One evening at Windsor, in the drawing-com, the Hon. Amy Lambert danced a chland fling with one of the young equeries, to to the delight of the Queen, and she aid :—"Why, Amy, you dance charmingly; sk what you will, and you will have it." young lady instantly and wittily re-l:—" The head of Mr. Gladstone upon a ger." The Queen applauded the saying her hand, and said:—"At least you have the charger," and sent immediately had fetched a gold waiter which was ding upon a sideboard in the dining-room, nd then and there presented it to the fair

Parasols. The demand for harmony, not to say uninity, in the toilet, is imperative. The met must match the rest of the suit, and to be hus the gingham parasol is no longer the ymbol of poverty, but when made to match suit, whether plaid, plain, or striped, is cidedly chic. It is not a difficult thing to cover an old parasol for this purpose, pro-ovided one is clever at needle-work and has e requisite patience. For this, rip the old wer carefully apart, taking the utmost pains ot to stretch it. Then press each piece with care and cut out the new cover exactly oual care and cut out the new cover exactly by the old. Baste carefully right side out and try on. The seams in basting should be aken deep enough to allow for a French fell. When it fits, stitch up on the right side, outde of the basting thread, which is then to e pulled out, turn, trim the seams close and h once more—hem and fasten on to the e. You may probably thus be able to take a very pretty gingham or sateen parascarcely prudent to attempt er materials—the true economy is to leave

Frightened by a Kiss. oritas have but a faint idea of kissinghat art from which so few possess the capa-ity of extracting the most available ecstacy and I one day endeavoured to show a dark ed, raven-haired young lady how los icanos performed the act. She laughngly agreed—it is unnecessary for me to say hat the male members and duenna were out the way—and I advanced upon her; my ft arm encircled her waist, extending over e right shoulder downward; my right arm at the elbow, afforded my hand an optunity of accumulating her dimpled chin. rapid series of looks of unutterable noth into my eyes, I gazed clean through er's for a moment, and then with a longwn breath I tapped her lips. It was a ation to her; she quivered visibly, but, ad of returning my kiss, she broke away way from my embrace and ran off to lock reelf up, frightened, pleased, but astound-I was satisfied that I had done myself country justice, although, to be candid. was merely a mechanical ione for the sake of effect, as I did not care for the girl. I think she remaine den meditation for two days, but at ast I saw her, and she told me, with a deep lush, that she wished she had been born an can, to be kissed like that.

To a Cold-Footed Lady. dame, allow me to prescribe for yon. I we had a long experience in the manage-nt of delicate women, and believe I can ve you some important advice. For the resent I prescribe only for your feet :-First—Procure a quantity of woollen stocknot such as you buy at the store under name of lamb's wool that you can read a wspaper through, but the kind that your unt Jerusha in the country knits for you, at will keep your feet dry and warm in spi cond-If you want to be thorough, change

tem every morning, hanging the fresh ones the fire during the night. Third—Procure thick calfskin boots, double opers and triple soles, and wear them from a first of October till the first of May. ke frequent applications of some good oil Fourth-Avoid rubbers altogether, except

pair of large rubber boots, which may be orn for a lifetime through snow drifts or a ood of water. Fifth-Hold the bottoms of your feet in water a quarter of an inch deep just be

re going to bed two or three minutes, and en rub them hard with rough towels and naked hands. ixth-Now, madam, go out freely in all sathers, and believe me, not only will your et enjoy a good circulation, but as a consee of the good circulation in the ties, your head will be relieved of all fulness and your heart of its palpitations. ion will be greatly improved,

your health made better in every

There died at Wicomico, Md., Mrs. Francis stings at the age of 90. She was the other of 13 children, the grandmother of the great-grandmother of 77, and the eat-great-grandmother of three, making the sal number of her descendants 160.

IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS.

T is at this season, when the blood and perspiration are loaded with impurities, that Discuring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching artures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Tet., Ringworm, Baby Humors, Scrofula, Scrotus Sores, Abscesses and Discharging Wounds devery species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply seases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedly deconomically cured by the Cuticura Reme-

IT IS A FACT.

Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies which may be had by return mail) are our thority for the assertion that Skin, Scaip, and ood Humours, whether Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, may NOW be permanently cured CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Puri-Diuretic and Aperient, internally, and TICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin res and Beautiflers, externally, in one half time and at one half the expense of any

CREATEST ON EARTH.

TITIOURA REMEDIES are the greatest medities on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum
that in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA
uld have saved her life. My arms, breast,
d head were covered for three years, which
thing relieved or cured until I used the CUTIEA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and
TICURA SOAP externally. URA SOAP externally.
J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

CREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

he half has not been told as to the great curse powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have d hundreds of dollars for medicines to curse eases of the blood and skin, and never found thing yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES, CHAS. A WILLIAMS, vidence, R.L.

CURE IN EVERY CASE.

our CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other deines I keep for skin diseases. My cus-ters and patients say that they have effected re in every instance, where other remedies anklin Falls, N.H. W, BROCKWAY, M.D.

old by all druggists. Price-Cuticors, 50c.; solvent, \$1; Soap. 25c. Potter Drug and emical Co., Boston, Mass. d for "How to Cure Skin Diseases,"

EAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheads, apples, Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Human, ase Currousa Son, a real Heautier.

AGRICULTURAL

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

WHITE LEGHORNS WANTED.

STAFFER Would you please inform me through the columns of the WEERLY MAIN where I can get a setting of pure White Leg horns stating price per 13.

Correspond with E. Hodges, Myrtle, Ont. or F. J. Grenny, Brantford. HALTER CHEWING.

