

TESTS OF WINTER WHEAT.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Valuable Information Regarding the Different Varieties—How of Those Who Have Tried Them.

In 1893, the Ontario Agricultural College imported eleven varieties of winter wheat from Kansas, four from Indiana, one from Iowa, six from Ohio, etc. The Turkish or Turkey Red, regarding which we are hearing so much at the present time, was one of the varieties imported that year and has therefore been grown at the College in each of the past seven years.

In 1896 fresh seed of the Turkey Red and the Canadian varieties were sown in the autumn of that year. The results from the two crops in 1897 were slightly in favor of the Canadian grown seed, but were almost identical.

The annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College for 1898 gives the average of five years' results of tests with each of forty-eight varieties in strength of straw, weight of grain per measured bushel, and yield of grain per acre. It also gives the comparative hardness of the grain of each variety as determined with an apparatus similar to the one invented by Prof. N. A. Cobb of Australia.

A report specially dealing with the relative hardness of the grain of the varieties is given, including the Turkey Red, the Dawson's Golden Chaff, and the Early Red Clawson. Rather than recommend any one variety of winter wheat for Ontario, the College publishes from time to time the exact results of practical experiments and then allows those interested to make their own selection. The report closes with the following remarks: "The varieties which the farmers are likely to grow are those which they can usually harvest with the least amount of labor, and that will produce the greatest financial returns for their time and labor in growing the crop. The requirements of the market, however, should be closely watched, and the aim should be to grow those varieties which will give the best results, and at the same time furnish that quality of grain for which there is the greatest demand."

Work is now being done in the Experimental Department with the object of improving the best varieties of winter wheat by means of careful selection and by cross fertilization. The College Reports are printed and are distributed to all who apply for them.

In the winter of 1898-9, from 85 to 90 per cent. of both the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Turkey Red varieties were winter killed. Both varieties, however, came through the following winter in good condition.

The following are the average results of the field tests for six years with both the Turkey Red and the Dawson's Golden Chaff:—

	Turkey Red.	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Relative hardness...	Hardy.	Hardy.
Strength of straw...	Weak.	Strong.
Height of crop, inches...	42.8	46.7
Date of maturity...	Bearded. Bald.	
Amount of rust...	Slight.	Some.
Color of grain...	Red.	White.
Weight of grain per measured bushel...	61.9	60.3
Yield of straw per acre, tons...	2.6	3.4
Yield of grain per acre, bu. 60 lbs.	41.3	56.7

The College report for 1898 states that the grain of the Turkey Red was harder than that of any other variety in the crop of 1896 and that the grain of the Turkey Red and the Pride of Genesee was the hardest of the varieties mentioned for 1898. The Dawson's Golden Chaff was referred to as a softer wheat, and the Early Red Clawson, as being the softest of the red varieties.

Men of long experience in handling wheat differ greatly in their judgment of the value of Dawson's Golden Chaff variety. Within the past week, the writer invited leading millers of Guelph, Galt, Preston, Berlin and Bridgeport, to pass judgment upon the comparative value of two varieties of winter wheat for milling purposes. These were the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Treadwell, both of which were grown at the College this year. The judgments were made separately and resulted in three of the millers selecting the Dawson's Golden Chaff as the best and the other three selecting the Treadwell as the best wheat. The Treadwell sample must have been representative of the old time Treadwell wheat as Mr. S. J. Cherry of Preston, who has been in the milling business for many years, stated that he never saw a better sample of the Treadwell wheat than the one shown him, and the Goldie Bros. of Guelph considered it to be of extra good quality, and, in fact, the very best of the 36 varieties of white wheats grown at the College this year.

In the autumn of 1898, Mr. Peter Shirke of Waterloo County imported a car load of seed of the Turkey Red variety of winter wheat from the State of Kansas, but as the wheat did not reach Ontario until very late only a small amount was sown that autumn. A somewhat larger amount, however, was sown in the fall of 1899. In order to ascertain the results from growing this wheat on different farms

the names of six persons residing near Bridgeport and Berlin who had grown at least a few acres of the Turkey Red wheat this year are given:—

Peter Shirke—4 acres, very rich land, crop badly lodged, 25 bushels per acre, about 64 lbs. per measured bushel.

Richard Quickfall—4 acres, killed out badly in spots last winter, very bad straw resembling barley, straw, estimated yield 12 or 13 bushels per acre.

Moses Betzner—11 1/2 to 11 3/4 acres, excellent wheat land which formerly yielded 50 bushels of the Fultz wheat to the acre, in 1899 plowed under a crop of clover and also applied farm-yard manure, crop leaved badly, yield of grain this year 42 bushels, weight of grain per measured bushel from the machine about 63 lbs.

Menno Bowman—3 acres, clover sod, very weak straw, being about one half down, total yield of grain 80 bushels.

