a hun, whispered one of the little congregation.
"When they scream so loud, my god mother says, they will be healthy and lucky," whispered another. "Ah, now she is quiet, the petite. Bah! my goodness, but she is pret-She was. The weather has been so bad,

the spring has been so late, that baby's invalid mother

DELAYED THE CHRISTENING of her darling until a sunshing day in May and of her darling until a sunshing day in May and baby full six weeks old. It was a pretty picture. The little cherub had fair, soft hair and deep blue eyes that looked boldly at one; aristocratic little ears and monthed Hier upper lip was a perfect Cupid's bow; a dancing dimple low down in her left cheek, and her nose, the sund her nose, and her nose, though good enough in prospect, doubtless was like all babies—a serene pug. The little one was robed like a princess. The front of her christening robe, too, was of solid lace, faint, frothy, and of a delicate cream colour, the soft tone that only time can give such fabrics. Over the lace there opened another robe of pale blue and soft cashmere, turned back with old payer lace.

back with old point lace

The ceremony was long and again baby objected. In vain the big fat nurse. KEPT UP HER MUSICAL CROONING under the cure's Latin, and gently jolted her charge up and down. Baby was sleepy and hungry, and wanted mamma. Neither the gentle hand of the tall, beautiful godmother, that was laid soothingly upon her little shoulder, nor entreaty in the kind eyes of the priest, could pacify. The little old sexton, who acted as assistant to the cure, was shock ed as he made the responses, and looked over his spectacles at the baby as if he would suggest heroic" remedies. would tell you the picture was "well com posed," The tall figure of the ecclesiastis bending over the queenly-robed infant; its peautiful, pale, sad-faced godmother, dressed mourning; the fat old nurse in colours, the funny little sexton, and the extemporize congregation, open-mouthed at the splendour of "millinery" not often displayed in a little Canadian village. The ceremony had been

called strictly private, and so it was in the sense of "no cards." The sexton had come hastily in from the garden of the presbytery, where he had been digging, put on his funny spectacles, and a FUNNY PAIR OF WHITE COTTON GLOVES, fully an finch too long in the fingers, and hastily presented himself in response to the curé's call. He made no other concession to the occasion than the wriggling of white gloves, not even a white collar to apologize for his grey flannel shirt. He was all funny —his figure, his dress, his spectacles, his gloves; but all put together was not as funay

as his Latin. Dominus vobiscum," said the curé gently. "Et cum spiritty to-noo-noo," respo "But he is intelligent and sympathetique." xplained the curé to me after the ceremony was over and we stood chatting on the porch

of his house. "He can keep accounts and fish, shoot, make an omelet, weave a hamnock, and is an excellent gardener." While he sounded these praises the sexton was ringing the bell as the christening procession filed up the picturesque road on the Ottawa river. The mistaken mother had sent the sexton a fee of a dollar, and, as I verily believe, he rang the bell for two hours. A dollar must be in this little place an extra-

ordinary fee.

I had nearly forgotten, and, like a woman, gone over into a P.S. It was a pin after all. The nurse confessed it with confusion to her mistress. Her mistress told the cure, and, as we were playing whist last night, the cure

Dr. Best has a little girl who is one of the hildren we look upon with awe, a little rosy peach ripened before its mates; an example what all children will come to be in future

time. The other day Miss Mary overheard father and grandmother discussing Savage's "He is a very low man," said she. "What do you mean?" said her grand-mother. "You do not know him in the east,"

"Nevertheless," said Miss Positive, "I think him the lowest of a human being."

Her language was so plain and unmistakable that authority was used, to which this child of eight responded by bringing to her father and showing him a passage in geography wherein the sweeping assertion was made that all savages belonged to the lowest order or kind of men. Explanations of the matter were received with only a sly twinkle to show whether "the child really

knew or not." Some one spoke to her the other day in the most complimentary terms of her doll, an unfortunate Yankeeism marring the pronuncia-tion of the word. With the most perfect as-"Don't say 'dorl'—say doll; and if you can't say doll say puppet.

Dr. Best is very clever, but he says her

arguments, though short and salutary, are often unanswerable. Overhearing another discussion between father and grandmother, in which her father slightly disputed some Biblical statement, she said, in the most win-

Papa, you may know a great deal, but God knows more. He knew enough to make you, besides telling you what you know." Sentence of Louise Michel.

