## I Doubt It.

When a pair of red lips are upturned to your own.

With no one to gossip about it,

Do you pray for endurance to leave them alone;

Weil, mebby you do—but I doubt it. When a sly little hand you're permitted to seize.

With a velvety softness about it, Do you think you can drop it with never a squeeze ? Well, mebby you can—but I doubt it. When a tapering waist is in reach of your arm,

With a wonderful plumpness about it.
Do you argue the point 'twixt the good and the harm? Well, mebbe you do—but I doubt it. And if by these tricks you should capture a

heart,
With a womanly sweetness about it,
Will you guard it, and keep it, and act the good

part? Well, mebbe you will—but I doubtit.

Hair Cleaning. Elaborate hair dressing has long been out f fashion, but a kindred pursuit in which half a dozen deft-fingered women in Buffale earn a good living is that of hair cleansing or shampooing. There is one young woman, and

there are probably more, whose

to five p.m. are thus filled every day in the week except Sundays. She hurries from one customer to another and is often seen flitting through the streets with her fresh white apron gleaming under her shawl and her brushes and other paraphernalia done up in a trim leather satchel -as she can 'attend to, and her customers r "do" their heads twice a month. Ar our is the most time that she needs to spend with a customer. It may seem odd that such frequent shampooing should be deemed necessary, but as the present fashion is to wear only the natural hair and to have that dry and wavy, it requires washing every fortnight at the least to keep it fluffy. A that is \$9 a week, or \$468 a year, and, allow ing for the absence of her patronesses from town or illness, she must earn little short of \$300 a year, a pretty good income considering that it is one requiring no brains. Some of these women increase their earnings still further by cleaning kid gloves and doing up age, though since dark gloves and lin ollars have prevailed for all but the most dressy occasions, and even then in the case of

American and English Girls.

Put an American girl by the side of her English sister and the contrast is as instructive as the jealousy of the English matron is edifynalities have not sunk into her being, and she is shrewd enough to discriminate what part of them has a real and what a pretended worth. Therefore she can transgress them without the transgression being imputed unto ner for sin, and she does. Her transgressions her for sin, and she does. Her transgressions and her criticism give her half her piquancy, but what is amusing in her would be embarassing in her English sister. Her natural quickness of perception has, moreover, been sharpened by more travelling than falls to the lot of the ordinary English girl. Tables d'hôte and second-rate foreign society, if they have not added to her refinement, have taught her a precocious self-possession. Again, though a run in the States is getting to be the usual autumn holiday, and knowledge of American way is becoming diffused, yet seciety account. ways is becoming diffused, yet society across the water does not present the same staple and obvious gradations as in the Old Country. Therefore, the fair adventuress, with a little nanœuvring, may shroud her exact anteceients in mystery, and find herself credited with a fabulous dowry founded on Chicago lard or Denver beetle poison. Indeed, the popular belief that American women bring heir English husbands large fortunes dies very hard, in spite of all demonstrations to the contrary. The English girl, though tem-porarily eclipsed by her rival, need not depair. Her qualities will tell in the long run. The apparent distinction and tact of the American girl is as showy, and as smart and as little part of her, as her Parisian dresses. Real refinement is the attribute of a leisured lass. This does not exist in the States, except in the narrow Puritan circle at Boston The feverish pushing and striving and bararous ostentation of the men must re-act upon their sisters. And, indeed, American women are the most showy, restless and unmiet in the world. Repose and dignity are lien to them; smartness is the ideal. are they physically equal to the overshadowed English girl. Far from evolving a superior, American civilization seems destined to evolv

A Corean Superstition A superstition prevailing in some parts of Europe that Jews still practise human sacrifices finds a parallel in Corea, where, according to the Japan Weekley Mail, the lower classes believe that the Japanese bleed Corean girls and children to concoct medicines, and also offer such Coreans as they can catch as sacrifices to the spirits of the Japanese murdered in the country. Thus the Coreans, heartily dreaded the recent anniversary of the attack on the Japanese visitors to the penin-sula, and, as the girls were believed to be specially threatened, many maidens fled away, and others married the first comer so s to provide themselves with a protector Again, the Japanese are charged with having caused a drought by noisting their national flag with the device of the sun, while the music playing at the Japanese Legation further drove away the wind and the rain. This was clearly proved to Corean minds, as when the Japanese were murdered last year and the align influence was removed the drought



COMPLETE TREATMENT SI.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure in-



Some time ago in reply to a query we advised the use of sunflower seeds as egg-producing food for fowls, which was followed by another query asking where the seed could be another query asking where the seed could be obtained. The reply was very brief, occupying two lines, merely mentioning the fact that Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, Adelaide street, Toronto, could furnish the seed. Since then Mr. Rennie has sold six bushels of sunflower seed, and the demand still continues. Mr. Rennie says the sales of this seed during the past few weeks have been greater than the combined sales for years past, as they foot up to six bushels. As purchasers rarely bought more than one pound at a time, it shows that The Wherely Mail is not only read by a large constituency, but that its read by a large constituency, but that readers have confidence in its advice.

