do very well if so large a crop is obtained. The cause of the failure this

LIVE STOCK.

The Chicago Fat Stock Show, Nov. 14-22, promises to have a big show of draught horses as well as fine cattle, sheep, and hogs.

antage; perhaps she holds herself pays more attention to her general a. Whatever may be the cause, undoubtedly is that the eye resta a pleasure upon a group of French London park. To sum up my im-louden park. To sum up my im-lower classes, they seemed, as a n would put it, vetues, not habillees

nd of Novels do Your Daughters Read ?" unusual to find a mother who is t to her daughter's clothes. Even at daughter is but a wee tot the

ails of costume are scrupulously er, and the maternal mind allows e painfully disturbed over incon-of tint between the ribbons servlet and necktie, and by meagernes are on frock and apron. Practical nen will even, in spite of girlish ce, insist on low heels, d warm wraps, and with wise saws enic maxims crush the fashionable of budding womanhood for French teel waist and sleeveless jackets. t can be said about the endeavour what can be said about the endeavour de for our daughters' mental nourish-dintellectual adornments? To develop a taste for great and noble thoughts, capacity to enjoy companionship with delevating writers, and association in orlds filled with honest men and pure? To arouse that instinct for pure less which is indeed the ch is "the leading of human souls to st, and making what is best out of

is no more amazing phase of nine-century development than its pas-and enervating indulgence in nau-cental pabulum, and the appalling exwhich an unlimited supply of such furnished to the young. The same who is conscientionaly careful of the companionship of her daughter of or thirteen years is apparently crim-different to the character of her asso-the world of books. She will watch carries her girl's books home f the new novel that same daughter ought back from the circulating liopping there for it on the way

this apathy or ignorance in regard to lung girls read is responsible for the tion of the finer tone of character of our children developing into woman-explains a good deal of the frivolity, coquetry, and unfortunate "af-from time to time startle the pity and bring sorrow and disgrace on espectable families. g the formative period of life, when ind and body are changing and un-from the chrysalis state of the child

completeness of the woman; the amina—moral powers of resistance ical capacity of endurance, the purer one and healthy bodily muscles—are it upon the manner in which both mind are exercised, fed, and trainto the original operative of the to the quality and quantity of the is particles of matter, material, and which go to make the substance ur child on pickles and sweetmeats to wear paper-soled shoes and an cy of flannel, and we all know what

Does it never occur to you that applies to her mental sustenance ent?—that if we feed her unformotional nature with high-spiced real fiction she will become in of digesting better literature, and the time she is a woman anything sold ejected by the pampered appetite on never seen this, you mothers? Inction is truly a legitimate, health improving means of pleasure and By the perusal of clever novels, of idealized pictures of human life, our ange of vision is extended, the focus tellectual glasses is truly adjusted, apathies enlarged, our prejudices way, our knowledge of and due rethe just value of life increased and the just value of life increased and ; we are amused, improved, touched, helped, and urged to help others. no better means of impressing on our te facts of history or the qualities and ne facts of history of the quantities and of human nature than by the historical all novel. But such are not the rehich usually follow from a perusal of light literature of the day," which people prove young girls devour yearly nited quantities.

dismal subject of cemeteries and func-forced to the front in Paris by the acrease of population, the filling up of ying grounds, and the difficulty in findspots to consecrate. The city has mous cemeteries within its walls masse, Montmartre, and Pere la They all look alike, are laid out surnful regularity, and, to speak plainly, ock full. They are cold enough and enough to suggest a crematory as a elternative. But the French do not e alternative. But the French do not indly to incineration, or to burials the walls, partly, no doubt, because tertain exaggerated ideas of the honour the mortal remains of the departed is in Paris are in the hands of a grasp-wealthy monopoly, which will, on deturnish everything, from pine boxes to rs. Rigid inquiries into the cause of leath are made before burial. The must be credited with one reverential must be credited with one reverential.

They usually lift their hats and then funeral processions pass by.

ning and Burning! ning and Burning!

MA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing hing and burning, instantly relieved by hath with Cuticura Soap, and a single tion of Cutticura, the great Skin Cure, beated daily, with two or three doses of RA HESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, c and Aperient, to keep the blood cool, spiration pure and unirritating, the open, the liver and kidneys active, will cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psorthen Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and pecies of Itching, Scaly and Pimply of the Scalp and Skin, when the best and all known remedies fail.