The sentence of Louise Michel and her as-

sociates to various terms of imprisonment, for "going through" bake-houses, was made the occasion of a demonstration by Anarchists which is described as "the most uproarious public menting that has been held in Paris since the joundation of the the Third Republic." The Government permitted the vapourings to come forth uninterfered with, and the consequence was a vast amount of noise, but no immediate harm. Michel's offence was excused by the first orator of the day on the ground that neither she nor her fellows had really pillaged anything, inasmuch as "the Opportunist party governing France are the tunist party governing France are the real thieves." They, it was explained, had "plundered at the Bourse and in Tonquin." Having thus acquitted the lesser rogues because greater rogues had full swing, the meeting went on to mark out a plan of vens meeting went on to mark out a plan of vengeance. The key-note of the outburst of excitement was an assertion that the bourgeoist-republic was worse than the most despotic monarchies and empires. Therefore, down with it! Citizen Martin read, to the accompaniment of loud applause, a pamphlet calling on the soldiers to kill their officers and burn their barracks. Citizen Cantet read—and his beaver took notes, the names and address.

their barracks. Citizen Cantet read—and his hearers took notes—the names and addresses of the judges and jury who condemned Louise, "in order that when the time comes the anarchists shall know where to look for their enemies." Another untamed Jacobin proposed that "the people" should take possession of the banks and public offices, and burn the houses of landlords. And so on. These tirades sound deadly, but France is as yet disposed to laugh at them. yet disposed to laugh at them.

A goat herder on one of the great stock ranches in Colorado drove about 700 goats to water, in the river, and while they were drinking just below a bend in the stream a mountain rise came down like a solid wall of water from ten to fifteen feet high. On one side of the stream was a perpendicular bluff, and on the other a gradual incline, but before the active goats could get out of the way 200 of the 700 were drowned, and the herder only escaped by swinging himself into a tree, where he was compelled to remain on his unpleasant perch for 24 hours, when the river went down as rapidly as it had risen.

AGRICULTURAL

will always be pleased to receive letters inquiry from farmers on any matters affect-agricultural interests, and answers will be en as soon as practicable.

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

The reports on the wheat crop of the province, made to the Bureau of Industries on the 1st August, are not wholly satisfactory. They show that as regards both quantity and quality much of it is inferior to last year's prop-that, in fact, its market value at present quotations must be less by several a mind that last year's crop was an extraordinary one, and consequently that comparison with it as the standard cannot be accepted as fair. We have not yet sufficient data to ascertain confidently what an average wheat crop in Ontario is. For this purpose it is necessary to obtain returns for a series of conditions for its purpose. as possible the acreage and the produce for sach ayear. The present hard vest is probably belawe an average over the whole province; but no one can stated so whole province; but no one can stated so where whether the or not. Last year and cording to the statistics collected by when g to the statistics collected by the cording to the statistics collected by the bureau, the area under wheat was 1,775,337 acres, the produce 40,921,201 bushels, and the average yield per acre 23 bushels. This year the area is 1,091.603 acres, the produce (as estimated by correspondents) 27,398,393 bushels, and the average yield per acre 16 bushels. For the two years the average would therefore be 19.7 bushels per acre. It is possible, however, that the results of the threshing season may modify to some extent the figures for this year. The uneven charthe figures for this year. The uneven character of the crop makes it difficult to estimate the yield of fall wheat, and spring wheat is liable to be affected by rust and the attacks

FALL WHEAT. The May report of the bureau showed that in the western half of the province fall wheat was damaged to a serious extent during the winter months—being either frozen to death under a coat of ice and sleet in the southern counties, or smothered to death under a heavy covering of ics-crusted snow in the northern. It was also injured in some localinorthern. It was also injured in some locali-ties by exposure to spells of intense cold after the snow and ice had disappeared. The low temperature of April and May made the con-dition of the crop a disheartening one to the farmer, and much of it was in consequence ploughed up or resown with other grain. The returns showing the area of fall wheat dealt with in this way are somewhat imperfect, but in the Lake Erie. Lake Huron, West Midland and Georgian bay counties it was not less than 60,000 acres. In the eastern half of the province the wheat wintered remarkably well, and the crop is not much below that of last year. The heavy rains of June and July were favourable in promoting a vigorous growth of straw, but in all sections of the province correspondents report that the ex-cess of moisture has been accompanied with rust. In the western counties, where there is a great depth of alluvial soil, the rust has produced its werst effects, and the grain is considerably shrunken. In the eastern counties, on the other hand, the injury is comparativals all others. tively slight. Insect pests are not numerous, but the presence of the midge and the Hessian fly is noted in some localities. With the favourable harvest weather of the past three weeks the crop will no doubt be housed

SPRING WHEAT.

