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the Kingston *British*

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JAMES EPPS
London."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

The Welland *Tribune* has commenced an educational news column.

John Silver, Esq., has resigned the Chairmanship of the Board of School Commissioners for the city of Halifax.

The Norfolk Teachers' Association will meet about the third week in June. An interesting programme is being prepared.

School section No. 3, Woodhouse, has just erected one of the most commodious and handsome school houses in the county (Norfolk).

Twelve pupils of the Kingston Collegiate Institute go to Napanee on the 1st June to accept the challenge of the pupils of that place to an athletic competition.

The Elora *Lightning Express* wishes that the Wellington County Council would divide the county into High School Districts, and thus double the amount paid for the higher education of its rising population.

The West Huron Teachers' Association will meet at Goderich on the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst. Inspector Miller, Mr. H. J. Strong, B.A., Mr. Gibson, Baird, and others will take part, and a very interesting meeting is anticipated.

The North Huron Teachers' Institute had a very pleasant session of two days recently at Brussels. The Inspector, Mr. Dewar, delivered an excellent address, and many others contributed to the enjoyment and instruction of the fifty or sixty teachers assembled.

The Barrie *Examiner* says that the by-law to raise $6,000 for the purpose of erecting a new High School-house was submitted to the ratepayers on the 20th instant, and was carried by a majority of 25. The proposed building will be erected on the same site as that now in use.

The Minister of Education has issued an explanation of the law relating to the use of the Bible in public schools. It may not be expounded, but the meaning of the words may be explained. Object whose parents object will not be compelled to take part in the lesson.

A public meeting was recently held in Kingston to consult as to the best means of raising $20,000 for the endowment of Queen's College. Speeches were made by the Principal, the Mayor, ex-Mayor Sullivan, Dr. Dupuis and others. The meeting was adjourned till the 30th June, when the clergy, City Council, and Medical Faculty will take up the matter.

The teachers of the County of Welland met on the 4th inst. and organized the Welland Educational Institute. The following are the officers:—Mr. I. P. Wilson, President; Mr. Campbell, Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. Grant, Bridgman, and Rose, Executive Committee. Meetings will be held twelve a month. The membership is not confined to teachers, but is open to all who take an interest in matters directly or indirectly connected with education.

The Board of Smith Falls Trustees met recently to decide on the adoption of tenders for the construction of new wings to the present school building. Considerable discussion arose as to whether a contractor from Almonte, whose tender was $150 lower than that of a contractor from Smith Falls, should be awarded the work. The Smith Falls man would naturally employ labourers living in the village, and that though his tender was the highest, the village would be thereby benefitted.

The initial session of the Welland Teachers' Convention opened on the 24th May, at Welland, under the presidency of Inspector Ball. Mr. Campbell introduced the subject of writing; Mr. McKenzie that of arithmetic; Mr. Morrison spoke on composition, and Mr. Dobbie on grammatical analysis; object lessons and history were both treated of by Mr. Grant and Mr. Robertson, respectively. On the second evening an entertainment was given, consisting of speeches, singing, music, and dramatic recitations. Both Mr. Ball and Mr. Harcourt made effective speeches.

On the Queen's Birthday the corner stone of the Alma College at St. Thomas, for the higher education of women, was laid. The ceremony was a most interesting one, and the immense concourse of people who witnessed it evidenced the interest taken in the movement by the people of the County of Elgin. Hon. A. Crooks was presented with a very handsome trowel by Bishop Carman, the President, and laid the corner stone, after which he made a speech tracing the development female education had made in this Province. $000 were subscribed by those present towards the building fund, including $100 from Mr. Crooks.

The Port Hope *Times* says:—Mr. E. M. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell Bros., florists and nurserymen, having generously presented to the High School last week from five to six dollars' worth of flowering plants in pots, vases and hanging baskets to adorn the school windows, the following appreciative resolution was passed by the whole school:—That the hearty thanks of the teachers and pupils of the Port Hope High School are hereby tendered to Mr. E. M. Mitchell—himself an old High School boy—for the very liberal present of costly and beautiful flowering and foliage plants which he has kindly presented to this school.

The prospectus of the *Acta Victorians*, the monthly paper of the students of Victoria College, has just been issued. The paper will be issued monthly during the College session, giving eight issues. It will consist of twelve pages, quarto sheet, and will be mailed to subscribers for fifty cents per annum. The first number will be issued in September. All students of the College are authorized agents. Subscriptions may be sent to the Business Manager, Mr. C. Sifton. The editorial staff are composed of the following gentlemen:—Vis., Thomas W. Campbell, Editor in Chief; A. P. Coleman, B. A., Associate; R. A. Coleman, Local; R. W. Armstrong, General Collector News; A. Stuart, Literary.

