John, N. B., school board owns ings, and has under rental six-There are 3,825 pupils attend-

at a teachers' association in this here were over 3,000 misproords in the English language, but stop to enumerate them just meeting heaved a sigh of relief. ays ago, at Belleville, Mr. W. A. ate editor and proprietor of the r, and chairman of the Board of stees, visited the several schools in say "good-bye." At the Central esented with an addressfrom teachers, and pupils of the been for sixteen years connected pard of Education. He has moved

Acadia College, N. S., held a t week to consider the question of insolidation. The authorities of have declined to meet in conferromoters of the consolidation have determined to preserve They refer to university conhaving been once possible in the

by Board of Education is considuestion of drawing as a subject to in the schools. The mover of the argued that a first-class mechanic e a draughtsman-and being better employment and higher btained. The seconder referred to the fact that one of the best n, and one of the best cartoonists, ough, of *Grip*, had received their Henry street school.

of the executive committees of ntv. North and South Riding. ion was held at Stratford last, at which it was resolved to d educational gathering in Strat 8th, and 9th of July. Teacher ing counties will be invited to the meeting ; several prominent ists will also be present, and a able time may be expected. A was appointed to make the neces

the presentation of Government to those brave men who risked save the crews of the two ill iz., the Belle Sheridan and the hich were wrecked off Weller's econ, in November last. Mr who was then principal of Con , was one of those who had been the saving of life. His reward ominion Government was a hand-glass, valued at \$50, which was im by John Abercrombe, Esq ment at Ottawa has decided to wn lots a part of the school secntre of which the Meadow Lean is situated. The survey is to summer. The land to the south rises to a considerable height, arly well adapted to the afding sites. A number of the people are now eagerly desiring ary steps taken at once, e erection of a grist mill, black nd other buildings may be hasten-luring the coming summer. Rev. Principal Grant writes to

cord on the endowment of He says that \$100,000 has bed to the endowment of the hat each instalment, as it is paid, re than make good an equivawhich is lost, so that there is in dition to the revenue. At the union, Queen's College had an from the Colonial Committee of was enjoyed so long as it was downent. At the same time ofessors were m Temporalities Fund-being an the revenue of \$1,950 a year. rs may now be removed from the o directions indicated, \$4,650 a ent to a capital of \$80,000. The adowment, when received, will much difference after all.

and Dumb Institute, Belleville, er day visited by the reporter for neer. The most interesting class ad were those of the junior and ses in articulation. The senior add most gratifying progress in nent. The pupils are taught to what is said to them by watching the speaker. This develops the rvation on the part of the pupils, hich is perhaps sharpened by the one of the senses. They are one of the senses. They are to speak, themselves, and their while peculiar, is sufficiently understood by anyone. They ps the greatest difficulty with the sounds, though in the parsing of ords of four syllables, such as adadjectival, were often pronounced ost facility. The institute will summer vacation on the 15th Carlyle, of the Toronto Normal as the examiner this, as in ears. Bishop Cleary paid a visit to the institution lately.

at present thirty-six educational wo are dailies and thirty-four

xley says of the young people who to work at high pressure by inces-propertitive examinations that they sited all the forenoon of life, and afternoon."

ent has begun in England to do pupil teachers. The Birmingham rd has declined to employ them and their place has been sup-ined assistants. the clause of the Obligatory

bill which gave a qualified permis-clergy to give religious instruction of buildings provided they obtain-of the Departmental Council was and then rejected by 237 to 220

cipal authorities of Silicia, Prus-propriated 300,000 francs for the school kitchens, where poor pupils r meals free of charge. If this t proves to be a success in in-lar attendance the city will inppropriation to 700,000 francs. w kind of compulsory attendance.

inations for admission to Howard do to the Law School, Medica Scientific School of Howard Uni-I hereafter be held not only at at also at the same time in Exeter, w York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, d San Francisco.

oel-houses in England cost from or each pupil they can accommo-school inspectors receive from 4.500. The chief inspector re-00. In France the inspectors re-5700 to \$1,800. M. Buisson, the Primary Education, received

regard to the new laws regarding hat absolution is to be refused to hat absolution is to be refused to hers and pupils in the public ools; that teaching in all public ing schismatical, all teachers emthem are excommunicated; that is to be refused to the teachers of shools without exception, and that in attending the public schools, lered as acting without discernshead without public that it is allowed to first the schools of the second teachers of the schools.

progress is said to be made with

each time from two to six caterpillars are consumed; and remarked that had all these sparrows lived they would have destroyed 252,000 larve per day, or 21,168,000 in a season. Mr. Edward Jesse states that it has been calculated that a single pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young to feed, destroy weekly 3,300 caterpillars, without counting the other creeping things on which they wage warfare. The Rev. F. O. Morris mentions two pairs of sparrows which in one half heur fetched the larve of the bluebottle fly 104 times to the nests where they were AGRICULTURAL. FACTS FOR OUR FARMERS. In a weak, half-hearted fashion the Globe seeks to prove that farmers receive less for their grain under the existing ariff than they did under one-sided freerade, when our local markets were periodiallyglutted with American cereals. But our contemporary fails to produce a title of proof n support of its absurd assertion. The peg on which it seeks to hang its argument is

opera-

that on the 6th inst. No. 2 spring wheat

sold for \$1.081 at Chicago, while in this

market the quotation was \$1.16. The

Coronto price was, however, satisfac-

ory, as that of the Western wheat centre

was largely due to "corner" operations,

the existence of which and consequent timulation of prices leads the Globe to

quote wheat rates. Ontario farmers are wise enough to judge themselves better off without having a JIM KEENE to determine

the prices they shall obtain for their grain,

and it is only our contemporary which aments the absence of "corner" opera-

monopolies elsewhere.

