nich cost \$60. The first was crushed under which cost sol. The lies as disched that her carriage wheels in coming from a party one night, and its gold top with her initials on it alone escaped destruction. Another young lady carries one at least a foot in length, and being of very thick cut glass it is particularly ponderous. A bottle of this kind, even of moderate size; costs \$40.

A Baby With a Wardrobe, The other day a cheque was sent in to the "special order" department of a large Broadway house, which it was explained was the payment for a outfit provided for an infant which had been left motherless and taken charge of by a rich and doting maternal grandmother. Only two years before the same house had furnished the trousseau for the lovely young bride. Now the grief of the mother at the loss of the daughter she loved found consolation in a lavish outpouring of rich gifts upon the head of the unconscious ich gifts upon the head of the un baby she had left. It was five months old now and to be short coated. This was the ocnow and to be short coated. In swar he oc-casion for the outfit, which included nineteen real lace dresses; a coat of white corded silk, hand embroidered and trimmed with fine wide Duchesse lace; a white cloth coat, lined with silk and trimmed with Florentine lace, and a lace cap, a marvel of soft waves of lace and narrow satin ribbon and marabout

Too Modest to Marry,

A girl too modest to marry, as been found at Madison, Georgia. Her name is Miss S. A. Lochlin, and her accepted lover was Mr. J. L. Christian. All the arrangements for the marriage had been made, and the wedding day appointed. The local historian says:—
"That morning Mr. Christian received a letter from the lady stating that she had fled the country before daylight; that as the dreaded moment of the marriage approached her dread of the developments of the married state drove her into such a state of cowardice that she could not meet it. She enclosed \$5 to pay for Christian's trouble in getting a lito pay for Christian's trouble in getting a li-cense. He immediately went in pursuit of her, and found her yesterday in Oconee county. She fell upon his neck, kissed him wildly, and declared that she would never be wildly, and declared that she would never be parted from him. A second attempt at marriage was made last night, but in the last moment she swooned away at the thought, and the ceremony was again postponed. It is believed that modesty in this excessive form is not general."

Held With a Golden Chain, "The custom of a lady wearing a ring as a token of engagement is fast dying out in this country," said a jeweller to a reporter for the New York Mail and Express.

"How do you account for this?"

Well, one reason is the ever-changing fashion, and another the capriciousness of the young lady, who probably thinks she will get much less attention if it is known."

"Is nothing worn at all, then?"

"Yes, the admirers of these ladies must-give some remembrancer of that all eventful give some remembrancer of that all eventful occasion. It was the custom to give a padlock bracelet, which after placing it on his fair ideal's arm the gentleman locks and wears the key somewhere about his person, generally on the watch chain. That custom has been changed, however, now, and a simple chain has superseded the padlock. The plainer this is the better it is liked. After being once placed on the wrist it cannot be taken off without opening a link. These are made of gold and cost according to the weight of that metal used, a very fine one being made for \$20. This custom will probably change in a few months. in a few months.

"This clatter about small feet is all non-nse," said a fashionable shoemaker yester-y. "I saw an interview with a shoemaker day. "I saw an interview with a shoemaker in the Mail and Express last week, in which it was said that a certain lady had the pretiest foot in New York because she weighed 160 pounds and yet wore only a number one shoe. That lady had the homeliest foot in New York in my judgment, and I am a connoisseur, in feet. A small foot is more usually a deformity than a beauty."

"Why?" asked the reporter.