The new High Schools recently erected in the City of Montreal were opened on the 21st inst. with appropriate exercises, which took place in the Audience Hall, which was well filled, over 600 persons being present. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, occupied the chair, and there were also present, among others, Mayor Beaudry, Hon. G. Ouimet, the Quebec Superintendent of Education, Principal Dawson, Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Hon. Judge Badgley, Very Rev. Dean Bond, Rev. Principal McVicar. These gentlemen also made speeches. The boys' High School has 431 pupils and 16 teachers, and the girls' 227 pupils and 15 teachers. Promising pupils from the Elementary schools are admitted free.

The Teachers Institute for the County of Leeds was held in Brockville on the 22nd and 23rd inst., when large numbers attended. The proceedings were of the greatest interest, and all who were present were benefitted by the exercises. Among the notables from a distance were W. R. Bigg, I.P.S., Dr. McVicar, of the New York State Normal School, Dr. Atkinson, Prescott Model School, Dr. Law, Brockville High School, and C. Clarkson, B. A., Brockville Model School. On Wednesday evening, the 22nd, Mr. Bigg delivered a public lecture in Dufferin Hall on "Defects in our Educational System." With regard to this gentleman, the Gananoque *Reporter* says that he is one of the most efficient inspectors in Ontario, well up in school law and all the details of school management, and of untiring industry in his profession. It is to his personal efforts mostly that the institute so far has proved such a success. The lecture was all that was anticipated, being forcible in its arguments, clear and logical, full of interesting thoughts and illustrations, and, what is most important, thoroughly practical. Dr. McVicar, Principal of the Potsdam Normal School (N.Y.) lectured on the Thursday evening on "Methods of Education."

FOREIGN.

Two years at a German university will cost $675, books and clothing not included.

Wood carving is one of the arts taught in the Illinois Female College, Jacksonville.

The question of abolishing the Kindergartens is at present under consideration in St. Louis.

A liberal bequest of £7,000 has recently been made to the London School of Medicine for Women by the late Mrs. Geo. Oakes, of Sydney, Australia.

The London School Board have, on the application of the National Lifeboat Institution, decided to send all their scholars, now numbering 111,000 children in its important directions for the restoration of the apparently drowned.

Mr. Gladstone was present at some experiments in domestic cookery at Hawarden, and in the course of a brief address pointed out the importance of a thorough knowledge of the art of cookery in a sense alike bearing on domestic economy, and on the preservation of health.

The schools of the District of Columbia are in a state of embarrassment. An appropriation of $75,000 was needed and asked for in order to carry them on until the end of the year, but Congress refused to take action in the matter, and the consequence is that the closing of the schools is inevitable.

The Brompton Evening College for Women, which has been established by the Women's Educational Union, to supply women employed during the day with systematic teaching, by means of evening classes, and to provide for them a comfortable resort for their leisure hours, has been opened lately by Mr. Cowper Temple, M. P.

The new Michigan Normal School is approaching completion. Nearly eighty pupils are candidates for graduation in the several courses this year. The State Board of Education, at a recent meeting, determined to change the courses of study, and hereafter there will be three courses, which will be strictly and purely professional. This change, though radical, has the approval of nearly all the leading men of the State.

An Art College for women has been established in Rome by the British Ambassador, Lord Page, and others. For the purposes of study there is a studio where the models pose to the student in class. There are also separate studios, lectures are given, and it is proposed in the summer to remove to the mountains where the Professor, Signor Cammerano, may continue his instructions among the picturesque scenes and peasantry of the Alban Hills.

A lecture was recently given by Miss Goldsmid, sister of Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart, M P., in the Jews infant schools, London, in which she inferred to the parallel courses of Egyptian and Jewish histories, and to the results of the recent antiquarian researches in these directions, showing how remarkably these investigations confirmed the Biblical narrative. She pointed out the connecting links between the Jewish and Egyptian annals, and described to her audience the influence of their Hebrew ancestors upon the Egyptians.

A Twelve Hundred Dollar Blow.

The case of Colonel Collier, charged with feloniously assaulting Mr. Kneeshaw, has been heard at Hamilton, Mr. Mackelcan, Q.C., appearing for prisoner. An offer of $1,000 and costs had been made previously to the hearing to-day, but was refused by Mr. Kneeshaw's counsel. It was at last decided that this sum be accepted in discharge of the action for damages. In the criminal action for common assault, Col. Collier pleaded guilty, and his Honour sentenced him to pay a fine of $100. These two amounts, with the costs, will make the sum to be paid for striking this blow exceed $1,200. Great interest was taken in the matter, both parties being well known in the city. In Court to-day, Col. Collier stated that there was no premeditated action on his part, the assault being committed on the impulse of the moment, and while labouring under excitement caused by his being arrested at the instance of Mr. Kneeshaw.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO WOOL GROWERS.