The breadth of spring wheat is nearly the same as last year, although seeding operations were hindered by rainy weather. On all high or well drained lands it made fine progress throughout July, and unless injured by rust or in-ects it promises a larger yield than last year's crop. The recent coel vafet bright weather has been very fardurable to the maturity, but the midge, the weevil, another appring wheat districts. The extent of the damage done by these pests, however, cannot be fully known until the grain is ripe. In the lake Ontario district the harvesting season will open about the 15th inst., and in the northerly and north-casterly districts about the 20th or 25th. This is about two makes later than the named period of apring. weeks later than the usual period of spring

wheat harvest. The following comparative table gives the total area of fall wheat as collected by township assessors, less the quantity ploughed up or resown, and the area of spring wheat according to returns made by the farmers of the province to the Bureau on the 15th of June. The quantity of old wheat in farmers' hands is also furnished. June. The quantity of old wheat in farmers' hands is also furnished. The produte of the new crop, as already stated, is based on the reports of averages furnished by the correspondents of the Bureau.

Fall Wheat Spring Wh't Old Acres. Bush. Acres. Bush. Wheat. 1883. 1,103.512 17.157.139 586.061.10,211.251 5,448,106 1882. 1,188,520 31,255,202 586.817 9,665,999

MANITOBA'S CROPS.

Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, has issued "Crop Bulletin No. 2," which is based upon the observations and replies of 260 correspondents scattered over different portions of the North-West, from which he has reached the following conclusions regarding the condition of the crops mentioned below :-

WHEAT.—The comparative acreage sown shows an average increase of 54 per cent. over 1882: The reports from points throughout the whole province are of a very satisfactory nature, and large yields are fully expected in the great majority of cases. Though suffering from the extreme and prolonged dry weather in the early part of the cases. in the early part of the season, still only in a very few cases is absolute injury reported, and these occur only where the grain was late in being sown. From very many points re-ports speak of wheat as "flattering," "wheat looks remarkably well," "wheat favourable,"
"wheat never looked better," etc., etc. In a
few cases worms are reported as injurious, but
no serious complaints are made. A very
bountiful crop will no doubt be reaped, with
the general yield over an average.

the general yield over an average.

Oars.—The extent to which oats has been Oars.—The extent to which carts has been sown as compared with that of last year shows an average increase of fifty-eight per cent. In a great many localities the spring was backward, and oats sown late were injured by frosts in the early part of June. Serious injury, however, is only reported in a very few places. Grubs or worms are also spoken of as working destruction in some localities. The great majority of reports areals confi The great majority of reports speak confidently of a good average crop, and no fears are expressed of any failure or scarceness.

BARLEY.—Though not grown to nearly so great an extent as wheat or oats, barley shows an average increase in acreage of thirty-six per cent. over 1882. This grain seems, too, to have suffered to a considerable extent from the early June frosts and also from worms. the early June frosts and also from worms. However, very encouraging remarks are made, and a good fair average crop will be general. The dampness of the ground in the early part of the season and the want of rain later on has caused the straw to be short, but reports generally speak of barley as "looking sound" and having a "good colonr."

PEAS.—Field peas do not appear to be grown to a very large extent, as compared with some other grains, but they show an average increase in acreage of 46 per

camage and showing signs of a promising crop, whilst from a great many localities come the reports, "Roots almost a failure," "Roots poor," &c., &c.

Hav.—Though having suffered considerably from drought, indications point to an abundance in all sections. Relief is felt in some quarters, where the crop promised to be small, by there being a quantity of old hay on hand. There is no doubt at there being an abundance of hay for all who are able and willing to secure it. willing to secure it.

THE POTATO BOT.

Reports from various parts of Canada, announcing that the potato crop is suffering millions of dollars. But it should be borne from rot, will render any information on that subject of more than ordinary interest to our farm readers, and we therefore give place to

The most destructive fungi are those

which feed upon other living plants. Among the principal of these is the much-dreaded potato rot. This fungous pest has been known for many years, and in some seasons has brought an almost entire destruction of the potato crop in some sections. No country has anfered more from this parasitic fungus than Ireland, where the potato has become the leading article of food. The fungus first attacks the foliage of the potato plant, pro-ducing diseased patches, which show a white, frost-like surface upon the under side. This is caused by the multitude of minute spores which are rapidly formed, and serve to which are rapidly formed, and serve to quickly spread the disease to other parts. The stems are next attacked, and if the weather continues favourable the fungus threads grows down the stems to the tubers. The descent of the fungus is a veritable growth, the threads taking up the sap of the potato plant and leaving a decaying mass of vegetation in its wake. The tubers being reached, the destruction culminates in their decay. It is hoped that these words may be those of warning. It has been shown that moist air and warmth are most favourable to fungus growth, and therefore farmers may expect the advent of the 'rot' in their potato fields this season, if it is not already there. The presence of the fungus is first detected by the whitish spots on the foliage, followed by a curling and dying of the leaves. This may be only on a few of the plants, or, in the worst attacks, the whole field is infested, and in a few days the vines are ruined.

the whole held is infested, and in a few days the vines are ruined.