LEAMINGTON—I have a horse that continually ews his halter rope or lines when hitched to see. What is the reason, and is there a our

Chewing the halter is merely a habit. Rub t over with a solution of aloes or some such bitter substance. A BARN'S CAPACITY. CAMDEN EAST—Will you kindly give me in the columns of the WERKLY MAIL the rule for measuring hay in the barn?

Find how many cubic feet there are in the

barn, which is done by multiplying the depth by the width, and the product of these by the height, and then dividing by 550, as that represents the number of cubic feet a fon of timothy hay will occupy. RIGIDITY OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB.

Oakwood—I had a fine heifer this spring that could not calve. On examining her, the neek of the womb was almost closed, hard and gristly. Can you tell me the cause, and if there is any remedy is such cases? It is difficult to state what caused the con dition referred to, but the occurrence is by no means uncommon. Relief can usually be afforded by a surgical operation, but only under the direction of a veterinarian or some

person accustomed to the care of live stock. WINDGALLS.

MILLS—I have a colt, four years in June, weighs 1,300 lbs, who has windgall on each hind leg just above the fetlock. They came on last fall. Windgalls are caused by over-exertion o sprains, and are of a similar nature to blood spavin. Reduce your colt in condition and apply a blister to the enlargements. After it ceases to act give a run to pasture for four If there are no bony deposits in the region of the joint, complete rest, a cooling laxative diet, and the application of cold wet bandages, repeated continuously for some time, will reduce the enlargements.

REMOVAL OF AFTERBIRTH.

A correspondent in Chatham writes as fol

I notice in THE MAIL that, someone wishes rocure a remedy for removing afterbirth. procure a remedy for removing afterbirth. I have had considerable experience, and tried a great many remedies, but found none to answer so well as the following, a discovery of my own. I have tried it for years, and it has never failed once. Take from a half pint to a pint of the best whiskey; mix it with a bran mash, and give it to the cow as soon as possible after she is delivered. If the cow has been well cared for a half pint will be sufficient, but if she is likely to take cold I always give a pint. This remedy is invaluable, and I recommend my fellow-farmers to try it.

THRUSH.

MILLS-My colt had thrush on both feet; got hat cured, but is coming again. Please give A horse with the thrush should be kept in A horse with the thrush should be kept indoors on a plank floor, furnished amply with dry straw bedding. Keep the feet of your colt as clean as possible, and cut down the cleft of the frog. Dress daily for a few days with carbolic acid and water, in the proportion of one part of carbolic acid to twenty parts of water. Sometimes it takes months to cure bad cases of thrush, and therefore nationce and perseverance are required.

DOG WITH CHOREAGIT-Jeil MUNSTER—I have a valuable collie dog that has something wrong with him. Symptoms—about five weeks ago he seemed to have a bone or something in the throat, and coughed a good deal. That has stopped, and now he runs a little at the area, and has a new your tritchist.

tle at the eyes, and has a nervous twitching in the breast and one front leg. Sometimes on starting to run he will tumble over. Please let me know what is the matter, also the remedy. Your dog is suffering from a form of chorea, a result probably of distemper. Give bromide of potassium in doses of 20 grains daily, and continue for ten days, then cease giving it for five days. If the symptoms still continue repeat as before.

SCALY LEGS.

NETHERBY—Will you be pleased to let me know in your agricultural department what is the cause of the less and toes of chickens getting covered with a thick hard scurf, which terminates in killing the fowl? If there is a cure for it, and what is to be done? It is mostly among the Dominiones the Dominiones. the Dominiques, the common breeds not being othered much with it.

The name usually applied to this disgusting disease is scaly leg, but it is also known as elephantiasis. The disease is almost always capable of curs if taken at a reasonably early stage, but some strains of poultry have a hereditary tendency to it, and require close attention to prevent its surread not only on attention to prevent its spread, not only or the affected fowls. but also to others, as it is the anected rowis, but also so others, as it is said to be infectious, to a limited extent. The most popular remedy here is the appli cation of coal oil, but others prefer rubbing sulphur ointment on the legs and giving in ternally half a teaspoonful of powdered

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

SUBSCRIBER—Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper which is the best time to prune fruit trees.

If the pruning is for the purpose of pro-moting fruttuiness it should be done on the tree in leaf and while growing, but if to favour a free growth of the shoots and leaves favour a free growth of the shoots and leaves it should be performed while the trees are leafless. It is generally admitted that summer pruning tends to a more speedy healing of the wounds but should not be practised unless the trees are in a vigorous condition, and then but small proportions should be cut away. All severe or heavy pruning should be done in winter or before the flow of sap in spring. If performed in spring the sap runs out and injures the wood. Large wounds made in winter should be covered with paint, tar and whiting, or shellad with paint, tar and whiting, or shellac in alcohol, the last named being the best. Unless pruning has been neglected when the trees are young, very little is needed as they

LIVE STOCK.

Putting rings in pigs' noses to prevent rotting is a needless precaution where the animals are to run in an orchard of bearing trees. What rooting is done under such an orchard will not destroy any valuable grass, and the trees and fruit will be all the better for it.

A correspondent asks how soon after pigging an old sew or a young sew should have raw potatoes, and whether they are good to produce milk. Raw potatoes will not produce much milk, and we do not think a sew would eat enough of them to do any damage at any time. We know of no reason why they should be directly harmful.—Western

Almost any form of diarrhea in sheep, except the chronic kind, can be checked, and perhaps cured, by administering a few doses of charcoal and lime water in the following proportions: Finely powdered charcoal, four ounces; lime water, two ounces; tinctare of matico, one ounce; water, one pint; mix. One-eighth of the above is a dose for sheep, which may be repeated every six hours.