BELIEVES IN NATURAL HATCHING

Mr. J. Nunn, a well-known poultry fancier of this city, and one who believes in scientific breeding, had some of his notions about artificial hatching dispelled the other day by a neighbour, a practical woman, who says nature knocks art all to pieces. The lady referred to, Mr. Nunn says, set a Buff Cochin hen on 19 eggs. But the day after she was set she added one to the number by laying an egg. One of the eggs was accidentally broken, but not with standing the hen set through a cold spell, and was not given any special attention, she brought eighteen chickens, seventeen of which are now alive and in their third week. About the same time Mr. Nunn put forty-five eggs into an incubator, from which he got two chickens. Mr. Nunn begins to believe in his neighbour's philosophy, that art cannot equal nature. The Cochins have always been kindly spoken of as hatchers, but their praises have not been too highly sounded, as they excel all others in this respect owing to the extreme heat of their bodies. Mr. Nunn says this has been a good spring, as he has secured more chickens this season lady referred to, Mr. Nunn says, set a Buff as he has secured more chickens this season from three hens than from four times that number in former years, and his experience covers almost a quarter of a century.

## A SUCCESSFUL POULTRYMAN. Mr. L. L. Johnston, now at Fort Scott,

Kansas, writes as follows :- As many of my old friends are desirous of knowing what success I have had in the poultry business in Kansas, I give you my experience. Over a year ago I made two very crude hatchers, designed from some good points of several I had seen. I filled them with eggs, and they worked fairly well. I kept them going from Dec. 1st to June 1st, clearing from them \$650 over and above everything. and that, too, in spite of the high price of feed and the fact that my chickens were marketed at low prices; the highest I got was \$16 a dozen, the lowest \$3.75. During that time I attended to my regular business. Believing this was a good return for the amount of work, I began to look around for a more perfect hatcher, and my attention was directed to "The Common Sense." In June I got directions from J. M. Bain, New Concord, O., secretary of the N. A. Poultry Association, and I had one made that held 250 eggs, which cost about \$7.

My success with this hatcher was all I could wish for. I immediately had four more made, and from these five hatchers I have just taken 1,030 fine chicks out of a little less than 1,200 eggs. I believe I am placing it modestly when I say that I hope to clear \$2,500 by July next, when I will pursue my usual business. There is no business reprofitable as this, provided one gives it the attention it deserves, and no business requires as little capital to atart on. There is no necessity of men trying to hide the business or monopolize it. The field is the world, and the world, like Oliver Twist, is crying out for more. There are thousands of young men who are teachers, clerks, etc., who look forward to getting a start in some lucky way, forward to getting a start in some lucky way.

The belief of many farmers is that cats are in more exhaustive than other small grains, in the same time. One reason for this belief is that the best land is usually chosen for barley, while the cats are sown on the poorest soil. Where wheat follows spring grain the lawlay crop is got off earliest and allows betavely which is not allows betavely when the cats are sown on the poorest soil. Where wheat follows spring grain the lawlay crop is got off earliest and allows betavely. in one year could place themselves above any dependence if they would get the directions from Mr. Bain, which will be sent for two three cent stamps, and go into business at once. Take my word for it there's money in the business, and any person can make the

## INVOLUNTARY URINATION.

STEVENSVILLE.—I have a valuable young mare that does farm work good, but when driven faster than a walk it causes urine to leave her too frequently. Can you suggest a remedy? Give 2 drach ms of sesqui-carbonate of soda and half a drachm of powdered gentian daily. Continue for 15 or 20 days.

## POULTRY MANURE.

BAYFIELD.—What garden vegetables recei-most benefits from poultry manure, and shou t be mixed with any other ingredient?

The value of the manure depends upon the food given fowls. As a general rule if fowls are fed well their manure is too rich for use unless it is mixed with plaster or soil in about equal proportions. Such a mixture would be beneficial to any vegetables.