"Because it is usually a disproportion, a monstrosity. A perfectly beautiful woman's foot should be in length a little less than one-seventh of her height. The foot, moreover, is the base, the support of the body, and it

foot should be in length a little less than oneseventh of her height. The foot, moreover,
is the base, the support of the body, and it
should be neither too small to support it, nor,
for beauty's sake, seem to be so. Imagine 160
pounds of flesh over two little number one
feet. I've got an artistic eye for such things,
and the disproportion makes me shadder.
The most beautiful foot known is that of the
Venus di Medici. It is neither very short
nor very narrow, and, although the Venus
is a rather small woman, she would find a
number two shoe decidedly uncomfortable.
The model of that foot never wore a shoe.
You hear lots of talk about the big feet of
Chicago girls. That shows that Chicago
girls are either very tall or very sensible.
There is not a pretty foot in New York. I
have been measuring ladies' feet for thirty
years in this city, and have failed to find a
really pretty foot yet. My artistig taste has
often prompted me to go to Chicago, where
the feet must be prettier than the number two
feet of the New York ladies, unless the
New York ladies are phenomenally short in
height."

"Are tight shoes unhealthful?"

height."
"Are tight shoes unhealthful?"
"Very. They impede the circulation of the blood. With tight shoes and tight lacing

the blood. With tight shoes and tight lacing our women will produce a very thin-blooded generation. Tight shoes destroy grace and cause an awkward walk. If you want to acquire the gait of a dude, just get a pair of pointed shoes two sizes too small for you and hold out your arms."

"Can you describe a perfect foot?"

"A perfect foot must be, as I said before, a little less in length than one-seventh the height of the woman. It should be arched on the top. It should be broadest across the ball, and the toes, symmetrical and tipped with pink nails, should spread flat upon the ground at every step. The second toe should be the longest. The heel should descend in a straight line from behind the ankle and should be delicately rounded. The skin straight line from behind the ankle and should be delicately rounded. The skin should be white as ivory and marked with faint indications of blue veins. The heel and toes, however, should have a rosy flush. Such a foot you never see treading the beach of a seaside watering-place, and never will until women learn that a small foot is not necessarily a beautiful one.

A question for puzzle solvers :- " In waltz-A question for puzzie solvers:— In watering with a young lady not over seventeen years pretty and one of the never-get-dizzy sort, does the young man go around the lady, or does the young lady go around the young



Sanford's Radical Cure. Head Colds. Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing. Noises in the Head. Nervous leadache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and earing restored, and ravages checked. Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, nearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis. Droppings into the Throat.

Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strenth

and Flesh. Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for all. Ask for SAMPORD'S

RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch

Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blocatons, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co
Boston.

IS THE CRY SUFFERING NEEDS

AGRICULTURAL.

ENGLISH APPLES.

PORT HANEY.—Would you be kind enough to let me knew through THE MAIL what kind of apple trees grow best in England, and if you think they would do as well here, as our climate is mild and damp like England?

English apples would be of little use in this country, as there is more difference in the climates of Canada and England than you imagine. The rainfall here is greater than in England, but aridity of the air in Canada renders evaporation rapid, and droughts are the result.

J. K.. Warren, Ohio.—I want a good plough for sod, a second-hand one will do. J. G., Huron,—Where can I purchase a subsoil

HOLSTEIN.—Could you tell me where I could get fireproof paint for roofing purposes?

Those of our readers who are interested in advertising columns. If any of our subscribers can make any recommendations or offer suggestions that will be of benefit to the above querists they are at liberty to use our

MILD TARES.

Mr. Miles Langstaff, writing from Wallaceburg, says:—"I see an article in your issue of last week (Meaford), inquiring about tares found in his seed wheat. This is the first season we have noticed them here, but they are increasing to an alarming extent. A great deal of winter wheat was seriously damaged last year by them. They are always found in our marshes here, growing with the wild grass. The cold, wet season no doubt encouraged their growth. Great care will have to be exercised to destroy them, as they are hard to banish."

\* SORGHUM CULTURE.

AKENHAM.—Please inform me through THE MAIL what is the best kind of sugar cane seed to sow, how it is sown or planted, how much seed will sow or plant ah acre, and what is the proper time to cut or harvest it?