Sheep are one of the best kinds of stock to keep in orchards. After a little practice they will pick up fallen fruit quicker than hogs, and this is often very important, as the codling moth worm generally leaves the apple acon after is drops. But, with either sheep or hogs, sufficient food must be supplied or

the trees will be barked. The food the

and fairest fruit.

The dam in soft should have liberal allowances of oats to supply phosphate for the coming offspring. Corn is not a bone forming food. See that the udder is kept free of fluid, as a safeguard against garget. Bathe often after the day's work is done. See that the bowels are regular. When not at work let her have exercise, as her legs are apt to stock when standing in the stable. Attended to as we have outlined, the mare will keep in good condition and bear a better colt.—Ohio Farmer.

The treatment for ringhous in horses con.

The treatment for ringbone in horses con sists in a course of blistering, freedom from work, and liberty outdoors in proper season for some time. The usual fly blister, com-posed of one part of powdered cantharides and four parts of hog's lard, may suffice Firing is often resorted to with benefit. Although the enlargement may remain, the animal may become useful for slow work on the farm; but more or less stiffness is likely to be permanent. There is no sure or positive cure for this ailment.—Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

A calf may be raised without milk, as follows: Tie up in a cloth three or four pounds of dry rye flower and boil it for six hours. When this is cold grate off from it two ounces and boil this in two quarts of water with two ounces of cornneal; boil the gruel well and stram it; add cold water to reduce it to the heat of new milk and let the calf drink it; four quarts is enough for one meal. Add to it a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar. This is given twice a day. As soon as the calf will take it give it a little soft hay. The gruel must be well boiled and increased in quantity gradually as the calf grows older. This quantity is for a month old calf; for a younger one two quarts at a meal is sufficient. A calf may be raised without milk younger one two quarts at a meal is sufficien

Pig Prescription. Under this heading Col. F. D. Curtis writes to the *Tribune*: "Farmers would be surprised to see how much salt pigs will consume if allowed all they will eat. I have come to the conclusion that it is essential for their health as for that of any other domestic ani-mal, if not more so. I have seen two of my pigs in a pen eat a small handful of salt. It should not be mixed in the food lest too m be given—but be put in the pen either in a clean dry spot or in a box where they can help themselves as instinct or appetite may direct. Two other things pigs crave, sulphur direct. Two other things pigs crave, sulphur and charcoal. I buy dirty salt very cheap, which is just as good for pigs and also for cattle, and keep a barreiful in the pig house all the time. I buy crude sulphur by the barrel. Charcoal is easily made by burning green wood in the stove and raking out the coals. The cinders from coal are also good for pigs and they will pick out the smallest bits. They seem to have an instinct to know that the little notash (alkali) they contain is that the little potash (alkali) they contain is good to correct acidity of stomach and to good to correct scidity of stomach and to check fermentation. Charcoal does the same thing more effectually. The sulphur acts as a

corrective in the stomach, purifies the blood and heals and prevents skin disorders. Colic in Horses, The horse has a comparatively small stom-ach which is adapted to the use of concen-trated food, but that concentrated food should be mixed with bulky or fibrous food. In a state of nature, horses live upon grass and its seed, but the seed is not eaten alone. It requires bulk as well as nutriment. The bulky or fibrous food must be eaten with the bulky or fibrous food must be eaten with the concentrated, so as to separate the particles of meal and render the mass as it goes into the stomach porous. It is quite easy to see why the contents of the stomach should be in a porous or spongy condition. The gastric or digesting fluid must circulate through this mass of food in order to effect its digestion. If corn be ground into fine meal and moistened, it becomes very plastic, and adheres in a solid mass, almost impenetrable to any liquid. Now when a horse masticates corn meal so that he can swallow, it, saliva sust have esturated it, and it becomes a plastic, adhesive mass; and being in this condition in the stomach of the horse, the gastric juice cannot penetrate it, and the muscular juice cannot penetrate it, and the muscular movements of the stomach cannot break this adhesive mass so as to allow the gastric juice not be digested. And it is for this rea that whole corn, or that very coarsely ground may be fed to a horse with less danger of colic or other diseases, induced by a feverish stomach, because, in the form of cracked kernels, it cannot adhere in a solid, plastic mass, and what is not digested will pass away in the droppings. But in the case of the plastric dough, the gastric juice only comes in contact with the outside, and the mass

disease. - National Live Stock Journal, Chicago. THE POULTRY YARD.

remains so long in the stomach as to creat more or less fever, and cause colic or othe

A Western farmer believes sorghum seed, if fed to poultry, will prevent chicken

Eggs from hens that have been forced by high feeding through the whole winter will not hatch so well nor produce as strong shicks as eggs from heus where nature has been al-lowed to take her course. Brood hens should always be gently treated and made as tame and tractable as possible. A hen that is abused and frightened is a very difficult bird to get along with afterwards, and

generally is not a good mother. If you want the hens to lav well and pro duce good strong shelled eggs, give plenty of broken or ground oyster shells. All experi enced poultry keepers understand the useful-ness and profit in furnishing a liberal lime

Old nails, etc., laid in the drinking fountain will do no harm, but sometimes good, as iron is a tonic for poultry. Old rusty iron may not dissolve in water, but if the rust is fine and mingles with the water, iron is sometimes taken into the system in that way. A solu tion of copperas, however, is better, as copperas is sulphate of iron.