Never place unwashed tags in the bags, while it is better still to leave all wool out.

Exercise care in washing your sheep, and see that the ends of the wool are free from dirt.

Take the proper means to get the wool out of their fleeces. Its presence is one of the most serious sources of loss to the manufacturer.

Do not allow gravel to cling to the wool, and do not place it in the wool to make it weigh more.

Tie your fleeces with a string passed only once around it. Dealers and manufacturers do not care to pay wool prices for hop twine.—*Utica Herald.*

CAMPHOR FOR GAPES.

As soon as we discover any symptoms of gapes among our chickens, we know that there are worms—very small red worms—in their wind-pipes, and we give them camphor, in their drinking vessels, strong enough to make quite a taste of the camphor. Then, if any get the disease quite badly before we discover it, we force a pill of gum camphor down the throat about the size of a small pea, and the fumes of that alone will kill the worms. No kind of fumes can live in camphor, hence, camphor must be a powerful vermifuge. *Poultry World.*

A MARE WITH FLAT FEET.

Kindly inform me how to treat a mare's feet showing weakness in the hoof, rather spreading and inclining to be too broad and flat in the sole. She had splendid feet last year, and I never knew of her being lame.—Dumfries.—[From your description, there seems little amiss with your mare's feet; rings round the horn, depending upon variability in the rapidity of growth, is a common appearance in the feet, especially of young horses. Wide, broad feet are to be admired rather than find fault with. If the outside edges of the hoof are thin and ragged, they may be trimmed with the drawing-knife; but care must be taken not to remove too much horn, as in all cases the frog must not be touched with the drawing-knife. They are intended to keep the heels wide; if removed by naturally, unpared they support weight and prevent slipping. Weak, thin feet are usually benefited by the use of light shoes with a wide web, and they should be moved at least once a month. The horn, when thin or brittle, is sometimes strengthened by rubbing into the coronary frog and around the top of the hoof, about once a week, a little weak oil or tincture of cantharides. This helps to stimulate a healthier secretion of stouter horn.

HOW TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.

A writer in the *Southern Farmer* says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, 260 pounds of butter were made this year. This is in part his treatment of the cow:

"If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pailful at a time, morning, noon and night.

A STAGGERING CALF.

I have a sucker calf, four weeks old, which cannot keep its balance; it staggers about and tumbles. It is in good condition, but is has not power of steady movement. The complaint is either in the head or the spine. I blistered it on the head a fortnight ago, and it seemed to be a little better for a time. But it is as bad as ever again and tumbles, especially when the last agitated. It was weakly on the legs when calved, and could not stand for a day. Would you advise a liniment or blister on the spine?—Fraserboro'.—[The brain is evidently at fault, owing to some diseased action or pressure occurring at birth, and continuing now for upwards of a month, the prospects of recovery are not bright. Instead of a blister or liniment to the spine, you had better insert a seton in the nape of the neck. Especial attention to all nervous disorders should be bestowed on the bowels, and the diet arranged so as to prevent constipation and torpidity. Although a cure may be impossible, by careful attention you may in a few weeks be able to get your calf in sufficient condition for the butcher.—Vet. Ed.]

EXOSTOSIS.

"I have a mare with a bunch apparently a bony substance, on the outside of the shank bone from four to six inches below the knee joint; some say it is splint; she is considerably lame with it. Is there any remedy?"

Splint generally occurs on the inside of the shank bone, very rarely on the outside. It is an affection to which most horses are predisposed. When a bony tumor appears in the outside of the shank, it is generally due to local injury, such as a knock, bruise or a kick from another horse. While such an enlargement is in the process of development, it is generally very painful, and may be a source of lameness. Treatment should begin with cold, wet bandaging, continued during two or three days. Afterwards the hairs covering the enlargement should be clipped off, and a blister applied, composed of a drachm of biniodide of mercury, mixed with an ounce of hog's lard. It is best applied in the morning, and the animal should be tied short during six to eight hours, so as not to interfere with it. It should not be bandaged. The next morning and every morning during a week, apply a coat of lard to the parts. In the course of ten days, when the scabs have fallen off, the blistering may be repeated as before. The animal should have complete rest. If, after three weeks, the horse is still lame, it may be necessary to fire the part; but this should only be done as a last resort.—*Western Rural.*

SOUND ADVICE TO BREEDERS.