Early Amber, a comparatively new variety, is well adapted and successfully grown in our northern climate. It may be planted as late as June 15, and will be ripe enough to manufacture in September. Planting in drills is generally conceded to be the best plan, the rows being about 40 inches apart. Seed should not be sown until the ground is perfectly warm, ten to twelve pounds being required to the acre.

When not very bad fall ploughing is the best mode of destruction. The spring crops sown on second light ploughing, gang ploughing or cultivating, will so far obtain the start of the wild oats that when the grop is ready for harvesting the weed will not have gone to seed. This, however, is but temporary, and only prevents the increase of the oat, which renders continuous field ploughing a necessity. Another, and a better plan, is to cultivate or harrow through the stubbles immediately after harvest, which starts the weeds into growth, when they may be destroyed by fall ploughing. Constant work and watching is absolutely necessary to eradicate this noxious weed.

Clay soils contain generally about seven per cent. of alumina, while in sandy soils it runs from one to five per cent. Rich clays contain about forty per cent. of alumina. Soils which contain the most alumina also contain the most potash and soda.

There are some good and useful books published bearing on the subject, among them Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, which may be procured from Torento bookstores.

LIVE STOCK.

A recent autopsy upon a valuable horse at Bridgeport, Ct., revealed that death had been caused by pieces of zinc which he had chewed from the lining of his manger and

wallowed.

The flesh of hogs fattened in Canada contains a larger proportion of lean meat, because barley and peas are mainly fed to produce it. These are nitrogenous rather than starchy foods, and hogs feds on these grains are less liable to disease than are those fed exclusively on corn.—American Cultivator. Prof. E. M. Shelton, farm manager of the Kansas Agricultural College, has handled three or four distinct breeds of swine, and studied them carefully during many years. When asked which is the best he admits that he would be "sorely puzzled to tell." Each has sterling points and counter-balancing weaknesses.

The sale of borses and Jersey cattle at Grand's Repository in Toronto on the 27th, 28th. and 29th May is likely to be one of the largest held this year. Over 200 horses have also been entered. Mr. E. Jones, Brockville, Mr. Rathbun, Descronto, Mr. V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Mr. John Snoke, of Canning, and others have made entries of Jersey cattle. Messrs, Grand & Walsh are doing a great deal to popularize Jersey cattle in Canada, and their endeavours will doubtless be appreciated by the Jersey breeders. Farmers are just beginning to see the desirability of breeding this strain, and the result will be an immense trade in the future in Jerseys in Canada. Toronto is a capital centre for a market of this kind, and the enterprising firm who have taken it in hand are sparing no expense to bring it to a successful issue.

THE FARM.

price.

On all except sandy or gravelly soils manures applied in excess of the needs of the crop are not wasted. It is quite common on heavy land to find plots of exceptional fertility that had a dressing of manure five or six years before, especially if the land has been in grass or clover during the time.

As a rule the large, heavy seeds, as command beans, succeed best without soaking, especially if the ground is cold and the westher moist. But onion, carrot, and other fine seeds should be soaked until nearly ready to sprout, and when planted the soil should be well stamped over them. In this way the young plants get a start ahead of the weeds, and the labour of the first weeding is greatly lessened.

young plants get a start a need of she weeds, and the labour of the first weeding is greatly lessened.

It is quite common for farmers of land newly seeded with grain to make a smooth surface for the reaper to cut over. But very often this compacts the soil too much, especially if a wet time follows seeding. The roller before the grain is sown will crush the lumps and make a mellow seed bed. The second use of the roller should be deferred until the ground is dry, even though the grain is several inches high.

The stubs and roots of cornstalks left after cutting are very hard to manage satisfactorily. An attempt to plough them under entirely turns down also too much of the rich surface soil, which in corn stubbles makes the best seed bed. Unless ploughed under too deeply, the harrowing and drilling required to put in the seed will pull many of them. Besides, in the ground they make most soils too loose. Whenever they can be conveniently gathered into heaps large enough to burn, that is the best way to dispose of them.