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

1879.

30.

27.

24.

July

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

1880

July

Aug.

tors in our market, and yet decries

prices at corresponding periods under the different policies:

Wheat, Barley, No. 1 Spg. No. 1.

FREE TRADE

\$ 92

1.02 1.06 1.08 1.06 1.05 1.05

90

\$1.07

1.06 1.03 1.02 99 1.00

98 99

1.12

1.20

\$1.10

1.20

1.18

1.10

 $\frac{1.10}{1.10}$

1.15

That prices have steadily improve

since the protective policy was adopted is thus abundantly established by farmers'

ing the last four years cannot help the Globe, for it simply strengthens the protectionist case. Here are the figures:

FREE TRADE.

June 6, 1878, No. 1 spring wheat, about. \$0 90

 June 6, 1879, ditto
 \$1 02

 June 6, 1880, ditto
 1 25

 June 6, 1881, ditto
 1 18

Without entering farther into comparisons,

we may ask whether the falsity of the Globe's assertion that protection has injured the Ontario wheat-grower is not

demonstrated beyond question. Fortu-

nately the farmers' prices determine the issue, however much resort may be had by so-called free traders to quibbles and

In accordance with a prophecy made by en-

The Globe struggles hard just now to prove

that the duty has not secured for the farmer

an increased price for his wheat. If there happened to be a parliamentary election in progress in Toronto the same paper would produce bushels and bushels of figures to show that the same duty had caused wheat to rise and had increased the price of bread.

English agriculturists are talking of urging the Government to place a duty upon produce imported from abroad, and Canadian free-traders are predicting that the result must be damaging to the Canadian producers. Mr. David Mills, however, calms the fears of his free trade friends when he assures them that the consumer invariably mays the duty.

that the consumer invariably pays the duty.

Mr. Joseph Arch has a remedy for the agricultural depression in England. It is "That the State should take possession of all

the land and let it on perpetual tenure, for the purpose of growing food for the people." The difficulty about this remedy appears to be that it will only amount to a disturbance of present holders, and a settling down in the course of a few years to the same state of things which now exists.

The English sparrow, who, like many other

emigrants, has found a happy home in

Canada, has been subjected of late to a

rather severe criticism. He is charged with

tomological authorities some six months ago, locusts are swarming in the southern and western portions of Illinois, and are committing great depredations.

another victory as a prophet.

PROTECTION.

1.00 1.00

 $1.00 \\ 1.05$

1.05

\$.70

none,

none.

none.

67

\$ 39

\$ 70

FARM NOTES.

The corn crop in London North is being ploughed up owing to rot.

Nearly five hundred head of cattle left
Ottawa last week for the English market. Farmers from Gloucester section complain

The wet weather has effectually dispersed the army worm in Long Island. Millions of worms are to be seen dead in the fields.

Mendota advices state that thousands of acres of corn are under water in that section, and several bridges have been washed out. The rain is heavier than for years.

and the crop will be deficient. The damage by the late frost in Quebec province has been chiefly to tender garden plants and fruit trees. Farmers are not complaining much. Telegrams from various parts state

One night recently a Westminster farmer drove a herd of cows to the pound, realizing \$1.50 for his trouble. The next day some of his own cattle were missing, and it transpired that he had included them in the ones he impounded. He got them out by paying \$8

A farmer weighed three head of cattle at a private platform scale in London East recent-ly, and to test the matter had the beasts

A new use for cards has lately been devised by employing them in country houses as a substitute for tiles. For this purpose are made sets of light, square cards which have the daisy, water lily, sunflower, and aster printed in colours on their silvered surface, the back and front of each flower being represented

The West Lambton Grangers held their annual picnic on Tuesday on the agricultural show grounds at Sarnia. The attendance was fair and the weather all that could be desired. Speeches were delivered by ex-Master Hill and other prominent members of the Grange. The 27th Battalion band supplied music.

thus abundantly established by farmers' prices. During the four months before the tariff was readjusted wheat, No. 1' spring, ranged from 85 to 92c,; during the four subsequent months of 1879, under protection, it varied from 97c. to \$1.07; during the approximation of the protection of the protectio ander Galt :-- "The Board of Trade assents to the car-

riage of oats from Canadian ports on the same regulations as from the Mediterranean." This order will enable oats to go forward from this port in bulk instead of exclusively in bags. The latter is a much more expensive mode of shipment.

Broadcast Sowing in Windy Weather. Broadcast Sowing in Windy Weather.

To sow light seeds, especially timothy, in windy weather, and have the seed fall evenly, distributed over the whole surface, is a most difficult task, if pursued in the ordinary way. A perfect calm is seldom found, and when found is of short duration, and to take advantage of it is sometimes difficult. It is often desirable that seed should be sown at a certain time to get the benefit of approaching rains, or while the soil is fresh and in proper condition. Broadcast sowing is often attempted in windy weather, but generally with poor success, the seed coming up more or less streaked. I once sowed a small field in a gale of wind by sowing across with the in a gale of wind by sowing across with the wind, and walking back without sowing. I found it tedious work, but the seed came up

I have since practised a different plan with equally good results, and less laborious. It is to sow around the field, using four stakes, one at each corner. In this way I can vary the width of my "lands," or "sweeps," to suit the breadth of cast, and as each cast is the same direction as the preceding ones it. The frost last week did much damage to the crops in the northern part of the province. Up towards Owen Sound grapes, plums, gooseberries, and garden vegetables were completely destroyed, and the wheat was much damaged. Even the Canada thistles suffered. Mr. Vennor scores another victory as a proper. the wind .- Country Gentleman.

