A fool and his hair are soon parted-in the A mosquito always settles before he pre-The dancing master is always taking steps to improve his business.

Isn't it queer that contractors should be engaged to widen streets? An indication of spring—A schoolboy put-ting a bent pin in his teacher's chair. The rolling stone gathers no moss, but it gather's the fellow that rides a bicycle every

The time of life when a young man's mind turns fondly to dress is unpleasantly called the garb age.

Professor—"What are the constituents of quartz?" Student—"Pints." A bland smile eps over the class. Steamboat companies are not behind the philanthropists in doing a great deal to encourage people to learn to swim.

"How shall we get the young men to church?" asks a religious weekly. Get the girls to go, brother; get the girls to go. "I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

A little boy being told by his mother to take a powder she had prepared for him, "Powder, powder," said he; "mother, I ain't a gun. A little girl, noticing the glittering gold filing in her aunt's front tooth, exclaimed: Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth

"If from your glove you take the letter G, your glove is love, which I devote to thee." The answer was prompt, and was also in verse:—"If from your page you take the letter P your Page you take the letter P. ter P, your Page is age, and that won't do "I'd never have gone into Parliament,"

says a Tory squire who, somewhat against his will, has been returned for his county, "had I known they were going to pull out this Greek question again. I had enough of Greek questions at Eton." Upon the marriage of her daughter, the other day, a Philadelphia mother remarked that she was sure she would quarrel with her son-in-law. "But it is all right," she said,

he and I have agreed to have no mud-slingng during the campaign," "And what is your name?" said Spicer, as the porter gave the finishing touch to his calf skins. "Mark, sur," said the Hibernian, as he gathered his brushes up. "Sorry," said the questioner; "you won't live long. Death loves a shining Mark."

Death loves a shining Mark."

Beer sells for twenty-five cents a glass in Mexico. O jovial Bacchus, just think what it must cost to elect a president in that country! Now we understand why they have so many revolutions in Mexico. A war is cheaper than a legitimate political campaign. A belle of the Palais Royal company was lamenting over the probability of sea sickness in her transit across the channel. "And have you no dread of home-sickness?" asked an admirer. "I have no home." was the rean admirer. "I have no home," was the re-ply. "Or heart-sickness?" "I have very

ply. "Or heart-sickness?" "I have very little of that either."

There is to be a club of circus men. There will be no chairs in-the club, nothing but will be no chairs in-the crub, nothing but trapezes. When they dine everybody will stand on his head. There will be no stair-ways. The members will get into the club by climbing the waterspout and coming down

by climbing the waterspout and coming down through the chimneys.

"Why is it," says a bore to a friend, "that you call on me and never invite me to call on you?". "Well, you see," replies the other, "it is because when I go to your house and you bore me I can take my hat and go, whereas if I invited you to my house and you have me I could be the water wall nut you out you bored me, I couldn't very well put you out, you

know!"

"William, you have again come up unprepared!" "Yes, sir." "But from what
cause?" "Laziness, sir." "Johnson, give
William agood mark for uprightness." "Bates, you proceed." "I have not prepared, too sir." "But why not?" "From laziness, sir." "Johnson, give Bates a bad mark for plagiarism !" A young London traveller got out of the

A young London traveller got out of the cars at a station on one of the railways that run to Niagara Falls, and hearing the words, "Ten minutes for refreshments," said to his bride, "My dear, own Marion, you know, that on these, as it were, as you may say, to be explicit, you know, it is a very useful thing to enjoy, as you can, you know, the luxuries, to be sure, of the mere life that comes to those of us, candidly speaking, wha are, you know, about to descend from the cars, as it were, to see——." Here the bell rang, the train departed, and the young man said, "I will write a book about America."

An English gentleman at the Uffizi Galler An English gentleman at the Uffizi Gallery was admiring the ancient bronzes representing some of the finest specimens of Etruscan art, when he was accosted by an Anglo-Saxon:—
"What's this, mister?" and as he spoke he rang a statue of Mercury with his horn knuckles. "That's Mercury." The ruralist gazed for a moment with open mouth at the knuckles. "That's Mercury." The ruralist gazed for a moment with open mouth at the bronze representation of the messenger of the gods, and beckoned to a companion at the other end of the cabinet, to whom he said:—"Jim, what do you suppose that 'ere figger is?" "I dunno," responded Jim, in turn giving it a resounding rap, "bronze, hain't it?" "No," said the other, "'taint; it's quicksilver!" "Wha-at! the stuff they put in thermometers? Wa-al, I am durned. What'll they do next?" And after another long look the next?" And after another long look the couple moved on, deeply impressed with the

Prompt Dignity. Guibollard had been a father just five min-utes. His servant entered with a letter in his

"A letter."
"For whom?" " For you.' "How is it addressed ?" "To M. Guibollard."