Barber's, Grocer's, and Washerwoman's thing Piles, and Delicate Itching Husculiar to both sexes, which are pardistressing at this season, are instantly and speedily and permanently cured by expectation. Now is the time, when are open and the perspiration abundeanse the blood of impurities, and the pruring and disfiguring humours.

HOUSANDS OF LETTERS sseasion repeat this story:—I have been a sufferer for years with Blood and Skin: have been obliged to shun public y reason of my disfiguring humors; I the best physicians; have spent hindlars and got no real relief until I used CURA REMEDIES, which have cured memy skin and blood as pure as a child's.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

greatest medicines on earth.
J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.
alf has not been told as to their curative
C. A. WILLIAMS. Providence.
cure in every case.
W. BROCKWAY, M.D.. Franklin, N.H.
iends know how I suffered from Salt
until cured by them.
MRS. A. R. BROWN, Malden.
I me of Scrofulous Humor of thirteen

J. E. RICHARDSON, C.H., New Orleans.

CRATCHED THE BLOOD. that I only used them about six weeks as entirely well, but before I commenced m, my face, breast, and back were alloscab, and I often scratched the blood body. I am now entirely well, and r CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best for see that ever was brought before the F. M. FOX, Cadde, Indian Ter. all druggists. Curroups. So. Re-

ly, should be fed extra at this time to keep up the flow of milk.

A Virginis sheep-breeder, who prefers Shropshire Downs, had ninety lambs from sixty-seven ewes, and the previous year he had one hundred and twenty-one lambs from eighty ewes, raising one hundred and fourteen of the lambs. The secret of his success is that he never allows a ewe to breed before she is two years old, and he disposes of her when she reaches the age of six years.

Sows intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for the butcher, and fed a generous but not fattening diet. Select those with long bodies, straight backs, and having the larges! number of teats, as these make the best breeders. When a good breeder is thus secured, she should have at least two or three litters, and as many more as she will breed without becoming unruly or getting any bad habits.

Sheep return to the soil, in menure, the F. M. FOX, Caddo, Indian Ter. by all druggists. CUTIOURA, 50c.; RI T., \$1; SOAP, 25c. POTTER DRUG AN MAL Co., Boston, Mass. for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." Sheep return to the soil, in menure, the largest percentage of the manurial value of the food consumed of any other animal. According to accurate experiments, made at P & LYMAN, Toronto, De

CANADA'S HARVEST.

The annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company upon the character of the harvest in Canada, based upon returns received from its agents along the line, has, says the Montreal Gazette, been prepared for this year and the synopsis of the reports gives the following result:—

Stumbling Horses.

Some good horses are addicted to stumbling while walking or moving in a slow trot. A well-versed veterinarian states that there are two causes that would tend to produce this faulty action:—One, a general weakiness in the muscular system, such as would be noticed in a tired horse: the other a weakiness of the extensor muscles of the leg, brought about by carrying too much weight on the toe. To effect a cure, he adds, lighten the weight of each front shoe about four ounces; have the toe of the shoe made of steel instead of iron, it will wear longer: have it rounded off about the same as it would be when one-third worn out, in order to prevent tripping; allow one week's rest; have the legs showered for a few minutes at a time with cold "water through a hose in order to create a spray; then rub dry, briskly, from the chest down to the foot. Give walking exercise daily during this week for about an hour twice a day. When you commence driving again omit the slow jog, either walk or send him along at a sharp trot for a mile or two, then walk away, but do not speed for at least several weeks. By this means the habit of stumbling from either of the above causes will be pretty well overcome. —Pitteburg Stockman.

obtained. The cause of the failure this year was the severe winter, the plant being either frozen to death under a coat of ice and sleet or smothered under a heavy covering of ice-crusted snow, late frosts in the spring completing the destruction. Spring wheat has turned out much better, and is fairly satisfactory, although a smaller area was planted this year. The yield averages well on to 20 hushels to the acre, giving an aggregate product for Ontario of about 11, 700,000 bushels, an increase of two million bushels over the product in 1882. Oats have yielded magnificently, only 2 returns out of 155 received placing the crop below an average. The area planted is estimated by the Ontario bureau at 42,000 acres in excess of last year, the average yield at 40 bushels per acre, and the total product at 5,626,000 bushels in excess of 1882, and the Grand Trunk returns give reason to think that this increase will Healthy Hoga.