Sensible Advice on Training Horses.

HINTS TO HORTICULTURISTS.

fly 104 times to the nests where they were feeding their young. One of the birds also caught 14 flies on the wing. He calculates that 280,000,000 flies and 2,080,000,000 blue-bottles were prevented from coming into existence by the thirty minutes' voracious exertion of the sparrows. The wanton destroy. ertion of the sparnows. The wanton destruc-tion of small birds is followed by an increase of insects, and most persons would rather lose some fruit than have the whole of the crops destroyed by insects and caterpillars.

of the ravages of the wire worm to

The true question at issue is simply this—Do Ontario farmers receive more or less for their products under the National Policy than they did under free trade? This can only be determined by statistics, and to them we appeal. Let us compare The hay crop in Wentworth will not be as heavy as last year, but the greater area under cultivation will more than make up the de-

The report of the Illinois Bureau of Agriculture shows that a large percentage of the wheat area in the State has been ploughed up on account of the bad weather, worms, &c.,

that no injury was done to the sugar beets now sprouting up.

weighed over again at the city weigh scales. There was found a difference of 230 pounds against the city scales, and an investigation A new use for cards has lately been de-

The West Lambton Grangers held their

At a meeting of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society on Thursday, it was decided to adhere to the resolution passed by the society some time ago, not to grant any money towards the erection of buildings on the Exhibition grounds at London, unless a guarantee is given by the city that the grounds will be retained for fair purposes for at least twenty years.

The following important despatch has been Board of Trade from London from Sir Alexanders

it averaged \$1.25, and frequently stood at \$1.28. A comparison of prices on June 6th—the date selected by the Globe—dur-

suit the breadth of cast, and as each cast is in the same direction as the preceding ones it is possible to get the seed on evenly. In casting against the wind I cast somewhat with the wind. It is necessary on one or two sides, where the cast comes against the wind, to take narrower lands than on the opposite sides, where the cast comes with the wind. In this way, if the wind is steady, a fair job can be done without much extra labour. It is necessary to throw a little harder and take is necessary to throw a little harder and take a little narrower land when walking against

Forty-six years age, David Lewis, then a handsome, round-headed Welshman, was driving from Utica, Oneida county, to Hamilton college, having a load of lads returning after a spring vacation to their studies. As he neared Middle settlement attention was called to a farmer maltreating a colt which could not and would not keep up in his work with an older horse harnessed beside it. David, displeased at the unreasonable farmer, murmured, "Tu-ra-lu-ral" (but did not swear), and stopped for the farmer to come to the road-side, and the two commenced talking in Welsh. We college boys had no Welsh professor, and were ignorant of the talking in Welsh. We college boys had no Welsh professor, and were ignorant of the language. The tongues of David and his countryman had a short spat. As we started on our way I asked for a translation of the Welsh dialogue. Says David:—"The man asked me to tell him how to break his colt, and I told him to go in the house and first break himself." No man can master a colt properly who cannot control himself. There is no mystery in education. The whole method is according to law. Rewards and punishments underlie just government. Beware of an improper punishment of a colt, as you would of a human being; for you must command respect if you would educate either. Never trifle nor deceive. When you must draw the whip to would educate either. Never trifle nor deceive. When you must draw the whip to compel attention, remember to reward obedience with sugar, or some pleasing gifs. First make your colt your friend, and then educate without impatience or severity. Condescend to talk to your horse, and be clear in your language, for he can hear, and he is glad to be coolly and intelligently directed. "Go on! Steady! Whoa!" are three magic words which should be used to start, to moderate, or to stop the movements of a colt. Renest them clearly, as you have occasion to the crime of driving from the vicinity of his own home all other representatives of the feathered tribe; and it is alleged that during recent years he has fed himself upon fruits and grain instead of upon insects, as peragreement. The charge of annoying and quarrelling with other birds is, it is to be feared, well founded. The sparrow is a purnacious little creature, and could well be a little more amiable to its contemporaries. The second count of the indictment, however, is strongly contested by the sparrow's friends, who allege that the birds destroy a great many insects and much larve when they are feeding their young. Mr. John Hawley, an English gentleman, referring to the slaughter of 3,500 sparrows, stated that the bird brings food to its young once in every ten minutes for six hours in the day, so that moderate, or to stop the movements of a colt. Repeat them clearly, as you have occasion to use them, for just what you mean; and the colt will soon obey them, and be proud of his knowledge. Be at all times considerate, kind, fair, and firm, remembering there is a limit to every sensitive organization. It does no harm to tire a colt, but never exhaust one. Groom well, after work, rather, shan, before, If you hate a colt, let some one else educate him.

Unveiling of the Statue of De Salaberry at Chambly.