As soon as one hen is the yard begins to sit every other hen in the yard feels it to be her duty to lay in the same nest. The nest must either be protected or both hen and nest be moved to a hatching room or coop. The removal should be made at night and the hen lant in artisl darkers for the removal should be made at night and the hen kept in partial darkness for a few days. Hens that will not be transferred in this way are not fit for incubators.

The long fought dispute in regard to the identity of the black Cochin fowls and the Langsbans seems to be dying out by the gradual mutual absorption of the contending races. Certainly the differences between the two breeds have now become very slight, so much as to indicate that the two had a commuch as to indicate that the two had a commuch as the contending that there is a difference. An much as to indicate that there is a difference. An unfortunate accident brought a fine Langshan cockerel to the kitchen table of the writer, where it underwent the final test of the where it underwent the final test of the quality and character of a fowl, viz, the cooking pot. Here its special quality was apparent. Its flesh was beautifully white, and the breast meat was tender and juicy. The flesh of the Cochin is yellow and its breast muscle is dry. This particular Langshan had the fine flesh colour of a French Crevecceur or of a black Spanish fowl, and was semi-transparent and clear as that of a was semi-transparent and clear as that of a Bucks County capon for the Philadelphia market.—New York Times.

Eggs are Cheap Food.

Eggs are usually esteemed expensive diet-in fact a luxury which only the rich or well-to in fact a luxury which only the rich or well-todo can afford to use. But it is a mistake
when we consider their food value—their
nourishing qualities. Eggs, like milk, contain
every element necessary for the development
of a perfect animal. This is proved by the
fatt that bones, muscles, blood, feathers,
everything in fact that makes the fully
formed chicken, is contained in the yolk and
white of an egg. Indeed, there is no more
concentrated or nourishing food than eggs.
The albumen, oil and saline are just in the right
proportion for sustaining animal life. If,
therefore, we eat to obtain strength, we will
find that two or three eggs properly cooked
will afford more indurishment than a piece of

at of equal market value. When we meat of equal market value. When we come to compare the cost of producing eggs and pork we find it costs nearly twice as much to produce a pound of pork as it does a pound of eggs, and taking into account the nutritive value of each and the comparative prices of the two on an average, the pork is three times as costly a food as eggs, and certainly much less wholesome.—Poultry Post.

Tame Your Chickens.

Taming chickens is not only essential to their comfort and welfare, but also to the owner's profit. The gentle hen who gets ready to set should always be handled more carefully than at any other time. It is then that she feels bad, and in some cases is quite ill, as many can testify. She wants to peck at everything in her reach. But by carefully handling much of this crossness can be gotrid of. You should pick your hens up with both hands, one on each wing, grasping them firmly but gently, and never allowing them to flap their wings. No chicken should be caught by the legs, tail or head, at any time. They will never squall if you gather them around the middle of the body. Never allow their heads to hang down. When I wish to lift up two hens at once, for instance if they have got in the wrong nests and I wish to change them, I sometimes take one under each arm, but always in a careful manner without the least fuss or bluster on my part or that of the hens. Thus I can carry them anywhere without much restraint, and they feel that the same in the work of the them. Tame Your Chickens, where without much restraint, and they feel that they are free and hence do not struggle to get away.—Correspondence Indiana Farmer. to get away. - Correspondence

THE DAIRY.

It is better to sell a cow from the herd to get money to buy feed than to have a large herd of half-starved cows. Always treat your cowe kindly, have quiet attendants, feed quickly and cleanly. Discharge all help that are noisy or would strike

To keep your hired men good-natured whil milking, call the milking a part of the day's work and do not expect them to work in the field till dark and then milk a dozen cows in

Another remedy for lice on cattle, which we find afloat, is this: Mix together one part of coal oil and four parts of hog's lard, and apply a light coat to the affected place

exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

ounces per gallon, skimmed milk eight pounds nine ounces, cream eight pounds four ounces, buttermilk eight pounds eight and a half ounces, and water eight pounds five ounces. Those who believe in testing milk by the lactometer, or any specific gravity test, will observe that three gallons of skimmed milk and one gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of water.

Canadian Butter and Cheese Making. Our dairy butter is, in all conscience, poor mough, but so far as we have seen Canadian enough, but so far as we have seen Canadian butter, it averages some ways below ours; but they are pushing improvements with a great deal of earnestness, and as they have soil, climate, and water well adapted to the production of fine butter, there is good reason for anticipating advance. When Canada started in with cheese making she was for a long time as far behind us as she is now in butter making, but, by the zeal of her dairymen and cheese makers, by the good sense butter making, but, by the zeal of her dairymen and cheese makers, by the good sense
and enterprise of her dealers in cheese, and
by the aid Government in supporting
teachers for giving personal instructions, and
in other ways aiding improvements, she has
caught up and got by us in the quality of her
cheese, and by pushing butter making, as she
is doing, by the same means, she may yet
do the same thing in regard to butter, but
she must get some way in advance of our she must get some way in advance of our darry butter before she will be in a position to boast.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chi-

DEVELOPING BEES,

cientific Method of Increasing Their Size It appears that some ingenious person has invented a method of producing bees of al-most any desired size. If two cells, each one of which contains an embryo bee, are knock ed into one, the two bees are consolidated and the result is a new bee double the usus size. Of course, if this can be done there i practically no limit to

THE SIZE OF POSSIBLE BEES. By knocking four cells into one a bee fo times the usual size can be made, and if a times the usual size can be made, and if an entire hive of embryo bees is subjected to this consolidating process we should have a bee about the size of a turkey—a size hitherto attained only by one species of bee, known as the Presidential bee, an insect inhabiting the bonnets of eminent statesmen, and never by any chance producing honey.