"If the potatoes are well along, and if early sorts have been planted as they should be, it is best to dig the tubers before the fungus has time to descend the stems. It may be that the fungus has reached some of the potatoes, and all that show any signs of the rot should be left out, while the others are taken to some dry place and stored.

this is a season for fungi, and watch for the approach of these microscopic thieves, which come in the night or on a rainy day. If the potate crop is ready to harvest, do not delay the work. Dig the tubers at once and store them in a dry, cool place.

LIVE STOCK.

It is a good plan to begin to fatten swine this month, so as to get them to market early, and thereby get a higher price. Violet, a Holstein cow owned by T. B. Wales, Indianapolis, gave last year 16,226 lbs. of milk. More than eight months after calving she made 14 lbs. 5 oz. of butter in

The cattle breeders in the Western States are importing more pure-blooded stock from Great Britain this season than ever before, Nearly 300 head passed through Canada for Illinois and other States farther west. They belonged to all the improved breeds. They belonged to all the improved oreeds.

Mr. George Whitfield, of Rougemont, P.Q..

Can., sailed on the 23rd of July for his home in Barbadoes, West Indies, where he will remain for several months to recruit his health and attend to his island business. In the meantime his agent, Mr. Wm. Watson, takes charge of his herds and property until his return.

Farmers often make a mistake in not having corn enough to feed their hogs before the new corn ripens. A bushel fed in August and September will produce has much pork as five pecks fed, in November, or as a bushel and a half in December. Therefore begin early to fatten all animals intended for slaughtering.

It is better to wean the lambs by the middle of the present month than to wait until after the first of September, as is usually done. Take the ewes out of the old pasture. with the exception of three or four of the old ones, allowing the lambs to remain in the old pasture for a short time, as they will be better contented and will not wander about so much as they otherwise would.—Rural

Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., has Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., has completed a sixty-two days' test of his Jersey cow, Mary Ann, of St. Lambert's, 9770, which shows the daily average of butter produced to have been 3 lbs. 6 oz., or a total of 209 lbs. 2 oz in the time specified. She was fed on ground oats, and no other drink or food save water and pasture. She was allowed to run with other cattle day and night in the pasture, in stormy weather as in fair, and, in fact, was treated as the rest of the herd.

A sensation was produced in Montrea among cattle shippers by a cablegram from London, England, stating that a virulent foot and mouth disease had appeared at Bristol among Canadian cattle landed at Liverpool. Despatches, however, have since been received from agents of the shippers, residing in Liverpool and elsewhere, making no reference to anything of the kind, and hence the report is discredited. Exporters of live stock assert that cattle were never shipped in a healthier condition from the Dominion size. condition from the Dominion since navigation opened this season. It does not lock as if there was any disease here when Mr. John Blacz, of Fergus, Ont., has just chartered room on the Allan steamers from this port and Boston for shipping this fall ten thousand head of Canadian cattle he has secured. average increase in acreage of 46 per cent. over 1882, and appear to have been very generally sown throughout the province, though in limited quantities. They do not appear to have suffered from frost, and are generally reported as favourable, and showing evidences of a good

The seres may be covered with powdered corax and the mouth and tongue washed with a solution of it.—X. Y. Dairy.

Poot-and-Month Disease.

Orrawa, Aug. 14.—On referring the Department of Agriculture to the despatch to the effect that a virulent foot and mouth disease had appeared at Bristol, Eng., among Canadian cattle received from Liverpool, the assurance is given that there is nothing of the kind in all Canada; that it is atterly unlikely that such a disease has broken out among Canadian cattle in Bristol, seeing that the period of incubation of the germ of the disease is longer than would be possible in the transit from Liverpool to Bristol, and that the department here has received no information about the matter.

farm readers, and we therefore give place to the following, abridged from the County Gentleman:

"A wet season furnishes the necessary conditions for the vigorous growth of various forms of fungt. July has been a month of almost daily showers, and the excessive moisting ture, combined with the warmth of summer, has quickened into growth the toadstools and as a host of other forms of low plants of the fungus tribe. This fungi are very pecultar plants, and if they were all as harmless as the toadstools—though the poisonous ones of them are far from harmless—we should not take much notice of them. The group of fungi include some ofour worstenemies to the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and the fruits to the fields and the fruits of the grains of the fields and worm! In what way has the disease been contracted to such an extent? Has this been caused by the food, and of what kind? Has it been imported? If so, whence? Is it likely to be spread by breeding stock from the farm? Should the Government Farm be placed under quarantine, or the stock be destroyed? Are sheep more liable to contract this disease than they formerly were? We would be pleased to have correct information in regard to this subject, but we wish the information in language the farmers can underformation in language the farmers can understand, and given in short rpace, so that it will not weary them to read it or crowd out better matter. We beg to call the attention of the authorities to this matter.—Farmers'

Cottonseed and Cornment for Horses.