How and When to Prune Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Of all gardening operations pruning is probably less understood, except among the best professional gardeners, than any other appertaining to garden craft. There is a vague notion abroad that it is as necessary to the life of a tree or shrub as is root nourishment or water. On the contrary, it is an operation that requires a great deal of judgment and skill, and it is very often better left undone than done. In the case of ornamental trees it should always be attended to in the early life of the tree, and then only for the purpose of training the tree for convenience sake, as where it is not desirable to have the lower branches sweeping a lawn, or having them so overhanging a roadway as to interfere with the passing of carriages underneath them. In all such cases the growth should be watched from year to year, and one, or at most two, courses of such branches removed. If more are taken off the strength of the tree will be materially weakened for lack of leaf-power, for without a sufficient amount of foliage the tree cannot obtain root-power or development to keep it in a vigorous, thrifty, growing state.

The cutting off of large branches, as is the common practice, is sure, sooner or later, to result in the destruction of the tree; for, in spite of all that can be done, the wounded part will not be covered with new bark before decay has commenced, which, when it has commenced, cannot be arrested, and is sure to extend into the centre of the tree and ultimately rot it away and leave the tree a mere shell, which soon dies or is blown down by the winds. If we go through a natural growth of young forest trees we see the lower branches generally dying off before they have attained a growth of two inches in diameter. Nature does this by canaing the overshadowing tops and foliage to deprive them of sunlight and air. This is nature's mode of pruning, and by it we obtain timber of great length and free of unsound knots and similar blemishes. On lawns and similar posit

After the formal introduction of the mayo After the formal introduction of the mayors of Chambly and Sorel, and the local M.P.'s and M.P.P.'s, the procession was formed and paraded the village. At the entrance to the carton of Chambly the procession stopped, while a short address, beautifully illuminated and engrossed on vellum, was presented to his Excellency by Mr. S. Willett, mayor of the canton, who was attended by his council.

not die off, but keep extending themselves horizontally and allow the tree to develop its individual character.

Large numbers of people are so bewitched with a love for stiff and formal lines that to them a tree whose outline cannot be gauged by line or plummet is an abomination, and hence they commence a warfare with nature, cutting and slashing, until finally she succumbs in despair. To such people the little wooden trees made by the toy makers are agreeable patterns, which they studiously, with much endeavour and trouble, strive to cepy. Our people of formal lines would take a large and elegant specimen of the weeping beech and prune it into the shape of a sugar loaf. To them it is not a cataract of foliage, suggestive of a cataract of water leaping from rock to rock in its downward leap. But they say: "Do you not prune stuit trees?" Yes, certainly, in order to obtain crops of fruit; but we do not grow ornamental trees for their fruit; we grow them for their beauty. The fruit trees are grown under artificial circumstances, and require artificial treatment to bring about certain results, and if this treatment is not skilfully given the tree soon dies. Therefore let your ornamental trees alone, and spare them the saw, the chisel, and the knife. The very name of the class of people who use them so freely. the tools suggests the proper cognomen for the class of people who use them so freely. We grow most of our shrubs for the sake of their flowers, and not so much for their form, their flowers, and not so much for their form, which is a secondary consideration in the generality of cases. Such shrubs as bloom on wood of last year's growth should only be alightly shortened back; and even then, if the habit of the plant is at all pendulous, it should not be done, as it destroys the character of the plant. Take Forsythia suspensa, for instance; to prune it back would destroy its half-weeping character, and at the same time cut away all its flowering buds. We have seen forsythias, deutzias, weigelias, pruned with shears as we would clip a boxedging or shear a hedge. We have seen Pseonia Moutan pruned as a Lancashire goose-bushes to obtain prize berries; and rese bushes have their tops all brought to an even height throughout the bed by being sheared in a hoop frame at a given height. The owners of such plants wonder why their shrubs

do not flower, and betake them to the near-est florist or nurseryman, protesting that they have done everything necessary to make them do so.

The habit of each species must be studied in this respect, and our practice governed accordingly. Some shrubs, such as roses and deutzias, flower both on last year's growth and that of the year before. In such cases the last year's growth may be shortened back, the side shoots of the previous year shortened back one-half. This gives larger and finer flowers. But all wood that has bloomed for two consecutive seasons should be cut clean out, as it is not of any further use. All other shrubs blooming in the same way should be treated in the same manner. Shrubs that bloom on the wood of the present year's growth, such as the althea, should be pruned back rather closely, as it produces a vigorous growth, by which we obtain a larger amount

back rather closely, as it produces a vigorous growth, by which we obtain a larger amount of bloom.

Coniferous evergreens do not like much pruning. Where it is desirable to cause them to thicken up or become more dense the leading shoot on the end of each branch or branchlet should be cut out. This prevents them extending too much laterally and causes them to throw out numerous small shoots. Flatleaved evergreens, such as the rhododendron, should not be pruned unless they become bare and scraggy; they should then be pruned back severely. This will make them throw out a somewhat thick growth of young shoots, but at the expense of one or two years, flowerbut at the expense of one or two years, flower

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Diabolical Attempt by Striking Moulders— The Plot Discovered in Time to Prevent Mischief.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A diabolical gunpowder plot, intended to work wholesale murder in the Chicago stove works, was discovered last evening, happily in time to prevent serious consequences. The plot was designed particularly to kill two moulders named Lagrange of the control of ous consequences. The plot was designed particularly to kill two moulders named Lafleur and Sessions, who were pouring molten iron into moulds, when they discovered a mould that had apparently been tampered with. They were just ready to raise the ladle and fill this particular mould, when they decided to make a closer examination. This they did by scraping away the sand from the inside of the mould. This process revealed a paper bag which contained about two pounds of gunpowder. This hellish plot is believed to have been gotten up by a number of malcontents on strike. They desired particularly to wreak vengeance on Sessions, who after joining a strike which was inaugurated at the works in February last soon left the strikers and resumed work. The effects of the explosion would have been frightful, as a large number of men were standing near waiting an opportunity to fill their moulds, and the white-hot iron would have been thrown in every direction. Sessions was assulted near his home one night a few weeks ago, and it was thought at the time that the ago, and it was thought at the time that the outrage was the work of strikers, but it could not be proved. The police this morning took the matter in hand, and are pushing the investigation vigorously.