Before recklessly undertaking to enlarge our bees we ought to ascertain what effect their increase of size will have upon

to make honey. The bumble-bee is much larger than the honey-bee, but he is certainly not a success. An insect so dull that he fandies that "bumble" is spelled with an "h," and so lazy that he makes less honey in a whole season than a honey-bee makes before breakfast on a spring morning is by no means a model. It may be suggested that the bumble-bee's lack of success in manufacturing honey is due not to laziness, but to the inability of his wings to carry with ease the weight of bis body; but no one who has been chased by an angry bumble-bee will entertain this suggestion. It may also be suggested that the trousers pockets of the bumble-bee are so small that he can carry very little honey in them; but there is no evidence that this is the case. We simply know that the bumble-bee is bigger than the honey-bee, THEIR POWER AND DISPOSITION

AND MAKES LESS HONEY. So, too, the wasp and the hornet are bigger than the honey-bee, and they make only enough honey for their bare necessities. Evidently the rule of nature has hitherto been that the larger the insect the less honey it makes.

THE MAMMOTH BEES SHOULD MAKE HONEY in quantities proportioned to their size, we should have no use for such a vast amount of honey. It is true that honey is used to a small extent in the arts, and that when one has a personal enemy addicted to buck wheat cakes a horrible revenge can be obtained by sending him a bottle of pure Berkshire county honey to eat with them. Still, there is no such demand for honey as would justify an effort to largely increase its production.

Our bees are very well as they are. If a hive is kept on a shelf over the front door, and upset on a book agent, the bees will perform as much work as is necessary. To upset a hive of four-pound bees, in like circumstances, would be simply murder, and would in many cases involve the trouble of a trial and acquittal in a court of law. It might be well to keep large bees in Cincinnati for the encouragement of jurors, and of respectable citizens who call meetings at which people are incited to rioting; but in this region we are satisfied with our local bees, and will decline to have them enlarged.

A little more than a year ago a series of articles was published in The Mail advocating the establishment of a public fruit market in the city of Toronto. Quite a number of letters were received, from fruit growers supporting the movement, the City Council was induced to take action, and it seemed not at all unlikely that a fruit market would be un fait accompli. The project, having almost been brought to a head, for some unaccountable reason collapsed, and the fruit-growers of the province all last summer were without a market to which they could consign their fruit with a possibility of it finding immediate purchasers. For the last three years a fruit auction has been run by private enterprise, but it is understood that this year it will not be run. It thus seems as if the fruit-growers are to be compelled to send all their goods to the commission dealers, a position of goods to the commission dealers, a position o affairs which many of them do not view with feelings of pleasure. Recently several letters have been received at THE MAIL office asking if any steps are to be taken this year by the city authorities towards giving the fruit-growers of Ontario a central place to which they can consign their fruit with all the facilities re consign their truit with all the facilities re-quisite. The indications so far are that there will be a large crop of raspberries and straw-sberries this year. The heavy snow has been of great service and protection to the plants, and provided that there are no severe frosts the general opinion is that these kinds of fruit will be plentiful. It seems only natural, then that facilities should be affected when then, that facilities should be afforded where-by one of the staple products of the province could be brought to some central place and the retail dealers furnished with an easy means of getting their supplies. The advan-tages Toronto would gain by the establish-

THIS PUBLIC FRUIT MARKET are incalculable. Out of the 1,500 fruitgrowers supposed to be in Ontario, a vast majority would send their fruit to this city,
and in turn this would bring buyers
from all parta. By the appointment
of an inspector a guarantee would be furnished to the public that they would get ripe
and fresh fruit. Many people who go to the
Union station, seeing a score of baskets of
fruits lying on the blatform during the Union station, seeing a score of baskets of fruits lying on the platform during the season, suppose that it is fresh in by train, but in many cases they are mistaken. If there were one central spot to which the baskets might be sent there would be no opportunity to practise deception, as it could be easily ascertained when the fruit had arrived. Some unserapulous growers in packing their fruit have been known to place small, immatured coulds in the basicate small. packing their fruit have been known to place small, immatured goods in the baskets, will asy, designated by the with fine ripe fruit. An inspector whose duty it would be to seize fruits of this class would confer a benefit on ourse ourse the public set large. Certainly some excluse may be offered for packing fruit not fully ripe. Peaches and plums may be left on the trees and not plucked until ripe, when they are full flavoured, provided that the grower can be assured that they will be sold at once on arrival, but where there is a probability that the fruit will have to remain many days before fruit will have to remain many days before being disposed of there is a strong temptation to pick it before it is rully ripe. The consequence is that such fruit never has the same flavour as it has when allowed to ripen on the tree. A ready market to the grower, then,

for the public. Under existing circumstances during the season, it is purchasable at different places in the city, the railway station and the wharves, and it is vouched for as a fact by one who has had a large experience in the trade that dealers with a stock on hand which was decayed had taken it down to the wharf again and disposed of it as fresh fruit to some unsuspecting citizen. Last season a quantity of unripe and diseased fruit was sold in the city, which ought never to have been allowed. Of course the commission agents were not to MEANS RIPE FRUIT city, which ought never to have been allowed. Of course the commission agents were not to blame, the goods were sent to be disposed of, and they did it to the best of their ability, but if it were known that all bad or unripe fruit sent to Toronto would be seized and detroyed on arrival such consignments would very soon cease. The arguments which the straight dealing fruit-growers of the prouince, and they are many, advance for the establishment of a central fruit market seem insurment of a central fruit market seem insur-mountable, and it behoves the city authori-ties to take steps at once towards providing a suitable place for that purpose, or it will be found that the "Ambitious City" will come

their increase of size will have upon

makes.