## SWELLED HEAD.

RENLIS.—How should I treat a cow that has a badly-swelled head? The swelling commenced in the under jaw, and extended up to the top of her head. It has become very hardly calloused, and hurts her breathing. Apply a blister composed of biniodide two drachms, and lard one ounce, to be well rubbed into the parts. This may afford temporary relief.

# NAVICULAR DISEASE-CORNS.

INVERARY.—I. Will you please tell me where and how to blister for the navicular disease—what parts of the feet?

2. What will cure corns in horse's feet? 2. What will cure corns in horse's feet?

1. In blistering for navioular disease first cut the hair off for four inches above the head of the hoof, then apply the blister and rub it well into the parts. After the blister ceases to act poultice the feet for several days, and then repeat the blister.

2. For corns, cut the heel down, and either the with a horse trees.

shoe with a short or a bar shoe. A run on soft pasture ground is very beneficial.

## CALVES WITHOUT MILK.

NORDHPORT.—Kindly inform me in your valuable paper how I may rear a calf without milk. It is a thoroughbred Holstein, and I would like it to grow just as well as if it had milk, if possible. I seen a way of raising them in last week's paper, but I want to know a better way, if there is such.

using a simple fastering around the legs, which is called a spancel. It is a loop of small, soft rope, about 16 inches long; one end is noosed around one leg; the other is passed around the other leg and fastened by putting a wooden pin so as to hold it. The legs are left with about four inches of play. It should be put on before milking.

At What Age is a Bull the Best Sire? No positive answer can be given this query.

Neither a very young nor a very old bull can
be expected to be in best condition, although
there are many cases in which most excellent
animals have been sired by bulls in one or the animals have been sired by bulls in one or the other of these classes. The mass of the cattle bred on the Island of Jersey are sired by yearling bulls. We have known excellent calves sired by young bulls of ten months, and also good ones whose sires were well advanced in years. Commencing when the bull is, say eighteen months old, there is no good reason, if he be well handled, why there should be perceptible difference in the quality of his offspring so long as he remains in good health and vigour. We should prefer breeding to a well-proved bull a half-dozen years old, if in good health, to an untried young bull.—Breeders' Gazette, Ohicago.

Result of Feeding Oil Meal.

The merits of feeding oil meal to stock of all kinds is so well understood by all European stock breeders that they take almost the entire product of our country. There are a few breeders here who appreciate its merits and use it, but its merits are not recognized as they should be by our breeders and feeders who, having large quantities of corn and hay, give little care for anything else, while if they would sell at the market price a part of any other feed, and buy oil meal to feed with other feed, they would not only get a variety of feed, but a healthy feed that is rich in fattening and growing properties, and that enables other feed to give better results. We give a practical result of feeding oil meal by a practical feeder.

Nov. 5, 1832, N. W. Grunnell, of Kankakee, Ill., hought and commenced feeding fourteen grade steers; total weight, 17,476; Result of Feeding Oil Meal.

kakee, Ill., bought and commenced feeding fourteen grade steers; total weight, 17,476; average weight, 1,248. The steers were shipped January 24, and sold in Chicago January 25, 1883. Stock yard weight, 22,210; shrinkage, 50 lbs. each, 700; leaving 22,910; average weight, 1,636; average gain, 80 days, 388; average gain per day, 4.85; total oil meal used, 8,500; average per day, 79 days, 107; average per steer per day, 7.64. Manner of feeding:—Morning, corn and hay; noon, oil meal; afternoon, corn. The cattle were not under cover at any time. were not under cover at any time. - Western

## THE FARM,

There are comparatively few localities where clump, heavy barley can be grown. Oats succeed over a much wider extent of country; name for those able to grow good barley there is less danger of overproduction and extreme depression in price than there would be if oats vere sown in preference.

The rule to plant seeds of the best does not hold good with apples. We want the young trees only as stocks on which to graft, and it is found by experience that seeds from small and almost worthless apples make most vigorous stocks. Nurserymen get seeds from washing apple pomace, and prefer such seeds to those from valuable grafted fruit.

It is generally found that where a brush

It is generally found that where a brush heap or pile of straw has been burned in the spring, the land beneath is more productive the following season. That this is not due to the sahes has been proven by carefully removing every particle of ash material. The heat probably disintegrates some of the soil and makes available fertility that could not not otherwise be used.