— Am. Cultivator.

the spring we would sow peavine clover, which will smooth any stragglers, and then plough it all under in the early fall, and put in a wheat or rye crop.

A large potato-grower, who has experimented in regard to methods of preventing the disease in potatoes known as "the potatorot," has found that fine sulphur, applied to the sets, is a certain preventive. He dusts the sets as they are cut and while damp with flowers of sulphur, and then plants them, and he states that the crop is entirely free from disease and also from stracks of insects of every kind. Probably the Colorado beetle is not included in this eweeping catalogue; and yet that robust insect may be disgusted with the peculiar flavor of the sulphur in his favourite food. Sulphur thus used is oxidized and may quite possibly enter the plant and escape through the leaves, just as when it taken into an animal it escapes through the lungs and skin. It is certainly worth a trial.

The Wheel Fields of India.

London, May 13.—The capabilities of India as a wheat raising country are being a good deal discussed at present. In this morning a grapes seem to be good.

Thus, the editor says:—"I have just had an interview with a greatern and he says the greater for practical purposes. Advantage may be taken, alco, of the difference between the size of the granulated butter being of the size of peas or grains of the granulated butter being of the size of peas or grains of the solid matter in the butter milk. The granulated butter being of the size of peas or grains of the solid matter in the butter milk. The granulated butter being of the size of peas or grains of the granulated butter being of the size of peas or grains of the size of the granulated butter being of the size of peas or grains of the solid matter. In the size of peas or grains of the solid matter in the butter will allow the other solid matter, will not pass through the size of peas or grains of the solid matter. In the size of peas or grains of the solid matter, will not pass through the size of peas

London, May 18.—The capabilities of India as a wheat raising country are being a good deal discussed at present. In this morning a Truth, the editor says:—"I have just had an interview with a gentleman who has been many years in India, and who has come home expressly to inform the Government as to the capability of India for raising wheat in large quantities for export to Europe. From extensive personal knowledge, backed up by reports from the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, Madris, and Bombay, he has shown satisfactorily to the Government here that wheat can be produced in many parts of India for a shade less than three rapes per quarter (about \$1.25 for eight bushels, or 1520, per bushel), and all that is required to render several millions of acres available for the successful production of wheat is obeap transportation to the seaboard. So impressed is the Government with the facts thus submitted to them that it is now in contemplation to authorize a grant of \$15,000,000 for the express purpose of affording cheap railroad facilities to the points indicated."

The sale of borses and Jersey estile at Grand's Repository in Toronto on the 27th, 28th, and 29th May is likely to be one of the largest held this year. Over 200 horses have also been entered. Mr. E. Jones, Brockville, Mr. Rathbun, Bescrotto, Mr. V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Mr. John Smoks, of Caming, and others have made entires of Jersey cattle. Messra, Grand & Walish are doing a great deal to popularize Jersey cattle in Canada, and their endsavours will doubtless be appressed to be the Jersey breeders. Farmers are just beginning to see the desirability of breeding this strain, and the result will be an immented trade in the future in Jerseys in Canada. Toronto is a capital centre for a market of this kind, and the enterprising, firm who have taken it in hand are sparing no expense to bring it to a successful issue.

The Care of Sheep.

Profit in sheep husbandry means the most generous and judicious feeding and care, carried out in every part of the system. When this is done, so far from sheep being unprofit able upon our higher-proced land, it in doubt, full if any other aumal payses welk. In England, it has been said that, on lands worth \$300 to \$500 per sore, farmitry can be more productly be an expense of the product of the post of the system. When this is done, so far from sheep being unprofit able upon our higher-proced land, it in doubt, full if any other aumal payses welk. In England, it has been said that, on lands worth \$200 to \$500 per sore, farmitry can be more productly be an expense of the proven by which the soil is handled to prove the cut is made diagonally downward to the centre of the butter of the provent and successful butter of the provent was a some every partition of the polarity and the case, when he is a sent will down in the provent and the provent was a sent and serve the soil becomes hard to the form of the provent was a sent provent soon poper again. After this and in the provent was a besides taking as much to build the bones and grow their bodies. The waste of phosphiates is much mo

THE DAIRY.