Now, if the honey-bee, after being developed into a two or three pound insect, is going to imitate the laziness of the bumble-bee, what shall we have gained? No one will care to have a score of big, lazy bees lamiling about his premises, unsetting furnishing them. will care to have a score of big, lazy bees dawdling about his premises, upsetting furniture and children by flying against them and tripping people up by concealing themselves in the grass. We shall have to go armed with big clubs to keep off the bees, and though some sport may be obtained by shooting bees on the wing there would be no sport whatever should the bees undertake to hust the

THE MAMMOTH BEES SHOULD MAKE HONEY

CENTRAL FRUIT MARKET. Agitation for its Establishment in Toron Revived.

The largest cow in America, it is believed, belongs to John Pratt, of Chase County, Kansas. She is three years old, twenty-two hands high and weighs 3,200 pounds.

While milk is standing for cream to rise, the purity of the cream, and consequently, the fine flavour and keeping of the butter will be injured if the surface of the cream is

New milk weighs eight pounds eight

med milk and one gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of milk. Shrinkage of cream depends largely upon the rapidity with which it is raised. If warm milk, say at ninety degrees, is plunged into ice cold water, the cream globules will rise in a few hours. One hundred inches of cream raised under these circumstances will ehrink 14 to 16 per cent, more than cream raised from milk boled slowly and allowed to stand at a temp rature of 60 degrees. If the first mentioned conditions occur in summar the above mentioned shrinkage will occur. If the latter in winter none will occur.—Ohio Farmer.

occur. - Ohio Farmer. There is a growing dissatistaction with the milk from ensilage-fed cows among Boston contractors and dealers, says the New York Homestead. It is claimed that the milk will Homestead. It is claimed that the milk will not keep as well as that of cows fed on hay, and that it is of inferior quality when delivered to the condimer twenty-four hours after milking. A Fichburg railroad contractor refused to take the product of a dairy-fed exclusively on ensiage and grain. The ensilags and ration had to be reduced to only one feed a day before he would receive the milk. The same contractor complained of several other ensilage dairies and thought he might be obliged to take the same course

BUSINESS TROUBLES. List of Canadian Dealers in Difficulties Bradstreet's circular records the following

> Jas. J. Scott, general store, Alfred, assigned Estate of McClung Bros., dry goods, groceries &c., Bowmanville, stock sold at 65 cents on the Bell & Shields, general store, Chesley, assigne

> R. G. Hector, general store, Creemore, or promised at 57s cents on the dollar. Hugh McNair, shoemaker, Milton, assigned trust. Thomas Hayden, grocer, Prescott, assigned'i

Estate of Isaac & Dunlop, general store, Por Eigin, stock sold at 52½ cents on dollar. J. Williams, dry goods and groceries, Tilson burg, assigned in trust. G. & J. Fawcett, merchant tailors, Toronto closed up under mortgage.

A. Bownin, grocer, Montreal, assigned in trust.

Miss Etta Hamilton, fancy dry goods, Aylmer assigned in trust. Albert Grundy, gracer and baker, Brussel stock to be sold by sheriff. W. & T. Richardson, merchant tailors, Chatham, assigned in trust.

Estate of Carder, Benton & Co., hardware, St. Thomas, stock advertised to be sold. James Patterson, groceries and liquors. Toron to, called a meeting of creditors.

A. A. Pilon, grocer, Montreal, assigned in trust. It was indeed the back of Sime's head, but

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevents its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertise

when this wearing, attenuating disease is conquered by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, why there should not be an appreciable gain in weight, which indeed is usually the case. It is a peerless remedy also for constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, and roots out all impurities from the blond.

Still, it was getting to be weary work, and At a recent royal fox hunt in England, fox ran into the church at Poynings and took refuge in the pulpit. The whip routed it out and it soon fell a victim to the rapacity of the hounds. The ladies in the party begged for its life, but being overriden they became "Can I do it? It's got to be done. I'll tread water a moment for a change. I can't superstitious and gave up the chase. The thin cannot gain in weight if they are troubled with dyspepsia, because the food is not converted into the due proportion of nourishing blood which alone can furnish the elements of flesh. But there is no reason, see Barry.
"Hurrah! it's the shallows!"

"Hurrah! it's the shallows!"

As he dropped his feet they came down upon smooth sand, for all that end of the lake was a very gentle slope from the beach. The water was up to his neck, but the bottom was there, and Sime's heart bounded with a great throb of relief.

"Barry! Imust wade in fast now. No boat when I get there. No help."

It was a forlorn outlook, and Sime even thought for a moment of all his clothing

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

His cap is old, but his hair is gold.

And his face is clear as the sky;
And whoever he theets, on lanes or streets,
He looks him atraight in the eye,
With a fearless pride that has naught to hide
Though he bows like a little knight,
Quite debonair, to a lady fair,
With a smile that is swift as light.

Does his mother call? Not kite, or ball,
Or the prettiest game can stay
His eager feet as he hastes to greet
Whatever she means to say.
And the teachers depend on the little friend
At school in his place at nine,
With his lessons learned and his good mar
earned,
All ready to toe the line.

I wonder if you have seen him too,
This boy, who is not too big
For a morning kiss from mother and sis,
Who isn't a bit of a prig,
But gentle and strong, and the whole day i
As merry as boy can be.
A gentleman, dears, in the coming years,
And at present the boy for me.