"How do you know, sir, that it is not for my son?"—Paris Paper. No Cure No Pay.

Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are guaranteed to cure. For particulars see wrappers and pamphlets. They are reliable, have not sprung into popularity in a week or month, and gone out of favour as rapidly; but, being sustained by merit, have won a world-wide sustained by merit, have won a world-wide reputation, necessitating a branch in London, to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, preventing fevers, and curing all skin and scrofulous affections, stimcuring all skin and scrofulous affections, stimulating the liver to action, relieving bilious ness, and curing consumption, which is scrofu-la of the lungs. If the bowels are costive, take Pierce's Pellets (little pills). Both sold

by druggists. CHICAGO, Ill., May 5th, 1879. World's Dispensary Medical Association: GENTLEMEN,—For years I have been a great sufferer. My trouble first started with terrible ague chills and constipations. This left me in 1878 with a racking cough and frequently the cough and freq left me in 1878 with a racking cough and frequent bleedings from the lungs. Since this time I have been continually doctoring, consulting physicians without number. From them I received no benefit or encouragement. The most noted physicians of our city who last visited me expressed their opinions in the brief but hopeless words, "Take good care of yourself the few days you have to live, we cannot help you." I grew steadily worse under their treatment. One day, through reading your Memorandum Book, I learned of the Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope of relief, I purchased a bottle, and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction, it did me more good than all the drugs I had taken the year around. I am now steadily using it with benefit, and recommend it to all to be just what it is advertised.

Sincerely yours.

cerely yours, JAMES P. McGRATH,

action of the atmosphere.

I think there is always more or less acidital present. From a report to the Central Agricultural Society of France by a "Committee of the sections on live stock, physo-chemical and high cultivation," upon the subject of the "Ensilage of green-cut corn-fodder seans, April 7, 1875," I make the following extend: I commenced cutting my green-corn fodder on Sept. 22, and finished putting on the stone for weight at three o'clock p.m., Sept. 30, putting in about two feet in depth daily. This is fast enough; for the shrinkage will then be much less when the weights are put on than it would be were the ailo filled

ENSILAGE.

FILLING THE SILO.

shall use less next season.
The ensilage settled about 11 feet. There

cents per ton.
It was new work. The cutter was not

mounts of green-corn fodder.

The corn-fodder can be cut in the field with

can all be put into silos when in the best condition; and that, notwithstanding great care
n successive plantings, if used directly from
the fields, much has to be fed either in an immature state, or when too hard for the cattle
o masticate the stalks—it will be seen that
the saving, however considerable in planting
as well as harvesting the whole crop at one
time, is but a trifle compared to the gain in
nutritive value by being cut at the right stage
of growth, and preserved by the system of
ensilage with all its elements uninjured.

Ensilage is therefore the most economical
method of soiling. The preserved succulent
forage is improved by lying in the silos, and
at the same time the easiest and cheapest road
by which green crops can reach the manger is
through the silo. It practically annihilates
winter, and places the stock-raisers and dairymen in better circumstances than they would

men in better circumstances than they would be if they had throughout the year the wav-

ing fields of oats or rye and the luxuriant corn in their best stage for soiling, from which to cut the daily food of their animals. The advantage of being able to plant or sow the whole crop at ene time, and to cut and store

whole crop at each time, and to cut and solve it all at once, when in its most nutritive state, can hardly be over-estimated.

My corn was planted from the 15th to the 25th of June. On one acre was Stowel's evergreen sweet corn; the other six acres, Southern white corn.

There were at least twice as many tons of

the latter to the acre as of the former shall plant no more sweet corn for ensilage

shall plant no more sweet corn for ensilage. The corn was all sown in drills about three feet apart, one bushel of seed-corn to the acre; was manured with about six cords of stable manure spread broadcast after ploughing, and harrowed twice with a Thomas smoothing harrow. It was planted with an "Albany corn-planter;" which, in addition to opening the drill, dropping the corn, and covering it, also doposited about two hundred pounds to the acre of a mixture composed of equal parts of superphosphate, cotton-seed, meal, and gypsum. A portion did not come up well, and had to be replanted. The dry weather and cool nights of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establ

year, so that the crop was somewhat uneven at harvesting. The leaves at the bottom of the stalks had largely become dry and dead, and a sharp frost when the cutting was about half finished injured somewhat the leaves on

hat portion still standing in the field. Some of the stalks had ears large enough for roasting; and the whole of it, I think, was rather

oo mature.