A Coure for Hydrophobia.

Paris, May 18.—One of the most wonderful discoveries in pathological science, since those of Jenner and Koch, was announced to-lay before the French Academy. M. Louis Pasteur, the great chemist and professor of physics at the Ecole des Besu-Arts, read a paper in which he described and declared completed his experiments to obtain a process of moculation against hydrophobis. Prof. Pasteur claims that he has aiscovered a specific for the prevention of rabies in the human being, the remedy being the inconsistion of the person with virus originally taken from a rabid animal and weakened by a scientific process of transfusion through other animals of inferior size and lower vistality. M. Pasteur is enthusiastic over his discovery, and claims to have made and thorough experiments as to be absolutely certain in his hypothesis. It is reported that the eminent professor proved his devotion to science and his faith in the efficiency of his discovery by experimenting upon himself by first inducing a mild form of rabies by insculation and then allowing himself to be bitten by a rabid dog. M. Pasteur, in the conclusion of his essay, urged the academy to memorialize the Government to appoint an officialcommission to thoroughly investigate the subject by means of experiments upon voluntary subjects or condemned prisoners. He insists that the process will be without perif

ONTARIO'S CROPS.

harge middle district the accounts are on the whole favourable, and the weather of this month has caused a marked improvement to take place everywhere. Complete returns of the acreage under crop has not yet been received, but as far as they have been obtained they indicate an area twenty per cent less than last year. In the LAKE WRIE COUNTIES

whole crop has been ploughed up and resonn in spring grain. Spring frosts, acting on plants which had attained only a feetble growth in the fall, are usually given as the cause of failure, but in some places the crop suffered from the great the crop suffered from the great depth of snow, and the loy crust which formed on its sariace after the January rains. While the spring frosts naturally proved most destructive to the tender, latesown plants, those which attained a rank growth in the fall suffered most damage from 'amothering' by the snow. As a rule, light sandy loam soils did best, but some reports apeak of heavy disy land, well-drained, as being specially exempt from the general destruction. In some cases farmers seem at a loss to account for the failure, as in the following report from the township of McNab, Renfrew county:—'I do not know a good field of fall wheat in this township. It is nearly all ploughed up, and I do not know any difference as to soil. A few patches on new land are all that remain. All are at a loss to know the cause, as the season appeared favourable. The wheat appeared to rot in the ground, as the anow lay deep, and there was scarcely any frost in the ground. One report from Kenyon township, Glengarry county, apeaks of 'severe attacks by grubworms.'

When not very half fall gleephing is the best mond of destruction. The string copy and make a finding weed bed. The second use of the roller, should be destruction. The string copy of the vide should be destruction. The string copy of the vide should be the roller should be destruction. The string copy of the vide should be the roller should be destruction. The string copy of the vide should be the roller should be destruction. The string copy is ready of the vide should be the roller should be destructed by global properties of the vide should be ready of the vide should be ready of the vide should be ready of the roller should IN THE EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES



PEMPLES INSURIORUL
TO CLEANSE THE SKIN, SCALP, AN
Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Coppe
Coloured, Scrotnious, Inherited, and Contagious

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Office of M DELAFONTAINE, Analytical and Consulting Chemist. Dr. Price—Dear Sir—I have analyzed Baking Powders advertised as abso-ntely pure, and find they contain AMMONIA. I also find, contrary to my ex-sociation, that cakes baked with such powders still retain Ammonia. There-ore, I cannot believe any longer that the use of so Powerful a Drug in baking a indifferent to Public Health. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER Contains no Ammonia. I have used it in my own family for years. It is nure and wholesome.

M. DELAFONTAINE.

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