Pure air helps to make pure blood, which in the course of nature builds up healthful bodies. Out-of-door pigs would not show so well at the fairs, and would probably be passed over by judges and people who have been taught to admire only fat and helpless things, which get the prizes. Such pigs are well adapted to fill lard kegs, whereas, the standard of perfection should be a pig, which will make the most ham with the least of fat, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean mcat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to excess of 1882, and the Grand Trunk returns give reason to think that this increase will be fully realized if not exceeded. Barley has not turned out so well as in either 1881 or 1882, although a fairly good crop has been harvested. The slightly decreased yield per acre, however, coupled with a falling off in the area sown, has reduced the aggregate product by three to four million bushels. Heavy rains during the summer months discoloured the berry in the weatern part of the province, but is the midland district, where barley constitutes the principal crop, the grain with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—hence they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser than when commed in pens. Nothing need go to waste, on a farm in need of a market. They will commune all the refuse fruit, root, pumpling.

ports as to it are uniformly good in every section, but in localities it was badly cured and housed, owing to the wet season. Buckwheat is suffering from frost, and is likely to fall below the average; root crops and potatoes have done well upon the whole, but fruit, more particularly apples, is a failure. Taking the various cereals, the Ontario bureau in August estimated that the harvest in that province would fall about eleven and a half million bushels short of last year, and the final returns will hardly show a greater shortage, as the deficiency in fall wheat is made up in part by the larger yield of oats and spring wheat, and for the deficiency yet remaining the great hay crop will in a measure compensate. Commissioner Loring, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has called for a convention of all classes interested in the animal industries of the United States, to be held in Chicago on Nov. 14th and 16th, for confer-Unicago on Nov. 14th and 16th, for conference regarding contagious diseases among domestic animals. Agricultural, live stock, and dairy associations in the United States and Canada are invited to send representatives, and all persons interested in breeding, rearing, transporting, importing, or exporting any class of farm animals, will be welcomed to the convention. remaining the great hay crop will in a measure compensate.

In the Province of Quebec the harvest has been, on the whole, a good one, and fully up to the average of recent years. This result is due in a considerable degree to the enormous quantity of hay housed, 38 out of 39 reports placing it above an average, and the majority reporting a double crop. The rains in the latter half of August did some damage to the hay then out in the fields, but only an unappreciable proportion was housed in poor condition. The hay crop is the most important in this province, and the bountiful yield has made the year a prosperous one for farmers. Oats have turned out well, 19 returns reporting an average crop, 11 over an to the convention.

In addition to addresses and reports, the following topics are proposed for discus-

In addition to addresses and reports, the following topics are proposed for discussion:

1. The extent to which contagious diseases exist among domestic animals.

2. The modes by which they are introduced or disseminated.

3. Methods by which they may be eradicated, or infected districts be isolated.

4. The efficiency of existing legislation relative to such diseases.

In accordance with many requests which have been made, and also with a resolution passed at the last convention, a National Swine Breeders' convention is called to be held at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago. Nov. 14, 1883. All swine breeders in the United States and Canada are cordially invited to attend and participate in the deliberations. It is not expected to consider the question of breed, or other matters of separate interest, so much as those of general importance, viz., breeding, feeding, disease, foreign markets, necessary legislation, etc.

Food for Fattening Sheep.

farmers. Oats have turned out well, 19 returns reporting an average crop, 11 over an average, and only one under an average, and the breadth of land sown was considerable. Fall wheat is not grown in the province, and only a limited quantity of spring wheat, which has given a satisfactory return, all the reports giving a yield from an average to above an average crop. Peas have proved a failure, which is the more to be regretted as they were pretty extensively sown, but barley, which is a less important crop, has given a good average yield. The lateness of the apring, and continuous wet weather, caused less grain to be sown in some sections. Potstoes are an abundant crop all over the province, but the quality of the root has been seriously deteriorated by rot and the bugs, so that not more than an average crop will gathered in good condition. Apples are a small crop, in some parts a total failure, but small fruits have turned out well. Food for Fattening Sheep.

The most economical and appropriate combination of food will depend upon the cost of different foods in the locality. Nearly all the grains raised are healthy for sheep, unground, except millet, and thins is not economical, and probably not healthy; fed unground, because of its small size and hard husk it is not masticated and is not digested, but mostly passes through the animal whole. Millet should be ground before feeding.