Cottonseed meal may be fed with safety to horses and mules with other food. This cottonseed should of course be decorticated, and then four pounds is quite safe to feed with twelve pounds is quite safe to feed with twelve pounds of cornmeal. Such highly concentrated food as cornmeal and cottonseed meal should never be fed alone to a horse. It then goes into the stomach in the solid, plastic form of the house twife's dough, and cannot be properly acted upon by the gastric juice, but when mixed with out hay the hay separates the particles of meal, and leaves the lood in a porous condition, so that the come, when fed in this way it will never produce colic. We have known as much as five pounds of cotton-seed meal fed to large work horses, with ten pounds of cornmeal in this way, with good result. A small amount of decorticated cotton seed might be fed in the tame way, but the oil is in too large proportion in the whole seed to feed more than two or three pounds per day.—National Live Sioel Journal.

Selecting a Horse

The Turf, Field, and Farm says that "in buying a horse, first look at his head and eyes for signs of intelligence, temper, course, and honcesty. Unless a horse has brains, you cannot teach him to do anything well. If hed in the extra the collection only serves to enlarge or intensity them. The practical serves the practical serves to enlarge or intensity them. The

because the decaying roots are pretty sure to effect underdrainage; magnesia and lime and ailica are more abundant and nitrogen is less abundant, and such land being more rolling is better drained and dryer.—Prairie Farmer.

Experiments in Raising Oats.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer, writing on the above subject, says:—

"This year we tried three plans with this crop. In one let the ground was broken up with a good turning plough. The oats were sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, and then well harrowed. On another lot the oats were sown on corn stubble ground, and then the ground was broken up by running a walking cultivator through the land, breaking up the same thoroughly, after which the ground was well harrowed. On the third only a common shovel plough from frost, and are generally reported as favourable, and showing evidences of a good crop.

Potatoes.—A large increase in acreage in potatoes is reported. Reports as to condition and probable yield differ very much. Frosts are spoken of as having affected them to a certain degree. Rain was wanted to insure a really good crop.

Roots.—Roots have been extensively plants of generally in the province, but have suffered escretily from frost and grubs. In only a grant of the califythm of the califyt

broadcast, at the rate of two bushels per acre, and then cultivating them in with a good walking cultivator, and then harrowing down well and rolling. I had always been used to thoroughly breaking the soil with a turning plough, and then sowing broadcast, and harrowing and rolling, and am convinced now, after three years' experimenting, that cultivating them is in much the best plan, beardes being the quickest and most economical."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

J. B. Aylsworth, of Collingwood, writes to the Canadian Horticulturist that after trying a number of varieties of strawberries, he has given up all but the Wilson.

The meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario will be field in St. Catherines ou the 29th and 30th, having been postponrd since a prior announcement.

It is claimed that letting planted early in the spring between the rows of strawberry plants will protect the latter from the ravages of white grubs, which prefer the roots of the letting to those of the strawberry.

Pear and cherry tree plant are covered

of the lettuce to those of the strawberry.

Pear and cherry tree slugs are covered with a viscid substance which causes any sort of dust or powder to adhere to them, killing quickly. Trees near a dusty road are seldom troubled with slugs. The lavys of the currant saw-fly, the white pine saw-fly, the rose and rasherry saw-flies, are not viscid, and therefore cannot be destroyed by throwing dust or lime over the trees; however, they are quickly despatched by Paris green or London purple.

The American Cultivator reminds us that no practice at this time of the year will save more work to orchardist or small fruit grower, next winter or spring, than that of pinching off "suckers" or "water sprouts." A simple brushing of the hand over a limb will often destroy scores of little sprouts which would have to be removed with a knife or saw at the end of the year. Undesirable shoots from the roots of currant bushes or other plants can be more easily removed now than at any other time.

While grape vines have more enemies than almost any other fruit-bearing plant, they are, with the exception of the little understood "rot," easily managed if taken in time, Mildew is usually prescribed this woodth. sirable. The eyes should be full and hazel in colour, ears small and thiu and thrown well forward. The horse that throws his ears back every now and then is not to be trusted. He is either a biter or a kicker, and is sure to be vicious in other respects, and, being naturally vicious, can never be trained to do anything well; and so a horse with a rounding nose, tapering forehead, and as broad full face below the eyes is always treacherous and not to be depended on. Avoid the long-legged, stilted animal—always chosing one with a short, straight back and rump, withers high, and shoulders sloping, well set back, and with good depth of chest, forelegs short, hind lega straight with low down hock, short pastern joints, and a round, mulish-shaped hoof."

THE FARM.