A writer in the *Mark Lane Express* of a late date is so eminently sound, that we recommend his remarks as an especial study to breeders:

Finally, then, select, if you can, of the breed that is acclimatized in your district. Strengthen it by an infusion of what blood you find, on study, to suit best; or, if you be imaginative, calculate a cross for yourself. Keep pairing within a narrow circle so long as no symptoms of physical infirmity show themselves. Select continually the best specimens developed, and keep weeding out the weak; so with ordinary luck, you will do as all other distinguished improvers of stock have done before you, you will justly win a name, you will supply the market with new stuff, and you will fill up your pockets with money—at least, if you cannot thus, you will in no other way. But, in the first instance, do not go to far afield: to begin with, get as high as you can upon the shoulders of the generation before you. Then be plucky, persevering, and prudent.

MULCHING.

The object of mulching is two fold, first, to retain moisture in the ground and prevent it from being parched by summer heat; second, to protect the roots of vegetables from the severe frosts of winter. The best materials for mulching are tan bark, saw dust—or better still, charcoal dust—leaves, straw, or any light porous substance which will keep the soil loose and moist. By proper mulching we have seen potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, onions and other vegetables maintain their growth through the dryest summer.

PREVENTION OF FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

Will you inform me what is the best preventive for foot-rot in sheep? Any information on the above subject will much oblige.—Durham.—[There are several forms of foot-rot which attack sheep. From high feeding, and also, from the irritation caused by moving about; amongst long wet grass, inflammation sometimes attacks the interdigital space, causing blistering, discharge, and lameness. Lambs on grass in wet weather sometimes suffer in this way. An astringent dressing, a dry lair, and, where the food has been too forcing, a change of diet, are the appropriate remedies. The more common form of foot-rot consists in a soft, spongy, exuberant growth of horn, encouraged by soft, wet pastures, and most frequent among Down or mountain sheep brought on to rich old grass, which affords very little of the natural tear and wear to which on its dry upland natural *habitate* the sheep's foot is subject. Thus soft and brittle gravel and other irritants insinuate themselves into cracks, and more serious mischief is developed. On all lands subject to this description of foot-rot, the only successful treatment is to turn up each sheep, at least every six or seven weeks, and pare carefully the redundant horn. Splitting and separation of the crust from the sensitive laminæ is thus prevented, and the sole being allowed to come, as intended, in contact with the ground, remains healthy. Feet already affected require attention every few days, should be treated with sulphate of copper dissolved in lard or tar, with carbolic dressings, or with nitrate of mercury solution. Moderate are more effectual than strong caustic dressings.—Vet. Ed.]

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.

The *Journal of Forestry* gives some excellent instructions on this subject. It is important that the posts be very thoroughly seasoned before external paints are applied, otherwise the moisture will be confined and increase the decay. It is therefore important to season the posts as rapidly as practicable after they are cut, in an exposed windy place. Coating them then with coal tar is especially recommended. The acid in the tar is to be destroyed with fresh quicklime, and the tar thoroughly boiled to evaporate all the water. Apply it to the posts while hot. The recommendation of that journal to char the posts we cannot endorse, as the charred part will be made weaker, and will not exclude water from the inside. A thick coat of well-applied gas-tar would be far better. But baking the wood so as to turn it slightly brown, would not render it weaker, and would give it some of the durable properties of charcoal; and if the coal tar is then applied, the preparation will be nearly perfect. It must be remembered that coal tar does not do well on wood above ground, exposed to the sun and weather. A copious application of crude petroleum is the thing for such exposed surfaces.—*Ex.*

ASHES FOR CATTLE.

The *Maine Farmer* says:—"One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating neat stock affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, &c. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard and threw out to them about a shovelful each day. They all ate it with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He now gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully."