Rye, cats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, Indian corn, wheat, brain, shorts, or middlings, and oil meal are each and all good food for fattening sheep—but sheep should not be fattened upon a single food, as they are fond of variety, and will gain faster when allowed to have it. Sheep are so fond of succulent food, that they will pick over large fields, in open winter, trying to find it. They suffer when kept wholly on dry food for several months, and, for this reason, the last food mentioned, oil meal, should be provided in small quantity for them.

The feeder cannot err in giving toc great a variety in the food of sheep. The best ration we have ever known fed to fattening sheep was composed of equal parts by weight of oats, corn, peas, and millet, and to fifteen bushels of the mixture was added one bushel of flaxseed, and all ground fine together. Each sheep was fed two pounds of this ground mixture with hay, and made a regular gain of three pounds each per week, besides growing an unusually fine staple of wool. This small amount of flaxseed is peculiarly soothing to the digestive organs. It is a perfect preventive of all diseases caused by dry fodder.—National Live Stock Journal.

Mending Brokon Limbs, horses as well as fine cattle, sheep, and hogs.

White Bros., Bloomington, Ill., have imported the largest French horse eyer brought to America. He is called Jumbo, is 18½ hands high, 26 hands to top of his head, and weighs about 2,500; they think when matured he will weigh 3,000 pounds.

With the approach of cold weather stock of all kinds will need more liberal feeding. If animals are pastured it should be remembered that the first frost seriously diminishes the nutritive value of grass. Cows, especially, should be fed extra at this time to keep up the flow of milk.

Mending Broken Limbs,
In an English paper it is reported that a
valuable shorthorn cow has been killed because of having one of her legs broken. Now,
such an accident as this is only difficult to
remedy when the fracture is high up in the
thigh, in the thick, fleshy part. Otherwise
a broken leg may be repaired as easily as the

German experiment stations, when the fined given and the manure obtained were carefully manues of part cost, of all the manuria client of the manura of the

sins during the summer movince, but is the midiand district, where barley constitutes the principal crop, the grain was housed in excellent condition. Peas have turned out badly, and it is improbable that the estimate of the Bureau of Status too of an increased yield of 775.

OOD bushels over last year will be realized. The rains drowned out the plant in many places, making the crops at total failure. The hay crop has been the heaviest ever gathered in Ontario. The reports as to it are uniformly good in every section, but in localities it was badly cured and housed, owing to the west season. Buck-wheat is suffering from frost, and is likely to fall the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than it the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than it the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than it the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than it the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than it the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten than it the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group, and ten the pigs are confined to close pens, for any group to the cow house, the summer, if the pasture is day and short, it would be a possible to the cow house, the any set the cow house, the larger the cash return. She makes prompt and the paymen

commodated without difficulty in the same way.—The Dairy.

THE DAIRY.

One who has tried it says the best butter colour is a pairful of cornmeal much, ited warm ones a day, the corn to be of the yellow variety, adding that it will increase she milk and butter as well as give a good colour. As average cow, for dairy purposes, should give twenty pounds of milk per day during 200 days of every year, eight pounds of aream for every 100 pounds of milk per day during 200 days of every year, eight pounds of a ream for every 100 pounds of milk, forty-five pounds of butter from every 100 pounds of cream, and fully ten pounds of chees from every 100 pounds of milk.

Mr. Lakin, of England, owned a cow which gave an average of 1,050 gallons of milk.

Mr. Lakin, of England, owned a cow which gave an average of 10,050 gallons of milk.

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Mr. Lakin, of England, owned a cow which gave for 15 years. Her daughter gave an average of 16,050 gallons of milk.

Mr. Lakin, of England, owned a cow which gave for 15 years. Her daughter gave an average of 10,000 gallons for five years, and the great of 15 years. Her daughter gave an average of 15 years.

Mr. Cakin, of England, owned a cow which gave for 15 years.

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Mr. Cakin, of England, own

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Pudding and Milk.

HIS EXTRAORDINARY LIFE AND MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES.

PUNCHINELLO.

Every one of you little folks who has been to Naples knows Punchinello, and those who who have not extended their travels as far as that beautiful city are well sequainted. I am sure, with "Punch and Judy."