A mixture of clover and timothy seeds is one of the best where the land is to be seeded two or three years. The clover alone cannot be relied upon after the second year, as it is a biennial. Unless it has been fall sown not be relied upon after the second year, as it is a biennial. Unless it has been fall sown not much timothy will be found in the meadow the first year. The decay of clover roots in the soil will make the grass much more permanent than it can be made without manuring where timothy has been sown.

soil. Where wheat follows spring grain the barley crop is got off earliest and allows bet-ter preparation. On land of equal fertility left until spring before a crop is sown there is little difference in the results after oats or

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says:—In looking over one of your March numbers, kindly sent to me by Mr. Linebeck, of Greenfield, I see that your farmers are troubled with smut in wheat. Being an old resident of your State I esteem it a privilege as well as a duty to give you a remedy that will surely prevent, it. It is no guess work; no farmer on the Padific coast would think of sowing wheat without it, and some work; no farmer on the Padific coast would think of sowing wheat without it, and some dip their barley. Take ten pounds of bluestone to one tou of wheat, dissolve the bluestone in water. Fill a large barrel or trough about half full of water. A trough is more convenient. Then put in enough of bluestone water so that when the wheat has been in the water for five or ten minutes the broken grains will have a greenish look.

grains will have a greenish look, when they get, dry. We dip in the sacks for convenience, and leave the sacks in from five to ten minutes. To leave them in five or six hours would damage the grain. Leave it in the sacks any length of time after it is dipped; it will not hurt it.

A Grand Success-5,000 People Present-The Prize List, How to Raise Potatoes.

In raising potatoes it is all-important to have the ground rich by nature it possible, have the ground rich by nature it possible, if not then made rich by a tree application of well-rotted stable manures, that from the cow stable being best. Have the manure well and everly spread over the ground. If the land is not rich, do not plough deep; four inches is deep enough, going a little deeper each year. If rough or cloddy roll or drag, and harrow until nice and line. Now do not furnament down as deep as the ground was farrow until nice and fine. Now do not furrow down as deep as the ground was ploughed, but made a shallow furrow, say two inches deep. Cut the potatoes to one eye, taking good large ones (for by successivaly planting smail ones the crop will deteriorate), drop the pieces about fifteen inches apart, cover about even with the top of the furrow, or two inches deep, with fine dirt and not clods. When the potatoes are sufficiently large to see in the potatoes are sufficiently large to see in the row, work out with cultivator. In the following cultivation use double or treble shovel plough, and always keep clean of weeds. Some farmers still follow in the old ruts of their executives. their ancestors, laying the crop by with the single shovel plough, and hilling up like a gopher hill. My experience is not to hill more than level with the surface, give the sun and light showers a chance to do their

### THE DAIRY.

The cheddar cheese of Canada is made by draining off the whey while it is sweet, the curd being allowed to sour afterwards. There is more nutriment in the cheddar than in the common cheese of the States,—American Cul-

The hardness of the best Jersey butter is regarded by Prof. Arnolds as an indication that too much of the fat that should go to make suct has gone into the cream pot. Still in summer we can hardly have butter too hard, and the oily foods which make it softer should be replaced by others.

Dr. Celdwell gives comment the preference over grain for mitch cows, whereas the Country Gentleman remarks that the experiences of many farmers who feed for cream and butter

When a eaw loses one of her teats it does not follow that her actual value is impaired, except as it may make milking more difficult. After the milk veins have become accustomed to the change, all the milk secreted will go to three teats as well as to four. Losing a teat is an indication that a cow is or has been a great milker, and may, therefore, be worth more than one that has never had any such difficults.

Dairy cows are subject to a disease of the bones caused by a lack of mineral matter in the system. It is especially prevalent upon soils deficient in phosphoric acid. Bone material consists of phosphate of lime, and lime alone will not supply it. as the phosphoric acid is as essential as the lime, and one is of no avail without the other. This disease appears in the cows that are or have been appears in the cows that are or have been milking, as the milk carries off a large quantity of this bone material. The end of the tail and the lower joints of the legs suffer most. The tail becomes soft, and sometimes most. The tail becomes soft, and sometimes the lower portion dies and drops off, the lower portion of the limbs swell, and, unless proper treatment is applied, running sores break out and the animal is unable to stand. The treatment should consist of feeding bran and oats liberally, and suspending breeding and milking until the animal recovers.