Holloway's Pills. The great need. The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our exist-ence depends. These pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamatic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These pills dislodge all obstructions, both in the howels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate, persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become so. IN MEMORIAM.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL CHAMBLY BASIN, Que., June 7.—To-day nothing is thought of, nothing is done, in and around the historical precincts of Chambly but what it has some connection with the unveiling of the statue to the Canadian Leonidas, De Salaberry. For years past a number of men have been working hard—and notably Mr. J. O. Dioa, secretary to the committee—in obtaining contributions towards the cost of the statue which to-day stands unveiled in Chambly, and which in military attitude gazes towards the ruins of the old fort, as though defying the elements of revolution ever again to appear, not only here but in Canada. From early morn this place has been astir, and the villages and towns for miles around have contributed their hundreds and thousands by carriages, steamboats, and trains, until the place was growded with people. Shortly after eleven-bolick the train arrived with the Montreal Garrison Artillery, under command of Col. Stevenson, and the 65th Battalion Veltigeurs, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Onimet, on board. They soon fell in, and marched to the old barracks, where lunch was 'prepared. The chair was occupied by Lieut. Colonel Onimet, who had on his right hand Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, and Hon. Mr. Mercier and others; and ont his left Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, C. J. Coursol, M.P., and others. After lunch three cheers were given for the distinguished guests, and all separated to greet his Excellency the Governor-General and friends, who arrived by the Sotel. On arriving at the wharf his Excellency was seen with Lieut. Governor Robitaille attended by their aide-de-camps, Capt. Chater and Capt. with Lieut.-Governor Robitaille attended by their aide-de-camps, Capt. Chater and Capt

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

On unveiling the statue his Excellency said:

"Accept my thanks for your address, which records your patriotic desire-to honour in a befitting manner the memory of a patriot. I rejoice to be able to take part with you in this commemoration of a gallant soldier. We are here to unveil a monument dedicated to a man who worthily represented the loyal spirit of his age. That spirit exists to the full to-day. Should need arise, there are many among the Canadian nation who would emulate his example and endeavour to rival his achievements. This statue records a character typical of our countrymen. Content with a little for himself, content only with greatness for his country, such was the character On unveiling the statue his Excellence ness for his country, such was the char of De Salaberry; such is the character of the Canadian to-day. At Chambly, near the field of battle where he had the good fortune field of battle where he had the good fortune to have the cocasien to manifest that valour which was the proud tradition of his race, we place his statue. It is raised in no spirit of idle boasting, but with a hope that the virtues shown of old may, unforgotten, light and guide future generations. These virtues were conspicuous in this distinguished man, whose military talents enabled him to perform his duty with signal advantage to our arms. In rearing this monument to him, let us not forget to pay a passing tribute to his brothers. They, with him, in the hour of danger, took to the profession of arms, we may almost say as a part of their nature. Three of them perished in upholding the honour of the day which is to day a passed of miles and freedom. In this fair region, which was his home, a contrast between our since and those in which he lived comes foreithly before us. Where are now the wide tracts of fertile fields and a country traversed by railways or to be and a country traversed by railways or to be reached by the steamers on our givers, De Salaberry, Perrault, and Mailloux, when they made their gallant defence, saw only scattered clearings among great forests. These, too, often concealed contending armies. While we cherish the recollection of gallant deeds performed, where English and French-speaking Canadians equally distinguished themselves, it is not necessary to dwell on the bitter associations of those, times. We are at peace, and live in what we hope will be an abiding friendship and alliance with the great and generous people of the south. They then endeavoured to conquer us, but were in the end only enabled to entertain for the Canadians that respect which is the only true and lasting foundation of friendship. We must be thankful and rejoice that our rivalries with them are now only in the fruitful fields of commerce. Our resources in these peaceful paths are daily supplying the sinews of attracth and the

of friendship. We must be thankful and rejoice that our rivalries with them are now only in the fruitful fields of commerce. Our resources in these peaceful paths are daily supplying the sinews of atrength and the power to us in resources and population which would make any war undertaken against Canada a war that would be a long and a difficult one. They do not desire to invade us. We trust that such a desire will never again arise, for nations do not now so often as of old interfere with their neighbours when no faction invites interference. If in 1812 Canada was dear for her own sake to Canadians, how much more is she so now? Then possessed only of a small population, enjoying liberty under the egis of a narrow constitution, now we see in her a great and growing people, self-governed at home, proud of the freest form of constitution, and able to use in association with her own representative the diplomatic strength of a great empire for the making of her commertial compate with other nations. With uslithere is no party which would invite incursions or change of Government. No man has a chance of success in Canadian public life, no one is countenanced by our people, who is not a lover of our free institutions. In inviting here the Governor-General you have an officer present who as the head of the Federal Government is nothing but the first and abiding spirit of the people. It is, however, not only as an official that I rejoice with you to-day. Personal feelings make it a joyful hour for me when I can visit the cradle of so much work and valour, surrounded as I am by the members of the family of Monsieur De Salaberry. The Princess and I can never forget the instimate friendship which existed between Prince Edward, Duke of Keat, and Colonel De Salaberry—a friendship between families which, I may be allowed to hope, will not be confined to the grandfather. The Princess asked me to express the deep interest she takes in this celebration. Shd wishes me to convey to you her sorrow that she is not here to-day with