There was estimated to be in the silo when

opened 125 tons. The crop was very uneven, some parts having at least 40 tons to the acre.

Upon other parts, where the drought affected that which was replanted, the yield was not over 10 tons per acre. I do not think it will be at all difficult to raise 40 to 75 tons per

OPENING OF THE SILO.

come out the sweet, fresh, and palatable fod

der which has been secured in the French

The reasons which may be ascribed for

an all be put into silos when in the best con-

April 7, 1875, I make the following extract:—

"The fodder has an alcoholic odour quite marked and slightly acid. It is eaten with avidity by the cows, and constituted their sole food since the commencement of winter. We are struck by the hearty appearance of the 26 or 30 cows. Their eyes were bright, their skins soft, and they are in good condition. (Goffart's 'Ensilage of Maize.')"

On the 9th of December the following report was made to the Country Gentleman:—

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN,—The "Winning Farm Silos" are a perfect success. The preserved corn-fodder which was cut about 4-10 of an inch long, and placed in the silo about the last of September, and subjected to heavy and continuous pressure, is being fed to the stock. They all eat it with avidity. Its preservation is perfect. It has an alcoholic odour, and is somewhat acid. My stock eat it all, lick their mangers, and look wistfully for more. When the silo was first opened, Dec. 3, there appeared to be a strong acidity, so much so that some of the gentlemen present were somewhat disappointed; but as we get further into the mass on than it would be stated as the safer.

The seven acres of corn-fodder filled one silo to within about 54 feet from the top. Upon the top of the ensilage I put about one too of rye straw uncut. Then I commenced it one end, and floored it over by laying 14 mch spruce plank crosswise the entire length. Upon this floor I put about 25 tons of boulders. I am not sure that the straw is necessary; further experiments will decide. I shall use less next season. The ensings section about 17 teem in the mass been no odour or steam arising from it. The cost of cutting the corn up, hauling it to the cutter, cutting it 4-10 of an inch long, and packing in the silo was not far from 75 adapted to the business, clogging badly and necessitating slow feeding. All this combined to make it cost more than it will when we become used to the work of handling large

strong acidity, so much so that some of the gentlemen present were somewhat disappointed; but as we get further into the mass of ensilage the acidity is much less, while the alcoholic odour upon exposure to the air several hours is much stronger.

I tried a little experiment with it this afternoon. I had a pen of seven Oxfordshiredowns, and another pen of five maple-shade Cotswolds. They had just been fed with some clean bright hay. In another feed-trough I put some ensilage, Five of the seven Oxfordshire-downs left the hay, and ate the ensilage, and four of the five Cotswolds left their hay and did likewise. The corn-fodder can be cut in the field with corn knives cheaper than by the mowing-machine, The men as they cut it lay it in bunches; for it is much easier for the drivers to load it when laid in bunches, than to gather it up after the mowing-machine. The extra cost of cutting is more than made up by the expedition in loading and hauling.

Now, when it is considered that the cornplant is at its best but a few days; that it can all be put into silos when in the best con-

and four of the five Cotswolds left their hay and did likewise.

I feed, in place of the ration of hay, 25 to 30 pounds of ensilage to each cow in the morning, and the same at night, which has lain upon the barn floor all night, during which time fermentation is quite active; so that it is warm in the morning,

The ensilage in the silo which is compacted, although exposed to the air, seems to undergo no change. It is pressed so hard that the air cannot enter, and therefore does not affect it at all. I am delighted with the success of the enterprise.

the enterprise.

I believe it is possible to keep four cows a year upon corn-fodder ensilage raised upon one acre of land. Verily we are under the greatest obligation to M. Goffart, and to J. B. Brown; to the former for demonstrating to our satisfaction that corn-fodder can be sucour satisfaction that corn-fodder can be successfully preserved in this manner, and to the latter for translating M. Goffart's work into English, so that we may profit by his great success. If he is truly blest who "causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before," how much to be honoured is this man who has taught us how to keep four cows upon an acre of land where one ow would find but scanty sabsistence before! A most fortunate agricultural revolution is in-

be at all difficult to raise 40 to 75 tons per acre upon an average on good corn-land. It should be planted from the 1st to the 10th of June. It will then be in full blossom, and in the best condition to cut, by the last of August and before any frost can injure it.