Clay soils are generally better for wheat that sandy ones, because they are not subject to such sudden extremes of temperature and moisture, and are more tenacious in their character. Timber land is better than prairie land, because the decaying roots are pretty aure to effect underdrainage: magnesia and lime and ailica are more abundant and nitrogen is less abundant, and such land being more rolling is better twisted. peating the operation as often as a new shoot starts. Those who grow grapes to compete for prizes at the various exhibitions, sometimes thin the berries in the clusters that the remaining fruit may attain a larger size.—American Agriculturist,

silica are more abundant and mitrogen is less abundant, and such land being more rolling; better drained and dryer.—Frairie Former.

What the corn crop of the contrary will be it yet a matter of mere conjecture. Almost unversally the corn is late, not so far advanced by from one to three weeks' growth as in farourable seasons. The wool weather is unfavourable, and early frosts would render a very small yield one weeks' growth as in farourable season. The wool weather is unfavourable, and early frosts would render a very small yield interest will give a large yield in the aggregate. We still give a large yield in the aggregate were well give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield in the aggregate. We will give a large yield in the aggregate will give a large yield yi start below this should be removed. The next point should be to secure an open and well-balanced head, with the main branches evenly disposed. Beyond this, all branches that crowd, or cross one another, all "water shoots," vigorous growths, that sometimes start up in the growing season, should be cut away. The season's growth being completed, the removal of branches at this time will cause no check, and as the branches to be cut away are all small, no large wounds will be exposed. Hence we say, by all means do such pruning in autumn, while the weather is mild, and other farm work is not pressing.—American Agriculturies.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Peter O'Leary on our Products

THE DOMINION'S FISHERY EXHIBIT.

A Canadian International Exhibition Suggested—The Benefits to be Derived from such an Enterprise.

The following letter from Mr. Peter O'Leary, a representative labouring man and champion of the workingman's cause in Great Britain, has been received by Mr. J. A. Donaldson, of the Immigration Department here, and will be found as readable and interesting and the College of the College of

here, and will be found as readable and interesting as any of Mr. O'Leary's productions that have heretofore appeared in The Mail:—

"" I beg to offer a humble apology for not replying more readily to the letter you were good enough to forward to me a few weeks ago. I was indeed very glad to learn from it that you were well, and generally speaking your country contented and proaperous. This to me was indeed very pleasant news, because on each occasion when travelling through Canada I received everywhere the greatest courtesy and kindness, consemew, because on each occasion when travelling through Canada I received everywhere
the greatest courteay and kindness, consequently I always feel much interested in the
welfare of my Canadian friends, and the
young and rising nation of which at home and
abroad they are so proud. As a rule, wherever
you meet a Canadian in London or anywhere
else, he is ever ready to acknowledge his nationality, and points to the great development
and progress that his country has made during
the last few years. This is undoubtedly the
most intelligent age of the world's history,
and young nationalities participate to a
greater extent in the onward march than
older peoples, bound round as they are with
the usages and customs of bygone centuries,
that in their day were perhaps necessary,
but which are now incompatible with the
emulating goaheadism existing between men
and natious.

on ther plants can be more easily removed now than at any other time.

This is the month for potting strawberry plants. Grown this this month they will yield nearly as much next season as last spring-set plants—that is, if transplanted next month with all the earth that is in pots or boxes. Take two and one-half inch pots, or small boxes or berry baskets, or even inverted sods, and sink them in earth near the old plants, and in their places the small plants, building them to their places the small staves or a little earth; bring pots filled with water, knock out of pots or boxes, and transplant tour through Russia, says that the Antonous has plant tour through Russia, says that the Antonous has apple is the leading variety of the Russian steppes—the king apple of a vest prairie region from Toult to the south of Kharkof, from Kozl to Kiev. It is the leading variety of the Russian steppes—the king apple of a vest prairie region from Toult to the south of Kharkof, from Kozl to Kiev. It is the leading apple over a large reaction of the country than any other. In Europe. In the cold dimate of Toults, in latutude 56 deg., about 120 miles south of Moscow, yet 580 miles further to the north than the city of Quebes, it is considered the hardiest and most productive apple tree. At Warsaw, where the climate is a cold North German rather than a steppe climate, the Antonousity and the considered the hardiest and most productive apple tree. At Warsaw, where the climate is a cold North German rather than a steppe climate, the Antonousity and the considered the hardiest and most productive apple tree. At Warsaw, where the climate is a cold North German rather than a steppe climate, the Antonousity and the climate is a cold North German rather than a steppe climate, the Antonousity and the constant of the considered the hardiest and most productive apple tree. At Warsaw, where the climate is a cold North German rather than a temperature and the climate is a cold North German rather than a temperature and the climate is a cold N