The first prize, offered by the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association for the best essay on butter-making, not to exceed 250 words, was awarded to D. W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson. Following is the essay in question, which commends itself to readers generally as an admirable example of making every word tell. In a word, it contains the cream of the whole milk pan without one drop of skimmed Cows. -Select dows rich in butter-makin

qualities. Food. Pastures should be dry, free from

impurities. Milk in a clean barn, well ven-tilated, quickly, cheerfully, with clean hands and a pail. Seldom change milkers. Care of Milk.—Strain while warm; sub-merge in water 48 degrees; open setting 60 skimming.—Skim at 12 hours; at 24 Care of Cream. - Care must be exercised to

ripen cream by frequent stirrings, keeping at sixty degrees until slightly sour.

Utensils.—Better have one cow less than be without a thermometer. Churns without inside fixtures. Lever butter worker. Keep sweet and clean.

Churning.—Stir the cream thoroughly; temper to sixty degrees; warm or cool with water. Churn immediately when properly soured, slowly at first with regular motion; in forty or sixty minutes, when butter is formed in granules the size of wheat kernels, draw off the buttermilk; work with cold water and brine until no trace of buttermilk is late.

water and working and Salting.—Let the water drain out; weigh the butter; salt, one ounce to the pound; sift salt on the butter and work with lewer worker; set away two to four hours; lightly rework and pack.—N. Y.

# MARKHAM SPRING FAIR.

MARKHAM, April 30 .- The East Riding of MARKHAM, April 30.—The Lass Midnig of York and Markham Agricultural Societies' Spring Fair took place on the Markham Fair grounds to-day. Everything came off pleas-actly and successfully. There were about grounds to-day. Everything came off pleas-actly and successfully. There were about 5,000 people present. The show of horses was the best ever seen at a Markham spring fair. The show of cattle was also very good. The performance in the horse ring was very exciting, many heats having been won by a lead of a few inches. There was a large num-ber of farm implements on exhibition. The manner in which the fair was conducted re-flects much credit upon Mr. Thomas Hood flects much credit upon Mr. Thomas Hood, president, and the new Board of Directors generally. Following is the prize list :generally. Following is the prize list:—

Blood Stalllons.—lst, Storey & Torrance, Revolver; 2nd, Quetton St. George, Milesian; 3rd, Wim. Walker, Rainbow Hermit.

Roadster Stallions.—lst, J. Cuthbert, Robt. Bonner; 2nd, Quetton St. George, Oriole.

Imported Draught Stallions, aged.—lst, Simon Beattie, Edinburgh Toon; 2nd. awarded to Itobic Graham, but refused, Manfred; 3rd, Wim. West, Goldfisher.

Draught Stallions, 3 years old.—lst, Tobias Castor; 2nd. Philip G. Button.

Sweepstakes.—Simon Beattle, Edinburgh Toon:

3. Button. on Beattle, Edinburgh

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

mers' Sons.

The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association met last week at the Agricultural hall, corner of Queen and Yonge streets, Toronto. There were present—Messrs, Joshua Legge, chairman; John Carnegue, M.P.P., Chas. Drury, M.P.P., George Moore, Hugh Reid, J. B. Aylesworth, R. Morgan, J. B. Sneil, L. E. Shipley, H. Y. Parker, Stephen White.

A communication was read from Sir John Macdonald stating that the Government had decided to grant \$5,000 towards the Provincial Exhibition to be seld at Ottawa. A letter was read from the private secretary of the Governor-General stating that his Excellency regretted that he would be unable to be present at the opening of the exhibition, September 22nd, but he hoped on some future occasion to be able to visit the exhibition. On September 22nd, but he hoped on some future occasion to be able to visit the exhibition. On motion it was decided to ask Sir John Macdonald to formally open the exhibition. A vote of thanks was passed to Sir John Macdonald for his promptness in replying to the request of the association for financial assistance. PARMERS' SONS.

Prof. Mills, principal of the Guelph Agricultural College, obtained permission to address the Council on the importance of a good agricultural education to farmers' sons. He said he was very much in favour of the scheme proposed of having examinations or competitions on agricultural subjects. More education was much needed on that subject by the farmers, and the encouragement of studies in many farmers who. feed for cream and butter do not agree that it is any better than commeal, even if as good, especially for butter in the winter, that from oats being comparatively white. Mix the two and you have a feed good enough for any dairy.

When a cow learns the trick of sucking herself she is rarely cured. The habit may be prevented by putting a girdle about the cow and a halter on her head and fitting a wooden rod from a ring in the girdle to another in the halter, making it pass between the forelegs. She cannot then get her head around to her side. But generally it is best to fatten such a troublesome cow for the butcher.