Speeches were also made by Dr. Martel, chairman of the Celebration Committee, and Mr. Benoit, M.P., after which a royal salute

UNDER CANVAS. On the March to the Front-But Only for

For weeks past the various troops, batteries, and battalions that have been selected to perform their drill at Niagara this season have been actively engaged in preparing for their life under canvas, and the occasional uniform that might have been seen along the streets on Monday told the initiated that the camp had commenced. Owing to the fact that but one of the Toronto corps would leave there was but little stir in military circles here, yet one and all of the boys united in wishing their more fortunate comrades a pleasant time, and many were down to see them off. The steamer Chicora for the past few days has been transporting forage, to see them off. The steamer Chicora for the past few days has been transporting forage, rations, and stores to the site of the camp, where Col. Denison, D.A.G., and staff have been on hand to receive them. On Monday afternoon, however, she took over the first of the men, and the Yonge street dock presented an animated appearance. The groups of red-coats, the piled arms, the heavy haversacks and thirsty-looking canteens reminded the old-timers of the days of '66, and everyone except the Irrepressible '66, and everyone except the irrepressible small boy gave the right of way to the volunteers as they moved to and from the boat. Shortly before three o'clock the first detachment marched to the wharf, and the two Brannton companies of the

Brampton companies of the 36TH BATTALION were soon on board. They arrived by C.V.R., and the total strength of the regiment in camp will be about four hundred officers and men. It will be commanded by Col. Scott, of Orangeville, with the following staff and company officers:—Major Evans, Major Allan, Captain and Adjutant Evans, Paymaster Dunbar, Surgeon Liddall, Assistant-Surgeon Mullin, and Captains Miller, of Brampton; Baker, of Orangeville; Tighe, of Brampton; Bode, of Bolton; Smith, of Elba; Henry, of Mono Mills; McCollum, of Campbell's Cross, and Leelie, of Orangeville. Some little time was lost in getting the stragglers on board, but at last they were all on, the planks drawn in, the lines cast off, and Capt. Harbottle's hand on the signal-bell, when a commotion among the crowd caused him to commotion among the crowd caused him to pause ere he gave the signal to back out. He had to wait another half hour for his consideration, as the stir was caused by the arrival

MARKHAM CAVALRY. with a total strength of forty-one officers and men, and thirty-nine horses. The troop is under command of Major Elliott, Captain Button, and Lieut. Button, and looked com-paratively fresh after their march from Mark-ham, which they left at 7 a.m. The horses are above the average usually furnished to the Government, and the troop will, no doubt, give a good account of itself, although some of the uniforms might have looked a little better. After some delay the last of the horses were put aboard, and this time the Chicora made a start, while the Oak Ridges troop of cavalry arrived time enough to be too late. Steaming slowly along she came to the Queen's wharf, where the T. G. and B. railway had just brought in the remainder of the 36th Battalion, who were hurried aboard and room made for two companies of the

from Meaford. They wore the new pattern heimet, and looked well, and seemed to be the stuff soldiers are made of. The Meaford companies arrived by the Northern, and are officered by Capt. Rourke, Capt. Pollard, and Lieuts. Leroy, Cleland, and Rourke, with a strength of sixty-six men. The remainder of the battalion came down by the H. and N. W. railway, and embarked was Hamilton. Before they left there was considerable rush and confusion over missing baggage, and although red tape is usually cried down, a little of it would have been a decided advantage yesterday. Captain Harbottle's patience was well nigh exhausted before the last man was safely stowed away, and at four o'clock he gave the signal, and the Chicora started across the lake.

M. Bewyjod spata

stage between the between Toronto and Hamilton, the steamer Southern Belle did duty as a transport, pick-ing up detachments at various points. It was about 8 o'clock when she started from the new garrisons, till sweeping past the long low shores she headed out into the lake for Oakville. After an hour's sail a glimpse through the glass brought in sight the crowded pier, where the friends of the men had gathered to see them off. A few minutes later and the Belle was alongside, and No. 1 Co. of the

20TH BATTALION,

or Halton Rifles, accompanied by the band, filed on board. They were followed by the usual camp equipage, and once more she started on her way. The band strack up "The girl I left behind me, "a cheer went up from those who were left behind, handkerchiefs waved a farewell as long as the boat

"The girl I left behind me," a cheer went up from those who were left behind, handkerchiefs waved a farewell as long as the boat was insight, and answering signals were waved back by those on board.