As stated above, the cutting was finished on the 30th of September. It was decided to open it on the third day of December; and, as the condition of the ensilaged maize was a question of the utmost importance, it was, upon the suggestion of Mr. Brown, decided to have the "opening of the Winning-Farm Silos" a public matter "as the American Initiative." The plateau is sixty miles in length and forty miles in width, and embraces parts of the districts Eure-et-Loir, Eure, and Orne. The climate of the country is something like that of Vermont. The people live entirely by agriculture and by raising these horses. They are a people of wonderful industry and economy. My dealings with them during the last nine years have been very pleasant, although I have found them very sharp at bargaining."

"How often do you visit France?"

"Every year. I always go there during The top and edge of the ensilage next the door for two or three inches, was somewhat musty, and in places almost rotten. But

musty, and in places almost rotten. But directly below this the fodder came out cool, soft, moist, and wholesome looking, with a strong alcoholic odour, and quite acid. It was evident that fermentation had been going on until acetic acid had been formed.

The following, from the report of the editor of the Lowell Journal, who was present, will describe the impression received by those present at the "opening;"—

"There was, however, no unpleasant taste, except the acidity, and no unpleasant smell.

"There were twenty or thirty head of catile on the farm, as well as sheep, swine, and horses. They were all given some of the tensilage. norses. They were all given some of the ensilage.

"The hogs ate it greedily. The sheep also seemed very fond of it. The neat stock were not so eager for it at first; but most of them seemed after a while to acquire a taste for it, and soon manifested a desire for more.

"There were spots where the fodder was not so sour; but it was evident that it did not come out the sweet fresh and policiable for

Ine reasons which may be ascribed for this are various: Mr. Brown thought it was due to the maturity of the fodder when cut.

"It may be that being just at the upper former, near the door, the preservation from maygen was less perfect than it will prove to have been the case farther down in the mass.

"The numerous dry and dead leaves caused by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the downstream of the second front was recalled by the second front was recalled b by the drought and frost may possibly have something to do with it. We shall know more about this as the silo is emptied.

"One thing is certain thus far; the fodder is so well preserved that the cattle will ent it, and there is no question but that they will have on it.

Nellow Rais.

Yellow Rais.

The recent researches of men of science would seem to demonstrate conclusively that at least the lower regions of the atmosphere is another from Mr. Bailey, dated Dec. 5, in which he says:

"Yesterday morning we fed what ensilage was taken, from the silo while you were here. All of the animals but four ate it all, licking out their mangers clean. The four finally ate theirs up before noon. This morning we fed about a bushel to each grown animal, and a proportionate feed to younger ones. I am pleased to state that they have all eaten it up clean. The acidity appears to be much less them when first opened, and there is emitted has there should be a strong alcohelic odour. I think that under the circumstances we can claim it as a perfect success."

There can be no doubt that the cause of this acidity, and the alcoholic odour in the ensilage, is on account of the stalks being too mature before cutting.

Professor Goessmann writes that "acetic acid had formed in the stalks before they were cut."

If cut at the period of blossoming, but very late acetic farmented will the place in the sile, and ne alcoholic farmentation until

mineral matter. Moreover, on the same day the Alpine snows of Barcelonette were tinged with red to a height of 3,000 feet, and on examination found to be strewn with sandy dust quite free from ferruginous atoms, but comprising vegetable germs. Red snow is not unfrequently seen in Arctio regions, but seldom in these lower latitudes.—London Globe.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

A Day in York, Scarboro', and Vaughar with the English Delegates. While Manitoba and the North-West are attracting the attention of the great body of emigrants, the wealthier class are examining the older Provinces with a view to settlement and investment of their means. Delegates from the various shires in England and the Irish counties are now and have been for some time travelling through the well settled districts of Ontario and Quebee, and no doubt the result of their work will be that a large number of English and Irish farmers with capital will purchase many of our cleared and cultivated Ontario farms.

To the old country farmer, unused to rough-

To the old country farmer, unused to rough To the old country farmer, unused to roughing it in new countries, and yet wishing a larger acreage than his means will admit of at home, this is undoubtedly the true course, and one which is likely to redound to their own material advantage, as well as to that of Canada, and the delegates should be furnished with every information which may affect their reports. Advantages and disadvantages ahould both be freely set forth, and no inducements held out which are not true in all particulars.

ments held out which are not true in all particulars.

On Tuesday last, three of these delegates, Mr. Geo. Curtis, of Craven, Yorkshire, Mr. John Sagar, of Clithers, Lancashire, and Mr. H. B. Anderson, of Listowel, Kerry, Ireland, in company with Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, of this city, and your reporter, made a circuit of forty miles north and east of Toronto. They inspected the farms, roads, soils, crops, and system of agriculture, interviewed the leading farmers of the district.