CANADA HAS TAKEN A LEADING PLACE in the scale of nations, her exhibit being unquestionably one of the best at South Ken-sington, indeed, perhaps the very best, after that of Great Britain, which, of course, takes that of Great Britain, which, of course, takes first place. In the Canadian court there are on view more different specimens of fish than in any other in the exhibition, which, to sois entists and pisciculturists, is an everlasting source of attraction. There are papers read three times a week by eminent men on various subjects relating to the purport of the exhibition, and in those papers, and subsequent discussions, Canada has at all events received her fair share of consideration. The presence of the Hon. Mr. MoLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at the exhibition, gave to the Dominion display a deal of importance, because newspaper men and others

CANADIANS MUST BE A PUSHING PEOPLE to permit one of their Crown Ministers to to permit one of their Crown Ministers to come in a representative capacity to this universal fish fair to see and learn for himself a lesson which in Canada he might utilize for the advancement of his department. The commissioners are also exceedingly active in the fulfilment of their several duties, with the result that the Dominion is now more prominently before the world than also ever were minently before the world than she ever was before. Mr. Wilmott is considered among the specialists quite an authority upon inland fish culture, which in those countries is now extensively carried on, and according to the papers and reports read at the conferences with the very best possible result, as the fi h supply of our rivers and lakes is enlarg d to an enormous extent. I was the enlarg d to an enormous extent. I was the other day present at a conference over which the Duke of Argyle presided, and in his address he advised that as far as possible every lece of water should be artificially stocked to supply the rapidly growing demand for fish as food. The Duke himself is a fish cultivator on a large scale, as well as an intelligent and scientific man, who has always something to say worth listening to, which does the McCallum More greater honours than wrapping himself in a coat of aristocratic seclusion like others of our blue blooded people, who are but of yesterday in comparison to the descendant of the

AGE OF THOUGHT AND TRAYEL, when men are going from one country to another in the most matter-of-fact way—some to spend money, and some to get bread—and general information is therefore of the greatest possible value, Mr. Beg. the Canadian Pacific railway agent, has in the Canadian section a collection of quartz and minerals from different parts of the North-West, which to the average Englishman is about as well known as the footsteps of Livingatone in Central Africa, but the displays Canada made at the different exhibitions, and the widespread circulation of readable literature, both by the Government and railway companies, is now awakening attention to her geography and resources. The exhibition is a financial success, the average daily attendance being about twenty-five thousand, which at one shilling each person would make the receipt twelve or thirteen hundred pounds per day, besides what comes in for rents, privileges, and other et etteras. Those large exhibitions are now becoming pretty general, as every country is alive to the impulse they give to invention, and to the development of trade as well as to the amount of dormant money they put into circulation.

Last summer there was one in Dublin, which

I am glad to say was a success, and this year there is another at Cork that I was told by those who have seen it reflects upon Ireland very great credit. There is also one on a large scale in Amsterdam, and another in course of formation in Rome, and next year there is a very large one to be opened in Calcutta. Then there are the different provincial and special exhibitions, which practically seem to be taking the place of the pleasure and business fairs of the early part of the century. Why don't Canada ge in fer a

LARGE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, as she could now do so with every prospect of success. The reputation she made at Philadelphia and Paris, and the genuine success she has achieved in Loadon, would be her charter for such a work. No doubt on that account the nations of Europe would assist, and more especially Great Britain and France, both of which have financial and national interests in her welfare. Her provinces would compete with each other in the extent and splendour of their displays, while the various corperations and other public bodies would, I am sure, heartily co-operate. Her population is enterprising and intelligent, while in the neighbouring Republic there is a constituency of between sixty and seventy millions, a large number of which would visit a Canadian world's fair. Then there is Newfoundland, Mexico, Brazil, the Wast Indies, and the southern republics, all of which would gladly support a Canadian exhibition, more especially as there are now railway communications between Mexico and the States, and steamships running to all the other countries I have named. LARGE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Louise Fusiliers, of Halifax, whose marching was so much admired by the Governor-General atthe Sussex review of 1881, will also take part. A few companies from Charlottetown will take part, swelling the total to 2,500. It would add considerably to the interest of the day and the fraternal spirit which should prevail between all sections if a corps from Montreal or Quebec could be brigaded with the above regiments.

Messrs Taylor & Archibald, of the I.C.R., have located the branch line to run into the exhibition building basement, so that passengers as well as freight can be landed from all points right on the grounds.

Secretary Inches, who has abundant experience in such matters, predicts that should the fates lend their auspices, 70,000 people will attend the exhibition. The crops in this section promise exceedingly well, and all that is now desired is the gracious patronage of the weather clerk up to date. Three hundred and seventy entries have been received, and no doubt this number will be quadrupled in the next four weeks.

the next four weeks. FALL FAIRS.