The Belle next headed for Burlington Beach, where the remainder of the battalion was to be taken on board. It goes into camp under great disadvantages. Their late colonel resigned only the other day, and the officers had but four days' notice to get their companies together. Nevertheless the men look remarkably well, although the bottle green serge is hardly the best dress to show a man off to advantage. The majority of these men are from the country, and bear evidence of this out-door life in their sun-tanned faces. They are hearty looking fellows, who have every appearance of being able to do any amount of hard work if necessary, many of them good marksmen, and all acquainted withouts all target in the company on board strikes up a song. He is an old man-of-warsman, and sings a simple ditty of the "Home so far away" that moved the hearts of all. The rough sailor—for the nonce a rifleman—thinks and sings of his home and friends sommany thousands of miles away.

A delay of half an hour occurred, and the bridge over the railway was swung open expecting the vessel to pass up, but at this moment the battalion was seen advancing, and in a few minutes marched down the wharf, their comrades welcoming them with a cheer. The baggage and officers' chargers were soon on board, and after the last man crossed the gang-plank it was drawn in and the bow turned towards Niagara.

By three o'clock we were in sight of Niagara, and at four we drew into the wharf, where there was a crowd awaiting our arrival, amongst whom were a few scarlet tunics, who had arrived earlier in the day. Without any unnecessary delay

commenced, and in a few minutes the battalion was drawn up on the wharf. Column of route was then formed, and the battalion, headed by the band playing a quick-step, marched up the dusty road to the camping-ground. Those who saw

Mr. Benoit, M.P., after which a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Montreal artillery, and three feux-de-joie by the 65th Battalion, followed by a salute from the same Battalion. An eloquent address was then delivered by Lieut. Col. Lotbinière Harwood on "The Hero of Chateanguay," and the audience immediately left for the pier to witness the departure of his Excellency, which took place at 4.30 p.m.

Skill in the Workshop.

To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvinated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

Québec farmers say they are sustaming heavy loss by the drought. THE CAMP

EQUALIZATION OF COUNTY ASSESSMENT. Judge Mackenzie's Decision in the Recen

Judge Mackenzie's Decision in the Recent Appeal Case.

In giving judgment in the recent appeal case of the villages of Parkdale and Yorkville and the township of Georgins, his honour Judge Mackenzie, after quoting the statute relating to the revision of the assessment rolls, said:—

The several assessment rolls, as passed by the Court of Revision, or amended by judges in appeal, cannot be touched. They are instruments of great import. It is on all hands admitted that there was no objection made in council to the finding of the committee, or its adoption by the Council, saving and except that made on behalf of Yorkville by its reeve and deputies, and the municipality of Yorkville had the legal right to appeal as it did from this action of the Council, therefore I think Yorkville has a standing, and I must hear and determine this matter of appeal in

think Yorkville has a standing, and I must hear and determine this matter of appeal in regard to Yorkville.

But so far as Parkdale and Georgina are concerned, I cannot see that they have any legal standing here. It is admitted that no one made a formal request to increase or decrease the valuation of any particular municipality, or that the County Council refused to increase or decrease the valuation of any municipality except Yorkville, and Yorkville has taken, so far as it can, care of itself.

The appeal to the judge is from the action

The appeal to the judge is from the action of the County Council in regard to the increase and decrease of the value of the property in any municipality, or refusing to increase or reduce. crease or reduce.

It appears to me there must be a request before the refusal can exist. There has been no request outside of the request of Yorkville. However, I will hear any lawful evidence on behalf of Parkdale and Georgina in

dence on behalf of Parkdale and Georgina in regard to any particular action or refusal in regard to any municipality.

The evidence given yesterday was wrong. I should not have allowed one question to be put in regard to the integrity of assessment rolls, or about the conduct of assessors.

That duty belongs to other tribunals than this. To the respective courts of revision.

That duty belongs to other tribunals than this. To the respective courts of revision, and the judge where the rolls pass, they are legal instruments, binding on all parties, including county council and judge. My duty as Court of Appeal here is to equalise the whole assessment, as pointed out in 68 of the Assessment Act, namely, to ascertain whether the valuation made by the assessors in each municipality for the current year bear a just relation to the valuation made in all the municipality, but not to reduce the aggregate valuation thereof for the whole county, as made by the assessors.

I would refer to the case of Gibson v. Huron and Bruce, 20 Q. B., 120; The Queen v. The

I would refer to the case of Gibson v. Huron and Bruce, 20 Q. B., 120; The Queen v. The Commissioners of Land Tax for Tower Division, Middlesex, 2 G. & B., 694, and the elaborate judgment of Lord Campbell thereon. It would be also well to look at the case, "The Municipality of the Town of Sincoe," in the County of Norfolk, 5, L. J., N. S., where it was held by the county judge of Norfolk that the aggregate value of municipalities to form the aggregate value of municipalities to form the basis for the calculations for equalization for county purposes, under the Assessment Act, is the value of the municipality as re-turned in the last revised assessment roll, and that it is not in the power of the county

ouncil to vary such value

oouncil to vary such valuation.