When a cow loses one of her teats it does not follow that her actual value is impaired, except as it may make milking more difficult. After the milk veins have become accustomed to the change, all the milk secreted will go to That gentleman stated that he was constantly being sought after by intending immigrants for information about Ontario, and in order to understand the advantages of this province he had taken the trouble to visit it. If vince he had taken the trouble to visit it. If such a man could be got to lecture throughout this province, no doubt great good would result. It was well known that the most desirable class of immigrants did not come to this province, and if Prof. Tanner were got to lecture throughout Ontario he would be able to judge of the requirements of the country, and a more suitable class of immigrants might be sent out hers. Not only was the Agricultural and Arts Association. Interested in the matter, but the Department of Immigration and the Minister of Education. He believed the services of Prof. Tanner could be secured for a couple of months in the fall, and he did for a couple of months in the fail, and he did not know of any other man in the British Dominions who would likely prove of more

value.

Mr. CARNEGIE said he understood that the cost of bringing Prof. Tanner here would be about £150 sterling, including all expenses. He thought the proposition was worthy of The matter was referred to the Finance Com-

mittee.

The committee appointed to interview the Commissioner of Agriculture with reference to the claim of the Ontario Government for altering, repairing, lighting, and heating Agricultural hall, recommended the Conneil to undertake to pay the Government the sum of \$4,000 as soon as the association is in a position to do so. They reported Ethat, on condition of the payment of that sum and the full use of the rooms at present occupied by them, the Government would undertake the duties of heating, lighting, and cleaning the building.

Feed.—Pastures should be dry, free from slough holes, well seeded with different kinds of tame grasses, so that good feed is assured. If timothy or clover, out early and cure properly. Feed cornstalks, pumpkins, ensilage, and plenty of vegetables in winter.

Grain.—Corn and cate and bran; different kinds of the covernment, being the amount due them for heating the lower part of the building up to August 4th, 1834, as soon as the proposite, embodied in the report are accepted. Carned.

Water.—Let cows drink only such water as you would yourself.

Care of Cows.—Gentleness and cleanliness. Milking.—Brush the udder to free it from impurities. Milk in a clean barn, well vening the factors of the string, lighting, and cleaning the building.

Mr. Carnegte moved that the report be adopted, and that \$200 be paid the Government, being the amount due them for heating the lower part of the building up to August 4th, 1834, as soon as the proposite of the tree part of the suiding. The Executive and Buildings Committee reported that they had visited Ottawa and examined the exhibition buildings and grounds there, and improvements and extensions were suggested to cost \$3,000, which the City. Council had decided to provide. The report was adopted.

GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Mr. Wells, of the Farmer's Advocate, on motion, was permitted to address the Council. He called their attention to the unsatisfactory way in which the Guelph Agricultural College was conducted. It was proving a detriment rather than a benefit to the farming community. Some of the stock on the farm had died of very bad diseases. Not long ago two animals had succumbed to tuberculosis, a disease which was under certain conditions infectious. "Fouring foot" had also made its appearance and done considerable harm. The carcases of the animals which had died were not disinfected, but merely buried on the farm, so that the infection might make its appearance at any time. He used upon the Council that it was their duty to see that this was not alat any time. He urged upon the Council that it was their duty to see that this was not allowed to occur again, and also to make such representations to the Government as would relieve them of any responsibility which might naturally rest upon them as the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

Mr. Drury said if the diseases were not at present in existence at the Model farm or if there were not any special charges, the Council should not take action in the matter, as they had no more power over that than a

as they had no more power over that than a private farm.

It was decided not to take definite action.

### The Council then adjourned till half-past EVENING SESSION.

The following were appointed superintendents of the different departments:—Cattle—T. C. Evans, Hespeler; suesp—Horace Chisholm, Paris; pigs—Robert Vance, Ida; poultry—William McNeil, London; dairy—W. D. Derbyshire, Brockville; ladies work

W. D. Derbyshire, Brockville; ladies' work

— Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto; horses—Robert
Vallance, Woodland.

The following committees were appointed:
On horses—Messrs. White, Moore, and McKinnon; on cattle—Messrs. Shipley, Snell,
and Reid; on sheep and pigs—Messrs.
Drury, Snell, and Aylesworth; on poultry—
Messrs. Aylesworth, Parker, and Morgan;
on arts—Messr. Carnegie and Drury; on
horticultural products—Messrs. Rykert and
Morgan; on agricultural products—Messrs.
Aylesworth, Parker, and Drury; on dairy
products—Messrs. Morgan, Aylesworth, and products -- Mesars. Morgan, Aylesworth, and Reil; on implements-- Mesars. Drury and McKinnon.