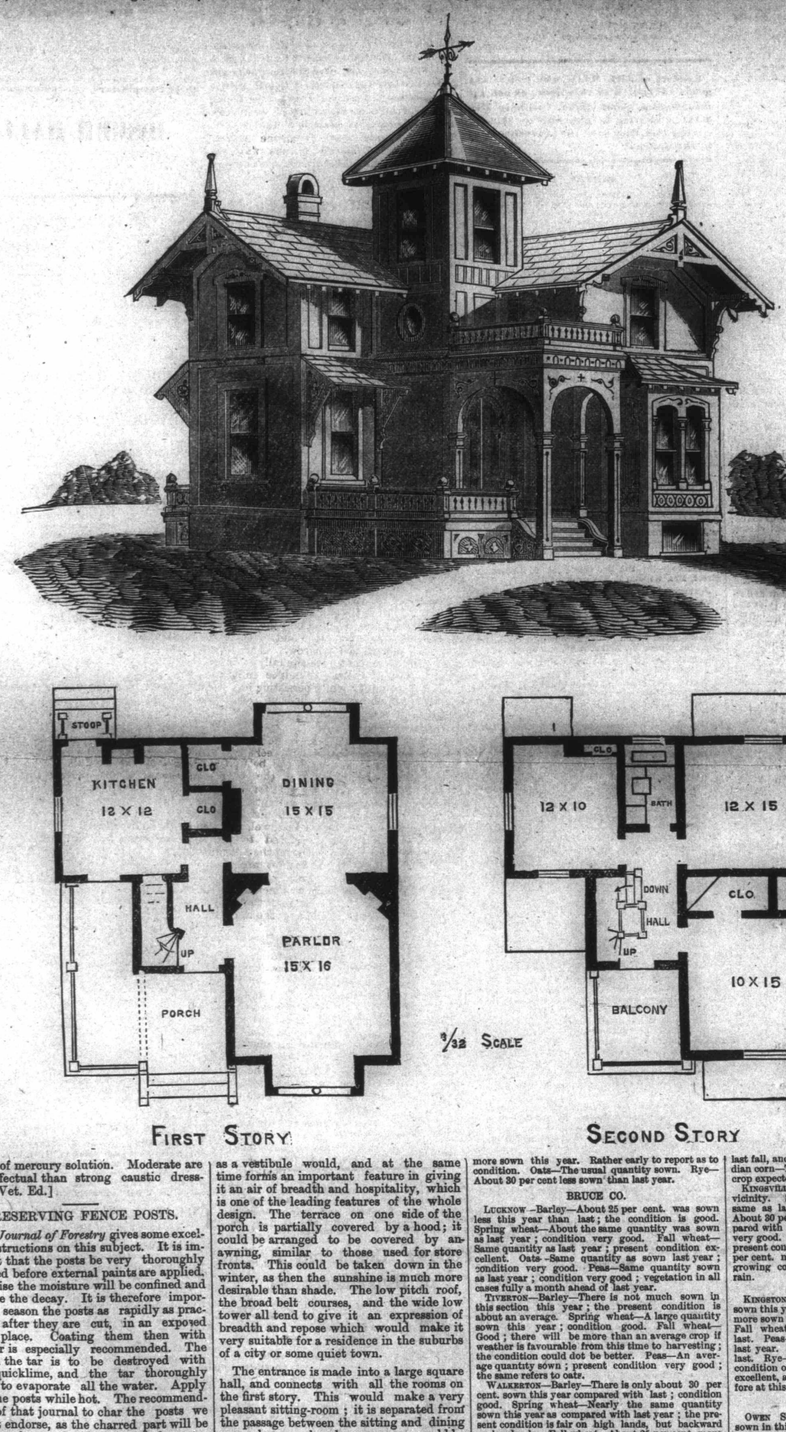
TO REMOVE VERMIN.—H.W. Pottage, of Indiana, writes to the *American Poultry Yard*, that, after having tried, without success, various remedies to remove vermin from young chicks, he has found the following to be the quickest and the most effective way of disposing of the pests. Take a sponge, dip it into kerosene and squeeze dry, then mop the feathers and fluff of the mother hen; and in the evening and next morning you will be satisfied with the result. An occasional application will young chicks entirely free from vermin. Care must be taken to squeeze the sponge dry, as it is the odor that removes the *critters*! We have tried this with good results.

Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing, and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips; but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything.

Hen manure should never be mixed with lime or wood ashes. The effect is to produce rapid decomposition of the manure, and to drive off the ammonia.

COTTAGE DESIGN.

The cottage here shown is designed to meet the wants of those who, not having the means to build a large and more extensive villa or residence, still would retain to themselves the conveniences and a few of the luxuries of the same. The large and spacious porch in front gives almost as much protection from the weather as a vestibule would, and at the same time forms an important feature in giving it an air of breadth and hospitality, which is one of the leading features of the whole design. The terrace on one side of the porch is partially covered by a hood; it could be arranged to be covered by an awning, similar to those used for store fronts. This could be taken down in the winter, as then the sunshine is much more desirable than shade. The low pitch roof, the broad belt courses, and the wide low tower all tend to give it an expression of breadth and repose which would make it very suitable for a residence in the suburbs of a city or some quiet town.



The entrance is made into a large square hall, and connects with all the rooms on the first story. This would make a very pleasant sitting-room; it is separated from the passage between the sitting and dining rooms by an arch, where a screen could be placed so that persons sitting in the hall could not see into the kitchen when the doors were opened. The parlor and dining-room can be thrown into one by means of sliding doors, and the bay-windows at the ends of these rooms would give it a very pleasing effect. The end of the parlor next the sliding doors is made octagon; one corner is occupied by the fireplace and the other by a nich, which is arched over and hung with curtains, where shelves could be arranged for books, etc. The main stairs go up in the hall and could be made a very ornamental feature; the cellar stairs go down underneath these. There is a rear entrance to the kitchen, protected by a hood. In the second story the hall connects with the balcony on the outside by means of a casement window, which extends to the floor, and is hung to swing like a door. The bath-room is easy of access from all the rooms, and is so arranged as to bring the plumbing within as small a radius as possible. All the bedrooms are provided with good closets, and all connect with the hall. The estimated cost of this cottage is $2,000.