Leaving the city at 9 a. m., and going eastward, the first stopping place was at Leslie & Son's nursery at Leslieville. Unfortunately, the proprietors were away from home, but under Mr. Rennie's pilotage the party examined the orchard and shrubbery near the house. The magnificent collection of dahlias was greatly admired. The pear trees were loaded down with fruit, which was actually breaking the branches with its great weight. A magnificent spruce hedge to the west of the house especially interested the Old Country visitors. The next point of interest was Mr. Simon Beattie's farm on the Kennedy road, where a fine crop of mangolds and two or three avaratics of turning and other roat const where a fine crop of mangolds and two or three varieties of turnips and other root crops indicated the breeder and feeder of cattle. Mr. Beattie is known all over Canada and the

some of them home with him. Accordingly he shipped four to this country. Two of them died, however, before they reached Moorestown. Charles Fullington, of Ohio, imported the next lot in 1851. In 1856, one of the stallions imported by Mr. Fullington was sent to Illinois, where for twelve years he was the only one of the kind in the State. In 1868 I imported two of these stallions and in 1872 I went recularly in the state.

was sent to Illinois, where for twelve years he was the only one of the kind in the State. In 1868 I imported two of these stallions, and in 1872 I went regularly into the business. Since that time I have brought over from France between 300 and 400 of them. I put them on my stock farm at Wayne, and sell them whenever an opportunity occurs."

"How large a region is Perche, where you buy these horses?"

"The district which goes by the name of Perche is a plateau between the Seine and Loire rivers, about 100 miles from Paris. The plateau is sixty miles in length and forty miles in width, and embraces parts of the districts Eure-et-Loir, Eure, and Orne. The climate of the country is something like that of Vermont. The people live entirely by agriculture and by raising these horses. They are a people of wonderful industry and conmy. My dealings with them during the last nine years have been very pleasant, although I have found them very sharp at the sent of the house in what used by Mr. S. Rennie, and is a credit to the township. To the west of the house in what used the same of the country is something like that of Vermont. The people live entirely by agriculture and by raising these horses. They are a people of wonderful industry and conmy. My dealings with them during the last nine years have been very pleasant, although I have found them very sharp at a agriculture and by rasing these horses. They are a pupils of woulderly instituty and soon- are appeals of woulderly institutely and soon- all ast aims years have been very pleasant, ab a baryoning.

"Every year. I always go there during the last of June or the lat of Jun for the last of June or the lat of Jun for the latter of the last of June or the lat of Jun for the latter of the latter of the form work in done they the contract of the form work in done they the contract of the latter of the latter of the latter of the latter of latter of

res, which are in an excellent state of cui tivation.

The party made some stay at Mr. Robert Marsh's farm, where they viewed his fine flock of Southdown sheep, of which he is justly proud. His sheep are all from imported bucks and principally from imported ewas, and show in their faces, fleeces and general contour that they are pure bred. Mr. Marsh has been trying lucerne, and speaks favourably of it. He thinks that in rich land it might be cut three times a year, and that it would yield two to three tons per acre at each cutting. He took nine medals and nine diplomas at the Centennial exhibition, and took in all eighty prizes last year.

exhibition, and took in all eighty prizes last year.

From here the party proceeded to the extensive premises of Mr. Wm. Russell. Mr. James Russell shows with pride a gold medal won by his short horn Isabella, for best animal, male or female, shown at the Centennial. He also shows five liver medals, one bronze and one Canadian Commissioner's medal, all won at that exhibition and all for short-horns. He has now a flock of 120 Cottswold sheep with winners from the English Royal exhibition at its head; also thirty-five short-horns with "British Statesman," an imported bull at the head of the herd. Also some very fine Berkshire pigs from a first prize sew from the Royal, Mr. Russell has 300 acres here and 150 a couple of miles to the west, and he and his boys keep it in an excellent condition. The old gentleman says he leaves the whole management to his sons, but with a characteristic shake of his head said, "I whiles gie them a blowing up for a' that." Some of the Coltswolds were weighed, with the following result:—

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

plant or sow the to cut and store should be compared to the same of the control of the same o Visit of the Association to the Palace—Allotment of Space.

The President, Mr. Withrow, and the members of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of marking off space for intending exhibitors, a large number of whom were in attendance. The President, addressing the exhibitors, informed them that the directors desired to change as much as possible the interior appearance of the Palace from that of last year, in order to make it more attractive. There that the foresto exhibitors would agree with him that this was the proper thing to do. (Hear, hear.) He might remark that the musical instruments would not be shown in that portion of the Palace set apart for them last year, another section having been selected in which to show them, and consequently parties who desired to exhibit goods in the western part of the main floor would have an opportunity of selecting their places, which would be granted them as far as it could be consistently done in justice to the claims of those who were not in attendance.