The Council then proceeded to revise the

prize list, and after making considerable pro-

Some manufactures, maying the crop by with the surface, large the support of the control manufactures of the contr

THE WAY SEED OF STREET

THE BIG BLAST AT THE STONE QUARRY.

It was Friday afternoon, right in the mid-dle of May, and it seemed as if the wide front door of Prome Centre Academy would never get through letting out just one more squad of boys or girls.

It was quite the customary thing for Fellx McCue to have to wait a little longer than the

Miss Eccles was a faithful teacher, and she had often told Felix what an interest she took in him; but he could have heard it a great deal more thankfully at any other time than just after school, and when he knew the other boys were waiting for him, He knew they were, because he had shown them his siste in the arithmetic class, and they had read on it, in big letters, "Got something to tell you. Bg."

He had printed every word of it, and he was glad he had done so now, for if he had not he would have been all alone when he at last got outside of the great door. He did not do that, either, until Miss Eccles had looked him in the face for ten of the longest minutes, and talked to him with a ruler in one hand and a book in the other.

Felix had listened, and he had said "Yessum," very respectfully, every time she

svid:

"You may go now, Felix, but I hops you will bring no more bumble-bees into this school-room."

"Yessum," and he was off so quickly that he did not hear Miss Eccles, who was trying hard not to laugh right out, and saying to herself:

herself:
"The queer little rogue! To think of his telling me, 'Plaze, mum, thim bees knew just the wans to go for; ye cudn't have picked out betther b'ye to have 'em light on.' And what I'm to do with him puzzles me, He's one of the brightest boys in the whol At that moment Felix was walking away

from the academy with a boy of about his own size on either side of him.

"Boys," he was saying, "did yez know me Uncle Mike was boss at the sthone quarry?"
'I did," said Bun Gates, on his left; and

Rube Hollenhouser, on the right, inquired almost anxiously:
"Was that the big news you kept us waiting for?"
"Was it that, indade? No; but he was along the green this very noon, while I was hidin' Pete Mather's hat in the big maple

tree, and he towid me if I wanted to see the biggest blast of rock that iver was touched off at wan firing, I'd betther be where I could see the shtone quarry a little before noon tomorrow."
That was big enough news to satisfy anybody.

The quarry was only a mile or so down the creek, and not a long distance from the bank. It had not been worked for some years, but Mr. Mike McCue was known to be a contractor for the new railroad, and Felix was his nephew. There was perfect confidence to be put, therefore, in the tidings; but Felix

minutes."

The boys had been considering this problem at that very moment, but one look at Harms the blacksmith was enough to convince anyone of his bodily ability to drag any boat on that creek around anything.

He was tremendously large and strong, and curly-headed and good-natured. Everybody liked him, and he had more grey beard and moustache than any other man in Prome Centre.

"It's all fixed, then," said Rube. "I told Descon Chittenden about it when I drove his coys in tor him, and he said right away that Katy and Bill could go. They

way that Katy and Bill could go. They won't take up any room."

"Plenty of room. Let 'em come. I'd just like to see how far that new powder can blow a rock. Glad you told me. We'll start in good season to be there."

So far everything had worked to a charm; but while Bun Gates told his mother at the supper table what was going to happen, his brother\_leff spoke right out:

"Mother, may I go?"

"Yes." said his mother.

"Mother, may I go?"
"Yes," said his mother.
And Aunt Dorcas added at once:
"Certainly, and Lois too. But, Almira, you or I, or both of us, had better go along to take care of them."
Bun said something about the size of Harms' boat, but Aunt Dorcas silenced him

with:
"Don't I know how many she can carry?
Besides I'm bound to see that quarry blown
up just for this once,"
So Bun was put down; but when they all
got out in front of the gate an hour or so
after breakfast next morning, there was Rube
Hollenhouser in front of his gate, and Felix
McCue and little Biddy McCue jwere with
him and right agrees the street were Mrs. McCue and little Biddy McCue were with him, and right across the street were Mrs. Chittenden and Katy Chittenden and Bill, and Bun said to himself:

"If we had my speekled pig and Chittenden's brindled cow, and if Harms took his dog, the boat'd be 'most full."

Aunt Dorcas and Mrs. Chittenden began to think the party was growing pretty large.

think the partyiwas growing pretty large, but there was need of it; for when they reached the creek near the bridge, there stood old Harms, and the first words he spoke were :
"I kind o' guessed how it'd be. Mornin', ladies. Glad we've got a good load for both boats. You get in with me, and tha boys can handle the other one."