In the prospect of a war with Russia, the Australians are becoming anxious about a second line of telegraph communication, lest the one they have be cut, and the Colonies left all "out at sea."

The General Assembly of the American Presbyterian church, North, sitting at Pittsburg, has sustained a vote of censure by a presbytery on one of its members, for allowing a woman to occupy his pulpit. We learn that the vote sustaining the censure was reached "after a spirited discussion." The majority of the Assembly stands by the letter of St. Paul's injunction, and for so doing is, by the press generally, twitted with being 'behind the age.'

CROP REPORTS.

The following reports of the average, condition and prospects of the growing crops throughout the Province, have been received from trustworthy correspondents in the different districts indicated. They do not cover the whole of the Province; but we are in communication with other points, and hope to have the whole of the returns in our hands within another week, when we shall lay the remainder before our readers:—

ADDINGTON CO.

BATH—Barley—This section has sown 70 per cent less than former years; the present condition looks healthy. Spring wheat—About 100 per cent more than last year; condition good. Peas—About 30 per cent more than sown this year compared with last year; the condition is good on high lands. Oats—About the same quantity sown this year; present condition fair. Rye—The quantity sown same as last year; the outlook of condition good.

BRANT CO.

PARIS.—Barley—The area sown this season is small compared with former years. A small average is in good condition. Some parts are touched with frost, but not permanently injured. Spring wheat—A very large quantity sown, and in good condition. Fall wheat—A large quantity planted. The condition at present is extra good. Peas—A full average area under cultivation this year. Condition good. Oats—The usual quantity sown and in very good condition. Rye—An average acreage sown. Condition very good.

BURFORD.—Barley—The quantity sown is below last year. The condition looks well. Spring wheat—The quantity sown is fully up to the average, with prospects of a good crop. Fall wheat—Nearly 100 per cent was sown in this section more than last year, and the condition never looked better. Peas—About the same quantity sown as last year. We cannot give particulars as to condition, as it is scarcely out of the ground. Oats—Fully as much sown as last year. Looks well. Rye—About the same as last year, with prospect of a large yield.

BRANTFORD.—Barley—There is 75 per cent less sown this year as compared with last year. Rather early to report as to condition. Spring wheat—About 100 per cent more sown this year, with present condition good. Fall wheat—About 30 per cent more sown this year, with present condition good. Fall wheat—Nearly 100 per cent more sown this year, with prospects of an average yield. Peas—About 30 per cent more sown this year. Rather early to report as to condition. Oats—The usual quantity sown. Rye—About 30 per cent less sown than last year.

BRUCE CO.

LUCKNOW—Barley—About 25 per cent. was sown less this year than last; the condition is good. Spring wheat—About the same quantity was sown as last year; condition very good. Fall wheat—Same quantity as last year; present condition excellent. Oats—Same quantity as sown last year; condition very good. Peas—Same quantity sown as last year; condition very good; vegetation in all cases fully a month ahead of last year.

TIVERTON—Barley—There is not much sown in this section this year; the present condition is about an average. Spring wheat—A large quantity sown this year; condition good. Fall wheat—Good; there will be more than an average crop if weather is favourable from this time to harvesting; the condition could not be better. Peas—An average quantity sown; present condition very good; the same refers to oats.

WALKERTON—Barley—There is only about 30 per cent. sown this year compared with last; condition good. Spring wheat—Nearly the same quantity sown this year as compared with last year; the present condition is fair on high lands, but backward on low lands. Fall wheat—About 25 per cent. more sown this year, and from present appearance condition is good. Peas—The usual quantity sown and is looking well. Oats—Not more sown than last year; condition good.

BACCARRAS—Barley—Not more than half the quantity planted this year; the growing prospects looks very well. Spring wheat—There is not so much sown as last year; the condition looks very well in general. Fall wheat—There is considerably more sown than last year; its present condition looks well and healthy. Peas—About the same quantity planted as on former years; the condition looks well. Oats—Not quite as many sown as last year; the prospects looks good.

GODERICH—Barley—The quantity sown will fall short by 50 per cent compared with last year; promises well for a good yield. Spring wheat—More than any former year was planted and its condition is looking healthy and good. Fall wheat—There was more sown than last year; its condition looks splendid and from present appearance, there never was such a good prospect of such a large yield. Peas—About the same quantity sown as former years; condition good. Oats—There is also about the usual quantity planted this year; growing prospects good.