The plans of the various buildings were then produced, the work of selecting space was proceeded with, and the parties who were accommodated appeared well satisfied with the places granted to them.

The buildings and grounds throughout are in fine order. The new wings to the Palace are getting a few finishing touches at the hands of the painters, and in fact there is very little to be done now except running the broom over the floors, and arranging a few details before the exhibitors are allowed to send in their goods.

The York Pioneers have already made their appearance at their old cabin door, and are getting their primitive-looking shanties placed in order for the reception of relics of the olden time when Toronto was in its infancy.

The roadways, a few of which were none

the olden time when Toronto was in its infancy.

The roadways, a few of which were none of the best last year, have been greatly improved by the drainage, and in fact everything which could tend to improve the grounds and increase the comforts of man and beast have been carefully attended to.

Exhibitors of stock will ne doubt be pleased to hear that Mr. Elliott, of George street, will supply cattle feed, the contract having been given to him this year without tender, on account of the satisfaction which he gave to exhibitors last season.

The directors returned to the city in the evening, after letting out a large number of places to intending exhibitors.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. CUCUMBER PICKLES. Berlin, ral, industrial Exhibi-Ontario County, South Leeds, Dominion Exhibi-Bienheim, Freenock, Vova Scotia, Pronge Co., P.E.I., ima & Wallace. Fast Wawanosh, Coekstown, Coeksto Oct. 7.
Oct. 7.
Oct. 7.
Oct. 7.
Oct. 7.
Oct. 12
Oct. 12 Alliston,
East Kent,
Provincial, P.E.I.,
Morris Branch,
South Perth,
East Peterboro',
East Flamboro',
Rowney, comney, south wold & Dun-Oct. 12. Oct. 12. Oct. 12-13. Oct. 12-13. Oct. 12-13. Oct. 12-13. Oct. 13-13. Oct. 13-14. Oct. 14-15. Oct. 14-15. Oct. 13-20. Burford,
Stanley Branch,
North York,
North Ontario,
Schomberg
West Ren,
West Rein,
West Peterboro',
Blanchard,
Erin,
Camden and Dresden,
Woolwich,

Dresden, Elmira,

chopped pickles.

Take green tomatoes, wash clean, cut away a small piece from each end, slice and place in a large wooden bowl, chop fine, place in a crock, and mix salt with them (one pint to a peck), let stand twenty four hours, and drain thoroughly; take twice or three times as much cabbage, chop fine, mix salt in same proportions, add enough water to make moist, and let stand same time as tomatoes; drain, place again in separate jars, cover each with cold weak vinegar, after twenty-four hours drain well, pressing hard to extract all the juice; mix tomatoes and cabbage together, take a double handful at a time, squeeze as tightly as possible, and place in a dry crock; take the stone jar in which they are to be pickled, place in it a layer of tomatoes and cabbage, sprinkle with pepper, whole mustard seed, and horse-radish, then another layer of tomatoes and cabbage, next spice, and so on until the jar is almost full, occasionally sprinkling with cayenne pepper; cover with strong cider vinegar, to each, gallon of which a teacup of sugar has been added. Place a saucer, or pieces of broken china on the pickles to keep them under the vinegar. If a white scum rises, drain off vinegar, boil, skim, and pour hot over the pickles. Prepare mustard, pepper, and horse-radish, as follows: Take green garden peppers, cut in two, place in salt water or a sight, the next morning drain and chop quite line; to a pint of mustard seed additeapoon salt, pour in boiling water, let stand fifteen minutes and drain; slice horse-radish and chop fine. Tomatoes and onions are excellent prepared in the same way. For sliced pickles, take cucumbers and onions, or tomatoes and onions, and slice and prepare as above. or tomatees and onions, and slice and prepare

ally to secure a centianed rell of amusementa. The balleon "Canada" will again make her perilous ascents with improved machinery. During the captive ascensions, the balloon will take up about fifteen persons, but a more limited number for the grand ascent when she will proceed for a day's journey.