"Well, Punchinello, which after all only means little Punch, and who is the same Punch that we all know and like so well, was born on the shore of the Bay of Naples, and this is his wonderful history:

There was once upon a time a boatman named Pulci, who lived in a little white house with his wife quite near the shore where his boat was moored.

Now these two good people slways longed for a little child, and were quite unhappy because they did not have any.

But one day when they were sitting quite alone a big cat, black as soot, appeared to jump from under the bed, and ran between Pulci's legs, completely upsetting him. After which it rushed out at the half-open door. At the same time there came an odd cry from the cradle.

"Wile' go and see what it is." said the

cry from the cradle.
"Wife go and see what it is," said the "And if you refuse the slippers, no wed-

"What next?" cried the good man, laughing.
"The reason is," replied Punchinello,
"that being deformed, and having a hump
in front and a hump behind, I had better
learn to read and write. I will be a scholar.
You are too poor to attend to my education,
and that is why the king ought to look after
it. I am sure to make him do so, but for
that I must have a donkey."
"A donkey," cried father and mother;
"but where are we to look for a donkey?
Don't you know my dear Punchinello, it is
no easy matter to pick up a donkey?"
"Oh, never mind that. Sell your cottage.
I will undertake to provide you with a much
bigger one."

After arguing for an hour. Pale: was per-

Alter arguing for a change of weather, ever discovered. Since any new region was no sooner master of a where it failed either to dare or cenefit. I would not be without it under any considers. I would not be without it under any considers to make the same time entirely harmless remedy. Indeed, I see that Dr. Gunn, dean of the United States Medical College of Naw York indexes it in the highest target.

After arguing for a usern, Palci was permitted was permitted and house and house and house and house and his house and bought the donkey.

Punchinello was no sooner master of a donkey than he was on its back, riding straight to the king's palace, and followed by a crowd of people and a dozen dogs.

"Sire," said Punchinello, with his funny house voice—"sire, my lords and ladies, and you good people all, I have the honour to the king's ball, this evil-minded to do him with the king, it would take a volume to describe them all. One day at the king's ball, this evil-minded to do him with the king, it would take a volume to describe them all. One day at the king's ball, this evil-minded to do him with the king is past. And thousands are to-day living with nesses of this very fact.

A large number of patients admitted in the Majesty's ear.

A large number of patients admitted in the Majesty's ear.

A stor the tricks he managed to play on Lord Bugolin in return for the injury the major-dome tried to do him with the king, it would take a volume to describe them all. One day at the king's ball, this evil-minded to donkey.

A large number of patients admitted in the Majesty's ear.

A large number of patients admitted in the Institute during treatment when required.

A large number of patients admitted in the Majesty's ear.

A large number of patients admitted in the Institute during the some excellent excuse for his conduction in his Majesty's ear.

A large number of patients admitted in the Majesty's ear.

A large number of patients admitted in the Institute during the search of the would and the same to the linguistic in

der, and went to assist Lord Bugolin, who had not been so seriously hurt. He then ran at once to the royal pavilion, and throwing himself on his knees, asked the king's pardon with such a droll air of penitence that his Majesty said to him

"Well, my little fellow, I grant it, but only on condition that you help me out of the difficulty I am in about my daughter's marriage."

The difficulty of which the king spoke was this: Some years before, the king being threatened in his capital with an invasion of the Turks had begged the King of the Negroes for assistance. The latter had complied, on condition that he should be given the hand of the Princess of Naples. The bargain was made, and the Turks had been driven out by the troops of the two covereigns. But now there was great lamentation, for the princess was beautiful and amiable, and the Negro King was known to be ugly, ill-shapen, and of a nature to correspond. But what was to be done, as the king had given his word and pledged his hopour?

"What," replied Punchinello, "does the treaty only mention your promises, sire? and hasn't the King of the Negroes promised anything on his side?"

"Nothing, alas!" Then he added.

"In order to amuse himself at my expense, a my feature son-in-law has added a clause to the treaty, hamely, that he would give a pair of slippers to the princess for a wedding present, made of the most costly materials that she may feel disposed to select."

"Hurrah!" oried Punchinello. "dry your eyes princess, The King of the Negroes shall not even touch the tip of your little finger. Sire, let me speak with the ambassador, whom they say has just arrived."