BRUSSELS—Barley—Very little sown this year and the heavy rains were against its growth. Spring wheat—A large quantity planted; 10 per cent more than last year; the condition was damaged from recent rains but is doing well now. Fall wheat—Largely sown; more than ever before in this section; all looking well except odd places on low lands; and generally promises an excellent crop. Peas—About the usual quantity planted and the condition looks very well. Oats—The usual quantity sown; condition good.

DURHAM CO.

NEWCASTLE.—Barley—The quantity sown this year is 15 per cent. less than last season. The condition fair only, as it was somewhat touched with the late frost. Spring wheat—There is 10 per cent. more sown this year, with the present condition good. Fall wheat—Very little sown. The condition promises to be good, and a fortnight earlier than usual. Oats—The usual quantity sown. Rather backward in growth. Peas—There is a large area sown this year as compared with former years, with a promising condition. Rye—Very little sown, and that little looks good.

PORT HOPE—Barley—The quantity sown is 30 per cent. less than 1877. Condition good. Spring wheat—About 60 per cent. more sown than in 1877 and condition good. Fall wheat—There is 80 per cent. more sown than 1877; with the present condition never appeared better. Peas—The usual quantity sown. Present condition good. Oats—The usual quantity sown. The condition is not very promising, as it got browned with frost. Rye—Slightly more sown than usual, with the present condition considered good.

ELGIN CO.

IONA STATION.—Barley—The area sown this year is 40 per cent. less than last year, and its growing condition is put back, caused by frost. Fall wheat—The quantity sown is 20 per cent. more than last year; present condition excellent. Peas—An average quantity sown, and looks well. Oats—About an average quantity sown, and is looking well.

KINGSMILL—Barley—There is very little sown in this section, and the present condition looks very poor. Spring wheat—A large area sown, with the present prospects of a good crop. Fall wheat—A large quantity sown, and in excellent condition. Peas—A medium quantity sown; condition good. Oats—There is more sown this season, and the present condition is first-class. Rye—Very little sown.

AYLMER—Barley—The quantity sown is about 50 per cent. less than last year; the condition somewhat damaged by frost, but otherwise it is considered in fair growing state. Spring wheat—The usual quantity sown; the present condition very good. Fall wheat—About 30 per cent. sown more than previous year; the present condition is splendid on heavy soil, but on light soil it was somewhat hurt with frost and cut by worms. Peas—Usual quantity sown with growing prospects good. Oats—About an average quantity sown. Rye—Very little sown; present condition very good.

ST. THOMAS.—Barley—The quantity sown in this vicinity is 75 per cent. less than last; the outlook of condition is very good. Spring wheat—There is very little sown in this section; condition good. Fall wheat—A large quantity sown, more than previous years; the present condition is considered grand. Peas—A large quantity sown, rather more than last year; condition good. Oats—About the same quantity sown as last year; the condition is considered very good.

ESSEX CO.

WINDSOR—Barley—About 75 per cent. less is sown in this vicinity than 1877; the condition is looking fair. Spring wheat—The area sown is about the same as last year, and the growing condition is looking well. Fall wheat—There is more this year than last year, and its condition is looking fine. Indian corn—About a quarter of this vicinity is sown in corn, which takes the place of peas; at present it is too early to give an estimate of the crop. Oats—About same quantity as the two previous years, and the growing condition looks well.

AMHERSTBURG—Barley—Not much sown in this locality. Spring wheat—There is a large acreage sown this season, and promises to be a good crop. Fall wheat—Double the acreage was sown more than last year. Rye—Not much grown in this locality, but what there is looks well.

GEORGETOWN.—Barley—There is not over one third the quantity planted this season compared with last year. Spring wheat—About twenty per cent. more sown this year and its appearance is good. Fall wheat—Nearly 50 per cent. more planted than on former years; the present condition very good indeed; not been as good a prospect for a great many years. Peas—The quantity planted is below the average, and condition is considered only an average. Oats—Below the average sown this season; condition good. Rye—Very little sown here and not looking well.

WELLINGTON SQUARE.—Barley—The area planted in this vicinity is 50 per cent. less compared with last year. Prospects of crop very good. Spring wheat—About 30 per cent. more sown this year; the present condition looks well. Fall wheat—Fully 20 per cent. increase planted compared with former years; the condition is splendid. Peas—An average quantity sown; condition good. Oats—Same as last year sown, with promise of a fine crop. Rye—Very little sown; the condition looks well.

KENT CO.

RIDGETOWN—Barley—There is scarcely any sown in this vicinity last year. Fall wheat—A much larger quantity planted than on any former season; and the prospects never looked better for a good crop. Oats—About the same quantity sown as last year; the prospects are very good for a good crop.