ONTARIO.

....St. John, N.B. NORTH-WEST. Fat Stock Shows.

from Indian meal, is the common nutriment of the peasants. Peasant women make "corn pones" by the cart-load for labourers in the fields, and carry them to them at noon-time, fresh and hot. Vast quantities of corn are also consumed green, and in the form of mush. At Naples there are three crops of green corn yearly, the first in June, the second in August and September, and the third in November, and hot corn is sold from waggons in the streets just as fruit is in St. Louis. the streets just as fruit is in St. Louis.

Prof. Jeffries, the expert in colour-blind-ness, says that the colours commonly used for railroad and steamboat signala—red and for railroad and steamboat signals—red and green—are the ones that colour-blind people cannot distinguish. The deeper the shade, the more these colours are assimilated to grey. From tests on the eyes of 39,000 men, he finds that 4 per cent are colour blind, while in women the ratio is only one-quarter of 1 per cent. This ratio is maintained in all nations. Colour blindness is incurable. People affected by it recognize yellow and blue readily, but in red and green can only distinguish different degrees of light. Colour blindness is hereditary to this extent—that the children of the daughters of colour blind, people will be affected but not the immediate descendants.

Mediate descendants.

Mediate descendants.

Mediate descendants. esttam Ciep Outlook in Ifaly, Vice

gladly support a Canadian exhibition, more especially as there are now railway communications between Mexico and the States, and steamships running to all the other countries I have named.

Yours, &c.,

PETER O'LEARY.

London, July 21.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Extensive Preparations for a Successful Show.

St. John, Aug. 11.—A committee from Prince Edward Island, headed by Dr. Jenkins, have made representations to the commission so forcibly that the latter has consented to make such additions to the prize list as will ensure a grand stock exhibit from the Island. At lansure a grand stock exhibit from the Island. The crop outlook in Italy is very favournot the Government compelled some of its soldiers to turn bread makers. A strike among soldiers to turn bread-makers. A strike among the reapers in the suburbs ended with concessions from the employers after the authorities had refused to do so much for them as they had done for the bakers. But to show further how differently things are done in Rome and this country, it should be added that the ring-leaders of this strike were sent to prison.

Building of Colonies. The French Government has undertaken to preve to criminals that a rose by any other name would still be a rose—that is to say, that the forcible deportation of colonists to the new Caledonia would not be transportation. An "habitual criminal's bill" has tation. An "habitual criminal's bill" has gone through the Chamber of Deputies, its objects being to authorize the courts to rid the country of sinners of low degree who can not keep out of the bands of the police, but who yet are not guilty enough to be punished by banishment of the old kind. Under this act incorrigibles are to be sent to the antipodes not as convices, but as "colonists," and every inducement will be brought to bear upon them to marry, raise families, and otherwise build up a French dependency. The government, however, will see to it that otherwise build up a French dependency. The government, however, will see to it that these convicts cannot, by any possibility, return to France. It is quite likely that if the scheme is carried into operation it will improve the chances for reform of men and women who are rapidly going to the dogs in the mother country. But it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point out in what respect the plan differs from the ordinary transportation of malefactors.

DIAMOND DYES THE Best Dyes Ever Made.

ME FOR SILE, WOOL, OR COTTON. TENDRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, ROODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RACE, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric o rancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Searlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four be. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these ense. You will be deligated.
Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any
color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples
and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c, stamp.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burtlegton, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamp qual to any of the high priced kinds and only

10cts, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSQN & CO., Burlington, Vt. Live Stock. THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD. SHETLAND PONIES, HOLSTEIN AND BEVON GATTLE-Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and impuring large collections; opportunity of comparing different breeds; low prices because extent of business and low rates of transposition. Catalogues free. Correspondence scilicited. Mention THE MAIL.

POWELL BROS., Springboro, Crawford County, Penn. SEPTEMBER 28th, 1883.

PUBLIC SALE OF **NINETEEN CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK**

THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM (During week of Provincial Exhibition at Gue will sell without reserve, Thoroughbre Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and Calves of

DURHAMS, DEVONS, " ABERDEEN POLLS. AYRSHIRES. HEREFORDS, JERSEYS. Also pure bred Rams and Ewes of

COTSWOLDS, SHROPSHIRE DOWNS, LHICESTERS, SOUTH DOWNS, OXFORD DOWNS, MERINOS, With pure bred Boars and Sows of BERKS, ESSEX, POLAND CHINA.

As well as pure bred SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS. Graded FAT CATTLE, FAT SHEEP, And several High Graded COWS. In all about 60 Cattle, 200 Sheep, 20 Swine, and

Dogs.

M. BROWN.

WM. BROWN.