SWIM FOR THE SHORE.

"Look here, Sime, old Purdy might have told us he'd taken away his oars."

"Well, yes; but there was a kind of a grin on his face when he told us we might have it. Not another loose boat!"

It was a solemn fact. Every skiff along the beach but "old Purdy's" was fastened by chain and padlock and stake, to express the objections of its owner against its use by stray boys.

"No fun going in for a swim in this shallow water. Only a wading place."

"Barry, there's a board. That'll do for us. We can padple her out far enough."

It was a lest fragment of clapboard about four feet long, and with no house to it. Nobody could guess how it got there; but in three minutes more the clumsy, flat-bottomed skiff was being slowly propelled away from the beach, out toward the deeper water of the lake. the lake.
Sime Hopkins and Barry Gilmore had

reached, to judge from the remarks they made, that precise point in their aquation practice when your common small boy long-shore swimming is a thing to be looked down upon, and a lake of some size, or a section of the Atlantic, was required for any fun of

The day was warm, the water as smooth as a pane of glass, and there was a faint haze over the sky. The very model of a day tor a perfect swim.

The boat, too, had evidently been built for it. She was broad enough not to tip too easly if you were climbing in, and the wide seat at each end was just the arrangement

for diving.
""This 'll do, Sime. Pity we didn't bring an anchor."
"Water's a hundred feet deep out here. "Water's a hundred feet deep out hers. How far are we from shore?"

"Don't know. Maybe its half a mile, Maybe it's more. Could you swim it?"

"Guess not, Barry. Perhaps I could. But I don't care to try. Not unless the boat came along. A fellow's legs might give out, or he might take a cramp."

"My legs would peg out, sure, long before I not there."

got there."
They were a very good pair for a boy fifteen, and in a moment more they were the air, as he sprang from the stera of t boat, and went in, capitally well, head "That was a good header," shouted Sime. 'I'm coming."
Come he did, and they found the water

just about right for them. Not a trace of chill in it, in spite of the fact that the lake was largely supplied by springs from the Out there, of course, there could be no weeds to catch their feet in, and there was very little to be suggested by way of im-"'Fore we get too tired, Barry, let's try a

longer swim."
"Come on. Only don't let's go too far."
They were headed toward the shore, and they were not looking back, when Barry exclaimed: "There's a ripple, Sime. The wind's

rising."
"Barry, look at the boat!"
"Barry, look at the boat!" "She's drifting out. The wind's The boys looked at each other for a mo nent with very serious faces; but they were brave fellows, and there was no time for hesi-

"She isn't so very far, Sime."
"But she's drifting. No telling how far she'll go. We musn't risk it."
"Shore's too tar. Can't do it. We can catch the boat." "The wind's rising, Barry." "Choose, Sime-shore or boat.

"Shore for me. Choose for yourself. how she drifts!" "You can't reach the shore Sime. Besides I want my clotnes. I'm going for the boat. No time to talk." No time to talk."

"Good-by, Barry."

Sime Hopkins felt a great sob rising as he struck out for the shore, and it was every bit as much on Barry's account as on his own, but he had to choke it down.

"Straight swimming now, and no nonsense.

How plainly I can see the city!"

That is, he could see the steeples of it, some two miles from the shore he hoped to reach; and below them, he knew were the roofs of houses, and under the roofs of two of those houses were Barry Gilmore's mother and his own. and his own.

Steadily, regularly, without a motion too much or a pull too hard—for he was thinking very closely what it was best to do in such a case—Sime swam on, until a dull feeling in his arms warned him of coming weari-"On my back now for a few rods. It'l

change the work and rest me. I can see the boat, but I can't see Barry.

"The wind is blowing harder!"
All that time, however, Barry had been doing precisely what his friend had done, only that he had watched more anxiously the increasing which is the watched.

increasing ripple in the water.

"She isn't so very far," he said to himself at first. "I do wish Sime had come with me. He can't reach that abore, swim his best. It'll be an awful thing to tell."

A couple of minutes later he was muttering:

"That was a harder puff. How she does drift. Seems to me I don't get an inch nearer. If it blows much worse, I'll have to follow her to the upper end of the lake."

That was nearly six miles away, and the thought of it made the warm water he was Barry's lips c losed hard, and his teeth set against each other, and he measured his Then his turn came to try a "back swim and a rest," and he too said:

"I can see the shore and the city, but I can't get a glimpse of Sime.
"There, isn't that his head! That black
thing? Guess it is; it's moving. Yes, it's
him!"

the boy under it was saying to himself:
The shore's as far away as it ever was.
Id no idea we had paddled out such a distance.
"Reach it? I WILL reach it. Never swam so far in my life, but I must reach

before him lay what seemed an interminable reach of glittering ripples.

He was breathing hard, his arms and legs were moving with less force than at first, and his progress through the water was slow-

away out there in the skiff. Then he thought of Barry Gilmore, and hardly anything else, until the increasing shallowness of tho water enabled him to wade faster, and then to break into what was almost a run, It was a great splash at all events, and Sime was quickly shouting to someone on the beach a half-breathless account of Barry's danger.

"Why didn's ye wait for the oars? I was a-comin' down with 'em. Wanted a swim myself, and thought I'd fool ye s little. What. Barry, a-swimmin' after the skiff? There's Jim Burr's boat. Quick, jump in!"

"It's locked."

"Locked? Well, I'll jest unlock it."
The key Purdy used was of limestone, and it may have weighed twenty pounds. It "opened Jim Burr's padlock for good and all," while Sime was getting in; and then how Purdy did row.