I do not agree with some things stated in that case; see Gibson v. Huron and Bruce. The duty of the county council is not to attack the assessment rolls, or the assessors who prepared them, but to equalize the assessments made, on the rolls so as to make all townships, &c., bear a just relation to each other. If the county council has departed from this principle this court will order a final equalization. The report of the council schedules one and two show the result of the rolls, and the method of equalization adopted by the council. It was explained by Mr. rolls, and the method of equalization adopted by the council. It was explained by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Dollery pretty nearly in the same way as stated in the schedules furnished. Further evidence was produced in regard to Georgina and Yorkville. There were three dissentients in the council in regard to the decrease claimed by Yorkville. It is the duty of the council to examine the assessment rolls of the different local municipalities for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuation made by the assessors in each local municipality for the current year bears a just relation to the valuation so made in all such municipalities. The current year bears a just relation to the valuation so made in all such municipalities. The Council have done all this, and for the purposes of county rates may increase ordecrease the aggregate valuation of real and personal property in any township, town, or village, adding or deducting so much per centum as may in their opinion be necessary to produce a just relation between the valuation of real and personal estate in the county, but not reduce the aggregate. The law makes "the opinion of the Council" a standard, and if that opinion is honestly and fairly formed on all the facts and circumstances, that is all that can be expected of them

In reading the report they say "That they used great care and their best judgment in equalizing the several municipalities. Schedule 1 shows in detail 'The aggregate value of real and personal property and income, also average per acre, of the several municipalities in the county of York for 1881, and schedule 2 shows 'The assessed and equalized value of the several municipalities of the county of York for 1890.\text{\textit{m}} From the very nature of the system some municipality may not come off as well as others. But the Council formed their opinion, and nothing has been shown to convince me that they have not formed their opinions honestly.

Looking at the papers and evidence and

honestly.

Looking at the papers and evidence and cases, I see no other course than to confirm the equalization of the Council and dismiss the appeals. I therefore adjudge and order that the appeals be dismissed without costs, and the equalization of assessments made by the Council confirmed.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Edward Long, a yarn spinner of Philadelphia, was held to-day in the city to appear in Buffalo before the United States Court, to anbefore the United States Court, to answer for participation in smuggling rags from Toronto, and defrauding the United States Government of \$6,000. The rags were received at Charlotte, New York, in October. They then were taken to Rochester, New York, and Thiladelphia, where they disappeared.

CRUELTY IN AN ASYLUM.

Barbarous Treatment of a Patient at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

St. John, N.B., June 14.—The Charlottetown Patriot last week unearthed a terrible scandal in the Prince Edward Island insane asylum. A patient named George Manson was let out of his room at night, that the attendants might have some sport with him. He struck one of the men, and the four attendants turned on him, knocked him down, kicked him, jumped on him, and pulled him along the floor. After putting him back in bed, one of the attendants again jumped on him and kicked him. The superintendent believed a story told him next day by the lying attendants and made no investigation, but a reporter heard of the outrage and exposed it. Four of the attendants were arrested, and after examination were committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

When the blood becomes impure, either from the development of inherited seeds of disease, its contamination by bile, or other causes, serious maladies surely follow. A highly accredited remedy for these evils is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which eradicates impurities of the blood and fertilises it by promoting digestion and assimilation. Mr. Hugh McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes:—"My wife has been troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for some time past, and has tried a good many different things to help her, but got no relief until she tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles, and has not been in as good health for years. This testimonial you may has an you like for the "Stied of many more who are sufficing from that serrible disease," Dyspepsia."

JOHNSON'S

Maedical.

Fever & Aque, Rhoum Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles
Sold SINCE 1876.
This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Silumiates the Ptyaline in the Salivan which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermination of food is prevented. s prevented.

It acts upon the Liv...

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Esquistes the Bloods.

It Purises the Blood.

It Quiets the Nervous System.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates the carries of the Old Blood and makes new It opens the pores of the skin and induces Reality Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary tant, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrotla, Ensipelas, and almanner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and

namer of skin diseases and internal numors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufact can be taken by the most delicate babe,

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in III-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

MRS, JOHNSON.

Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

SIMCOE, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1879.

Dear Sig.—Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable in Dian BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me more for dyspepsia and liver complaint than any medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.

POR COSTIVENESS.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, }

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY.

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT HEART DISEASE AND LIVER CONFIDENT.

Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.

I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver Compilaint for many years. I tried many decores but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

HENRY W. VINTON.

DYEPEPSIA CURED.

BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada Dear Sir.—I was troubled with Dyspepsia various other diseases, and your NDB BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other meines had failed.

MARGARET TOPPING

Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Pain in site Sack, Lungs, and Smouther Fain in site Sack, Lungs, and Smouther Dear Sir.—I have had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

Diztiness in the Head.

Diztiness in the Head.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizziness in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable medicine.

Best Medicine I Ever Took.
I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF
trial, and must say it is the best medicine I
wer took.
W. S. LATTIMORE.
Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

Neuralgia.

Toronto, April 20, 1880.

Dr., Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I visits 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 INDLAN 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 INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO, LOVEYS, lumber merchant. 250 Simcoe street.

Severe Fain in the Side.

TORONTO, April 21st, 1830.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless 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.

JOHN MCEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard strees.

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine.

M. J. WHITE.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsis and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short ting that entirely cured me of dyspepsis. It is you recommend it to be.

JAMES GLENNIE.

Por Asthma.
Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me more relief than any other medicine I ever used.
MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

For General Debility.

Fermey, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and falled to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me. oured me.

A Very Valuable Medicine.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. Si., 1879
Dear Sir.—I have suffered greatly with Kien
Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
the only medicine that ever gave me relier,
firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.
PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith

Cures Dyspepaia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspepai
for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOI
SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helpe
me. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON.

BOTHWEIL, Kent Co., Onf.
BOTHWEIL, Kent Co., Onf.
BLOOD SYRIP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

Health Restorer.
WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to b
restored to health by the use of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP
MRS. T. READ. CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents, Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.