It was just like Harms. In snother mo-

ment he remarked:
"Git in now, and we'll shove off." · Aunt Dorcas was already in the very front seat of that boat, and Mrs. Chittenden was in the middle, trying to balance herself.
She made "William sit beside her, and they
two made the boat look wider, there was so
much extra room on that seat.

The other boat, the one Harms had borrow ed, was almost half a size larger, and it had a cargo this time; for Lois Gates and Katy Chittendon were on the front seat, and behind them were Felix and Biddy. Rube was on the rowing seat, and Bun and Jeff were in It was a grand ride down the creek, but

when they came out on the mill pond, Mrs. Chittenden exclaimed:

"I'd no idea it was so wide. Dear me! If I had dreamed of any such risk as this, I'd never have come."

"Nonsense!" said Aunt Dorcas. "If Mr. Harms' end of the boat keeps above water, all the rest will."

"He's a very heavy map," sighed Mrs. Chittenden.

Chittenden.
So he was, and when they reached the dragway, around the mill-dam, and saw him put a roller on the grass and gravel, and drag those boats around, one after the other, on the roller, and put them in the water below, they understood that his weight counted for accounting.

roller, and put them in the water below, they understood that his weight counted for semething.

Three-quarters of a mile further down the creek; and now it grew wide and ran slow-it, and seemed to have formed a habit of being generally desper. The easterly bank aloped away from the water's edge, becoming higher and steeper the further they drifted down.

It was Biddy McCue who first shouted:

"Yon's the quarry. See the min on the ridge above? Uncle Mike said there might be less than a hundred of thim."

It looked as if there were at least a score or two, and the bald perpendicular front of the great limestone ledge was worth looking at for a moment.

"Katy," said Lois, eagerly, "do you see the quarry? That's what they're going to blow away."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Chittenden.

"Mr. Harms, is there any danger?"

"Not unless there's an awful pile of that new powder behind those rocks. What they want to do is to tumble the upper front of the ledge over, so it'll tumble into the quarry and they can get at it. I'd just like to see a rock like that come down, pretty nigh a hundred feet."

"Uncle Mike," said Felix, "told us he'd blown up hapes of stone in his day.

"Once Mike," said Felix, "sold us ne'd blown up haper of stone in his day, but he'd niver fired a blast like this wan."
"Misther Harms, what wud become of us all if the powdher worruked the wrong way?"
"What way would that be?" said Mr.

Harms.
"The other way. I mean, if instead of blowing out the front of the rock, it lift that blowing out the front of the rock, it lift that all shtanding where it is, and blew out the country to the back of it?"

Before the big blacksmith could answer this question, Annt Doreas, who had been looking at her watch remarked:

"Half-past eleven o'clock. If that thing's going to go off before dinner-time, it's got to go pretty soon."

"Boys," shouted Rube, "see 'em run! There's only one left on the ridge." "There souly one left on the ridge,"
"That's me Uncle Mike," said Felix, proudly. "He always touches off the big blatts bimself, and then there's no powdher

wasted."
"He's running too," said Bun, "He's afraid the new powder might get ahead of

"Los running too," said Bun, "He's afraid the new powder mights get ahead of him."

"Look now, all of you!" shouted Mr. Harms. "Biggest blast ever heard of around these parts."

They hardly breathed for the next few seconds, but Aunt Dorcas had her watch in her hand, and she was just saying:

"Half a minute," when a little puff of smoke and dust shot up at the top of the limestone ridge. It was followed by other little puffs—nobody could tell how many, for they were all smothered in a sudden cloud that rose for many teet.

The broad front of stone leaned suddenly out, as if it wished to look down and see what was ging on in the old quarry below. Then it lost its balance at the same instant, and toppled swiftly over.

A huge, dull booming report went out from the cloud of smoke and dust on the summit, and that was followed by another great burst of thunderous, crashing sound,

"Seared ?—no," said Rube. "I wouldn't have missed it for anything, and all we've got's a ducking."

The big blacksmith did a good deal toward restoring a comfortable state of mind all around; but he could not make out that the other boat-load were in a comfortable state of body; and so they set out for home. Long before they got there, however, Katy said to Lois:

before they got there, however, Katy said to Lois:

"If it wasn't for my new bonnet strings, I wouldn't care," and Lois replied;

"Yes; but think how that rock-looked when it let go and tumbled over. It was awful! I'm satisfied."

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