Purdy did row. "We'll be too late." "Shut up, Sime. Don't talk to me. It's jest awful." It came very near it, for Barry Gilmore's brave, earnest face was getting white when he at last discovered that he was drawing

he at last discovered that he was drawing nearer the runaway boat.

"The wind is rising. I'm almost gone. Couldn't swim two rods further."

Yes, the wind was indeed blowing harder, but the direction of it had been for some time changing, as it is apt to do before a summer storm. The first "surface current" of air had lost its breath, and the stronger blast which was really to bring the cloud and rain was coming from the other way. So was the skiff it saught and carried along, and Barry hardly understood it.

was the skill it caught and carried along, and Barry hardly understood it.

"I'm swimming pretty fast yet, in spite of everything. Wish I knew about Sime. Just a little further on."

Oh, how difficult were those last few when Barry faintly rested one hand upon the gunwale of the skiff, it required a great effort to lift the other beside it.

"I can't climb in, now I've got here. What shall I do?"

shall I do?"

Of course he could not have climbed in, if he had been obliged to lift himself all the way up, but every ounce of weight he put upon the side of the boat brought it down urther and further, until it was hardly two inches above the roughening water.
"Now for it?"

All the strength he had left went into that last effort, and then Barry was lying on the bottom of the boat, with his wet head on the shining front of Sime Hopkin's shirt bosom.

He did not try to guess how long he lay there. Even after he could have me had no heart to lift his head and look toward

At last, just after he had covered his eyes with both hands, there came upon his ears the sound of oars, as if some very zealous rower were pulling for a prize in some regatta and behind that sound was another, as if some fellow had suddenly burst out crying. ing. "A heavy bump against the side of the

"Here he is, Oh, Barry!"
"Sime, is that you? Don't say a word,
Sime—I can't." Sime—I can't."

It was some little time before either of them could say much, but they had both learned just about how far they could swim; and old Purdy sat there in his stolen boat, his rough face all one redness and radiance. All even he could find to say was. "Ain't I glad! Jim Burr won't mind my bustin' of his lock a mite; but I'll git him

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS. outh Huron Grangers Say There are Many Small Fairs.

Many Small Fairs.

The following is a condensation of the opinions given and a resolution carried at the first quarterly meeting of the Prince Albert Division Grange, held at Hensall on the 27th March, and that faraiers may have an opportunity to discuss Mr. M. McQuade, secretary, was instructed to publish a synopsis of the proceedings.

We are of opinion that there are,

1. Too many small shows.

2. That too much time is wasted by them.

3. That the same articles are often shown in several of the small ones and then in the County show, which detracts from the public interest. 4. That by reason of so many small shows the interest is not taken that should be, and they cannot afford to give prizes worth competing for; while if much less were summed together in our county shows, prizes and competition would bring out stock and implements that would confer real benefit.

5. That Government aid should be given only to county fairs, and not to smaller ones.

6. Only one place should be fixed, named

in some central place in each county, for spring and fall exhibitions.
7. That these shows should serve for the sale of stock and implements, as well as for competition.

8. That at this or some other place of

8. That at this or some other place of easy access quarterly fairs should be fixed for the sale or purchase of stock, say about the beginning of August, or when grass-fed beef will be fit for the market, as by this plan buyers and sellers could be got together, with mutual advantage. The time for holding fall shows to be fixed to suit the purchase of stock for winter feeding; and the spring show for the sale of shippers to foreign markets, and for the sale of springers or graziers.

A Quaker's Revenge.

"The saintliest face I ever saw, except that of old Bishop Mclivane, was that of an old Quaker friend of mine in the days of antislavery agitation. His face, fresh as a girl's, gentle as a woman's, had a massiveness that made it impressive. Rarely, even in the stormiest times, did he utter a harsh word or give voice to a belligerent sentiment. But on one occasion a fellow opposed to him politically presumed too far on this avoidance of trouble. He met the old gentleman in a wood lot where two or three men were cutof trouble. He met the old gentleman in a wood lot where two or three men were cutting down trees, and ableed him and his cause roundly. The old Quaker stood it for some time, but at last turned on his tormentor with, 'I will not smite thee, but I will make thee mighty uncomfortable,' and seizing the belligerent Democrat he raised him to the level of his shoulders and sat him down hard on the stump of a tree that had just been cut down. In the centre of this stump there were dozens of splinters and slivers projecting upwards, and he left his enemy impaled upon these, and walked away with unruffled demeanour. No one ever presumed upon the old fellow's saintliness of look after that."



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A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure in stantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stop watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nerv vents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nerv rents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nerv rents Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passage of foul muous, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter that the stantle s





THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

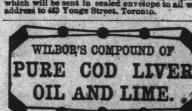
The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I knew, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyse it. Besides, I took some, suallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I jound myself the victim of a scrious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The bruth is, the medical profession stands dused and helpless in the presonce of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion.



J. J. COOPER, Norval. Halton county, Ont., writes:—"I have suffered for years with bronchial troubles, and tried almost every remedy. One day when in the drug store, the druggist recommended my trying WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which I did, and to my great surprise, after using three bottles, I am as well as ever."

GEORGE E. MORROW, Druggist, Georgetown, Ont., writes; —"I take pleasure in certifying that I have sold Dr. WISTAR'S HALSAM OF WILD OHERRY for ten years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throst and Lung Complaints. I know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and I do not hesitate to recommend it." R. H. HODGSON, Brampton, Ont., says:
"WISTAR'S BALSAM has given good sat
action. I can recommend it."

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There is positive remedy for the above disease; by
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