The lacrosse tournament is under efficient management. Teams from Toronto, New York, Beston, Brooklyn, and Montreal will compete for the werld's championship, and an unrivalled display of this fine game will be definitely secured. The herticultural display will be very fine. The athletic sports under the auspices of the Irish and Scotch national societies are expected to surpass anything similar yet seen in this country. The most celebrated athletes of the day will compete, while the champion company drill will draw troops from the various provinces and the nabouring republic. Preparations are being made to receive a tramendous number of guests. The hebels are doubling their accommodations and leasing new buildings. A boarding-house bureau has been opened where every information can be obtained free. Montreal is to be congratulated en her great enterprise. For programme see our advertising columns.

THOROUGHERED STOCK.—Admirers of the roughbred stock will be pleased to learn of the departure on the 20th inst. from England of Mr. Samuel Beatty with a full cargo of thoroughbred stock for Mr. Holderness, the enterprising proprietor of the Albion hotel in this city. Mr. Beatty has eight horses with him, two brood mares, and two aged mares, they being all Clydesdales. He also brings out 290 sheep, consisting of Cotawold, Shropshire Down, Southdown, and Oxford Downs. The animals, which took first and second prizes this year at the Reyal Agricultural Society's annual show at Carlisle, will be entered at the Toronto exhibition; and the remainder of the cargo will be sold for breeding purposes. Mr. Holderness has long occupied a prominent position as an importer of thoroughbred stock, and no doubt this venture will be fully appreciated by the breeders throughout the country.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise whe have been restored to health.

For the lips there is no brightness,
For the teeth there is no whiteness,
Where SOZODONT has got no place;
But those whe use it, know full well,
How bright and beautiful the spell
It throws o'er man or woman's face, It Is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with kidney complaint, gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the How It Is Done.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the secend, how to regain good health, The first can be obtained by energy, honesty, and saving; the second igood health), by using Grasm's August Flower. Should you be a despondant sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsis, Liver Camplaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpation of the Heart, Sour Stemach, Habitual Costivenes, Dizziness of the Head, Nerveus Prestration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doese of August 1, 100, Ragular size, 75c. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists. Usa "Trabentry," the new tollet gem, for beautifying and preserving the teeth. Use "Trabentry," the new tollet gem, for beautifying and preserving the teeth. Use "Trabentry," the new tollet gem, for breath Delightfully refrashing.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Cover the bottom of cask with common salt; gather the cucumbers every other day, early in the morning or late in the evening, as it does not injure the vines so much then as in the heat of the day; cut the cucumbers with a short piece of the stem on, carefully laying them in a basket or pail to as not to bruse; pour cold water over and rinse, being careful not to rub off the sittle black briers, or in any way to bruise them, as that is the secret of keeping them perfectly sound and good for any length of time. Lay them in the cask three or four inches deep, cover with salt, and repeat the operation until all are in; pour in some water with the first layer—after this the salt will make sufficient brine. Now spread a cloth over them, then a board with a stone on it. When a new supply of cucumbers is to be added, vemove stone, board, and cloth, wash them very clean, and wipe every particle of soum from the top of the pickles and the sides of the cask; throw away any soft ones, as they will spoil the rest; now put in the fresh cucumbers, layer by layer, with salt to cover each layer. When cask is nearly full, cover with salt, tuck cloth closely around the edges, placing the board and weight on top; cover cask closely, and the pickles will be perfect for two or three years. Cucumbers must always be put in the salt as soon as picked from the vines, for if they lie a day or two they will not keep. Do not be alarmed at the heavy soum that rises on them, but be careful to wash all off the board and cloth. When wanted for pickling, take off weight and board, carefully lift cloth with soum on it, wash stone, board, and cloth clean, and wipe all scum off the cucumbers and sides of cask, take out as many as are wanted, return the cloth; board and weight, and cover closely. Place the cucumbers in a vessel large enough to hold two or three times as much water (some use hot), change the water each day for three days, place the porcelain kettle on the fire, fill half full of vinegar (if vinegar is very strong add half water), f scum from rising.

MANGOES.