The king at once caused the ambassador to be summoned. As soon as he arrived, Punchinello said to him:

"Now my lord ambassador, are you not bound, according to the treaty, to present a pair of slippers of whatever kind she may choose to the princess?"

"Yes," replied the ambassador, provided that the material is to be found under the sun."

"And if you refuse the slippers, no wedding of cours

"Wife go and see what it is," said the trembling Pulci.

Accordingly the poor woman approached the cradle, and nearly oried with joy when she saw a little human being inside.

"Husband, husband!" she cried, "what a pretty child."

A mother's eyes are indulgent, and in a deformity more or less they never find anything to complain of. However, this pretty child only had two defeats—one in front, his stomach being shaped like a comma, and the others on his back, which was like a note of exclamaticn. As far as his face went, there was satshing to object to, unless that it was himposewas rather like a parrot's beak, the point of which very nearly joined his turned, up chin.

At the end of six weeks one would have certainly said that Punchinello was sixteen years old, so quickly did he grow, and so extraordinary was his intelligence. His father, seeing how advanced he was, resolved to make a street porter of him.

"Oh, dear me, no," said Punchinello, with all due respect. "I have quite another it dea in my head."

"Well, what is it?" said his father.

"I want to go to Court.

"What next?" cried the good man, laughing.

"The reason is," replied Punchinello, the cremony was over.

The seame street is to be found ambassador. The princess has the good taste to be of the opinion that nothing as beautiful as the skin of your fat cheeks is to be found ambassador. The princess has the good taste to be of the opinion that nothing as beautiful as the skin of your fat cheeks is to be found ambassador. The princess has the good taste to be of the opinion that nothing as beautiful as the skin of your fat cheeks is to be found ambassador. The princess has the reply, with great insolence.

"Very good, my lord ambassador. The princess has the good taste to be of the opinion that nothing as beautiful as the skin of your fat cheeks is to be found on earth, as its black-ness is only to be equalled by its lustre. Will you therefore have the good taste to be of the opinion that nothing as beautiful as the skin of your skin for personal u

Everyone marvelled at the tact of Punchinello.

The princess, smiling joyfully, held ont her hand to the happy little hunchbacs, who kissed her four fingers, and then coming to the thumb, the ceremony was over.

That same evening Punchinello was installed in the king's palace as his page. He had masters to teach him, and everything he could desire, so that his happiness would have been complete but for one thing.

Lord Bugolin always remained his enemy. If any practical jokes had been played in the palace, if for instance a courtier put his hand in his pecket and found a mouse there regaling itself ou nuts, or if an ambassador entered the king's presence in state, dragging a little paper cart tied to his robes, Bugolin always said:

**Strict Andre Proposition of the without doubt. It has the ling never took any notice of it.

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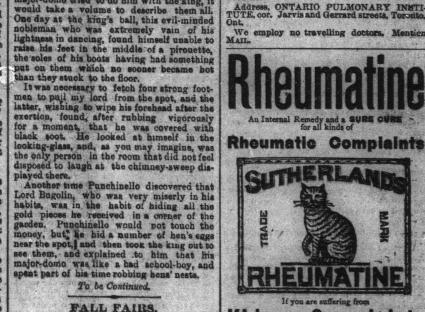


KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing, the cause can be cured, and that is by removing, the cause—wherever it may he. The great medical authorities of the, day declare that nearly every disease is caused by dereasing kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which heatist can be adcured. Here is where WAERE'S AAFR CURE has nesleved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition of the condition

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE





Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL From Mr. Joseph Edgington, Proprietor of the Meat Market, 544; Yonge street, Toronto, J. N. SUTHERLAND,

J.N. SUTHERLAND.

Dear Sir, — It gives me pleasure to teatify to the worth of your cure, "Rhainedtins," For many months lately I have been
a terrible sufferer from Rheimatian, for
weeks being quite unable to put my feet to
the floor without assistance.

Mr. Gartshaw, of this citx, advised me to
try "Rheumatine," I did so, procuring
the medicine from Mr. James Halty, druggist, in this sired. The result was most suinfactory. Two bottles of your preparation,
"Rheumatine," has completely cured m.
I am now quite free from pain, and as well
as ever. Be assured I will recommend your
own to all my acquaintence suffering from
Rheumatism. Tours truity,
(Signed) JOSEPH EDGINGTON,

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