DRESDEN—Barley—The usual quantity sown. Spring wheat—More sown than formerly. Fall wheat—There has been a greater quantity planted than on former years; the prospects of all growing crops for a good harvest are good. Peas, oats, rye—The usual quantity sown.

MORPETH—The area planted this season in this locality is 50 per cent. less than former years; condition fair. Spring wheat—About 25 per cent. increase sown this year; prospects fair. Fall wheat—There is an increase of 10 per cent. over last year sown; the prospects are excellent. Peas—The usual quantity sown; the condition is excellent. Oats—Fully 25 per cent. less planted this season; condition good.

BOTHWELL—Barley—About the same quantity was sown this year as last; the present condition is rather backward. Spring wheat—Very little was sown in this vicinity this year; the condition is very good at present. Fall wheat—Nearly 83 per cent. increase this year than last. Its present appearance is very fine in straw, and is beginning to head out. Peas—Same as last year planted; condition very good. Oats—From 10 to 20 acres on each cultivated farm; the condition is very promising.

LENNOX CO.

NAPANEE—Barley—There is 25 per cent decrease planted in this vicinity than there was last. The present condition is good. Spring wheat—About 15 per cent increase this year sown and in good growing condition. Peas—Fully 20 per cent more planted than in 1877; condition good. Oats—The usual quantity sown; condition good. Rye—About 10 per cent more sown than last year; the present condition is extra good.

LEEDS CO.

GANANOQUE.—Barley—The area sown in this locality this year is 25 per cent below last year. Its present appearance is good. Spring wheat—About 50 per cent more planted than last year. The condition is considered excellent. Fall wheat—The quantity sown is similar to past seasons and in very good growing state. Peas—About 50 per cent increase over last year, with the prospects of a very promising crop. Oats—The usual quantity sown here. Condition good. Rye—There is 50 per cent more planted this season. At present it is very high grown and headed out, and will be ready for cutting in the course of a month.

LAMBTON CO.

WYOMING—Barley—About 50 per cent. less planted in this locality this year; looks very fair, but is a little backward caused by cold weather. Spring wheat—There is an increase sown over last year; present condition good. Fall wheat—Fully 50 per cent. more sown than last season; the condition is was put back a little by the cold weather, although it is a month ahead of former years. Peas—About an average quantity sown. Oats—The usual quantity planted, at present it has a good appearance.

WIDDER STATION—Barley—The quantity sown in this section is 50 per cent. less than last year; its present condition looks well. Spring wheat—About 25 per cent. more sown compared with last year; the condition looks fine. Fall wheat—Fully 50 per cent. more planted than former years; the growing prospects are good for an extra crop. Peas—About the average quantity sown; looks well. Oats—The usual area sown, and looks well.

ALVINSTON—Barley—Decrease 50 per cent. compared with last year planted in this vicinity; the present condition very good. Spring wheat—About the same quantity sown as 1877; condition good. Fall wheat—Fully 15 per cent. more than former years, with an excellent appearance. Peas—There is 50 per cent. less sown this year; the condition is only fair. Oats—The usual quantity sown; condition very good.

COURTWRIGHT.—Barley—The area sown in this locality was more than last year; the seed was put in early, and the late frost killed some, consequently the present condition is not good. Spring wheat—Not so large a quantity planted as last year; the condition is not good; it was hurt by frost. Fall wheat—More than last year sown; hurt by frost. Peas—A large area sown. Oats—Not so much planted as on former years.

MIDDLESEX CO.

LUCAN.—Barley—The quantity sown is much less than former years; condition looks well on high lands, but some hurt in low wet places. Spring wheat—Fully up to former years sown, and the present condition looks well. Fall wheat—Large breadth planted, and is about three weeks earlier than former year; should we have a dry favourable time the crop will be large, but some fallows are already lodging in some places; poor land wheat to all appearance will be the best crop. Peas—Not many sown in this section. Oats—The usual quantity sown.

LONGWOOD.—Barley—The acreage sown is seventy-five per cent. less than last year; the present condition is very good. Spring wheat—More than last year was sown by twenty-five per cent., and is in excellent condition. Fall wheat—The increase is twenty-five per cent. planted compared with former seasons; the appearance never looked so good before, and is just coming in head. Peas—A decrease of fifty per cent. sown this year; present condition very good; oats—Same as last year; fifty per cent. more planted this year; the appearance looks well.

KOMOKA—Barley—The area sown is not near as much compared with former years; the present appearance is good. Spring wheat—About the usual quantity planted; prospects good. Fall wheat—A great deal more planted than on former years, and the present appearance is a very good crop. Peas—The average quantity sown; condition good. Oats—There is a considerable quantity planted in this locality; the area sown is about the same as last year; condition good.

MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

GRAVENHURST—Barley—There is a very small quantity, indeed, planted in this neighbourhood. Sp