Select green or half-grown muskmelons; remove a piece the length of the melon, an inch and a half wide in the middle, and tapering to a-point at each end, take out seeds with a tea-speon, secure each piece to its own melon by a stitch made with a needle and white thread. Make a strong brine of salt and cold water, pour it over them, and after twenty-four hours take them out. For filling, use chopped tomatoes, chopped cabbage, small oucumbers, small white onions, and nasturtion seed; each prepared by remaining in salt water in separate jars twenty-four hours; add also green beans boiled in salt water until tender. For spice, use cinnamon-bark, whole cloves, sliced and chopped horse-radish, cayenne pepper, and mustard seed, the latter prepared as heretefore directed. Fill each manges with the cucumbers, onions, beans, and nasturtion seed, then add the chopped cabbage and spice, sprinkling on the cayenne manges with the cucumbers, onions, beans, and nasturtion seed, then add the chepped cabbage and spice, sprinkling on the cayenne pepper last. Sew in the piece in its proper place with a strong white thread; when all are thus prepared, place in a stone crock, cover with weak cider-vinegar; let remain over night; in the morning place the mangees, and the vinegar in which they were seaked, in a percelain kettle, boil half an hour, place in a jar, cover with good cider-vinegar, let stand all night; in the morning drain off vinegar and boil it, adding one pint of sugar to each gallon, and pour boiling hot over the mangoes; drain off and boil the vinegar three or four times, and they are done. This is not the usual way of preparing mangoes, but it is much the best. To pickle nasturtions, soak as collected in salt and water for twenty-four hours, drain, and put into cold vinegar; when all the seed is thus prepared, drain, and cover with fresh boiling-hot vinegar.

Why De Not the Labouring Classes Attend Church?

Earl Stanhope has been asking the Canterbury (Eng.) Diocesan Conference whether or not any steps can be taken to meet the tendency in the labouring classes to fall away from public wership. It would be well, he said, to consider, first, whether it was due to idleness or to an actual distaste for the church service, that the working classes, to a great extent, absented themselves from church. He feared that both causes were at work. Due allowance must be made for the workingman's inclination to rest on Sunday, but this inclination might be and was greatly abused, until the whole day often passed in idleness. The working classes, too, were subject to many varied influences how. There were cheap newspapers, popular trators, and railway excursions. Referring to the danger that, amid these many exciting incidents of the workingman's life in the present day, the old familiar words and forms of the service might seem dull and tame to him, the speaker suggested that this should be met, not by altering the services, but by adapting them to a certain extent, by shortening them if necessary, by appointing convenient hours for them, and particularly by considering the special needs of half-educated minds. In conclusion, he advised, among other things, that at the afterneon or evening service all seats should be free, and that well-organized parish committees should be formed to administer charities, so as to avoid any appearance of sectarian favouritism. Why De Not the Labouring Classes Attend Church-?

From Harry Hill, the champion wrestler, No. 26 East Houston street, N.Y.

"I know of no remedy that will so quickly remove the dissolorations of the skin resulting from injuries, soreness and pains of the joints, muscles and bones, the result of violent and continued exercise, as Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. I have used it myself and have seen it used by others, and recommend its use to all athletes."

Giles' Pills cure Biliousness.
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

Dr. Giles.

120 West Broadway, N.Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saltra which converts the Starts and Sugar of the food into glucose. A desciency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Purifies the Fervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It carries of the Old Blood and makes new. It dpens the pores of the akin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint or poison in the blood, which generates Seroinia, Erwipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humon.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delinate habes or by the most

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

A Wonderful Curs.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—In the spring of 1877 I was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Disbetes that alled me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept falling until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some, which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

CALISTA SHAVER.

Neuralgia.

Toronto, April 20, 1880.

Dr. Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I visite ed your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant, 250 Simcoe street. Neuralgia.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontaries.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD. responsible Cure for Liver Complaint

Plant St. This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so confident of its virtues, that I feel justified in recommending it to all who are afflicted, HENRY BROWN. Cannot Recommend it too Highly,
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir.—My wife has used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results.

Cures Liver Complaint,
WestPort, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.
Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Liver
Complaint, and having tried other medicine with
little or no effect, I was induced to try some of
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I pur
chased from your Agent, William Dier, at Weit
port. Tthink your Syrup is the best medicine ever
introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

All That it is Recommended to be.

BEAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLERTON. Female Complaints.

WAISH, Norfolk Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—My wife had been ailing for some time, and though she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies, I could find nothing to relieve her until I sent for some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to health. I would not be without the mediene.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

Severe Pain in the Side.

TORONTO, April 21st, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a sovere pain in my side for ever two years, so that it caused me many sleeples nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly.

oved greatly.

JOHN McEACHREM, Carpenter,

14 Sheppard stre

Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaints.
Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 23.
Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and R Complaint, and have tried a great many dies, but without effect. I became very to could not leave my bed. I sent to your William Dier, for a bottle of your IN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate that it saved my life. I am completely and feel like a new man. Last week my staken sick with severe headache, and doses of your valuable medicine cured him

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia,
after all other medicines failed. I advise a
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can, Dear Sir,—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Recommends it to all who are afflicted with
I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one
suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.

FRANCIS NORTON.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS,—Bewar of Counterfeits. We employ no runner or travelling agents to solicit trad from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents Messra. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.