Elias Kolb—9 acres, corn ground, not as strong straw as some varieties, estimated yield 30 bushels per acre.

J. H. Shepherd—3 acres, badly winter killed in spots last winter, straw crinkled like barley.

It will be seen from the foregoing reports that the results obtained from growing the Turkey Red variety of wheat in Waterloo County and at the Ontario Agricultural College are very similar. It is found from experimental work with winter wheat that very frequently the season has a much greater influence than the variety in determining the quality of the grain. For instance the weight per measured bushel of the Turkey Red was 64.5 lbs. in 1898 and 55.1 lbs. in 1897 and that of the Dawson's Golden Chaff was 61.6 lbs. in 1898 and 53.5 lbs. in 1897. It will be remembered that in 1897 there was an exceptionally wet harvest and that a large amount of wheat throughout Ontario was sprouted that year. There was a large export trade from Ontario of flour made from the wheat grown in 1897 and this might have something to do with the reputation of our flour in the foreign market.

Within the past ten years, a good many varieties of winter wheat have been distributed to farmers throughout Ontario who applied for them for testing upon their own farms. Great care has been taken in the selection of the varieties for distribution and some kinds such as the Jones' Winter Five, Bulgarian or Democrat, Pride of Genesee, Diamond Grit, etc., have been sent out owing to their quality rather than their yield of grain. Farmers would sell for about the same price per bushel and therefore have grown those kinds from which they could secure the greatest profits, hence the great popularity of the Dawson's Golden Chaff with the farmers of Ontario. The varieties to be distributed this year have again been carefully selected and two sets will be sent free by mail to farmers applying for them who will carefully test the three kinds in each set which they choose and will report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received as long as the supply lasts:—

- Set 1.
- Dawson's Golden Chaff.
- Early Genesee Giant.
- Stewart's Champion Red.
- Set 2.
- Dawson's Golden Chaff.
- Turkey Red.
- Diamond Grit.

Each person wishing one of these sets should apply as early as possible mentioning which set he desires, and the grain with instructions for testing, and the blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost to his address, until the supply of grain for distribution is exhausted. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph Aug. 10th, 1900.

STEERING BY ELECTRICITY.

The principle of wireless telegraphy has been applied to the steering of torpedoes, and tests made in England recently appear to show that the system is practicable. Starting with the fact that torpedoes can be steered by electro-magnets acting upon their helms, and connected by wire with the shore, Mr. Varian, the inventor of the new system, undertook to get rid of the wires by substituting for them the Marconi electric impulses. In the experiments made near Weymouth, a model torpedo, four feet long, was employed in a swimming-bath, and the Marconi apparatus was set up at the ends of the bath, which is 300 feet long. The model also carried a projecting wire to receive the electric waves. It was steered in every direction successfully.

FOUND A BURIED CITY.

A peasant of Sorico, Italy, preparing to build a stable, found recently in the course of his excavations the traces of a massive wall. He went on and discovered the remains of a passage, a well and a linekiln. The foundations of the wall were made of blocks of wrought granite. In a corner of this old building was a tablet of white marble with a Latin inscription, from which it appeared that the building was erected twelve centuries ago. Near it two coins of the same epoch were found. Archaeologists affirm that the remains are those of the famous tower of Omio, a Roman city.

CLIFF DWELLERS OF CHINA

STRANGE CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT NORTHEAST OF PEKIN.

Prof. White Describes a Recent Visit to the Locality—Curious Geological Deposits of Neogolium.

Prof. G. Frederick White, who started on a tour of the world several months ago, reached China just before the Boxer's outbreak had assumed dangerous proportions, and at once made an excursion into Mongolia, returning later to Tientsin. From there, he sent an account of a singular and interesting village of Catholic cliff dwellers which he visited in Mongolia. It is quite probable that the native Christians he describes have since been massacred. Prof. Wright prefaces the description of the village with a few brief paragraphs about the curious nature of the territory in which it is situated.

The eastern border of Mongolia and the northeastern part of China are largely covered with loess, one of the most interesting and puzzling of all the geological deposits. Its German name comes from the valley of the Rhine, where loess is found in considerable quantities. The most extensive development of the loess anywhere in the world is in Mongolia in an elevated region from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea, but it has been eroded by water during long geological ages into a very uneven surface, with numerous narrow valleys from 1,000 to 3,000 feet deep, with innumerable tributary gullies coming down the sides of the intervening ridges.

MANY ISOLATED PEAKS also, rise to an absolute height of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. Into this rugged region has drifted during a recent epoch an immense amount of fine dust which constitutes the loess. That it has been blown in by the winds is evident from the positions in which it lies. It appears almost exactly like a series of immense snow drifts that have accumulated behind the barriers which have caused lulls in the wind permitting the suspended particles to settle in protected places, while it has been swept bare from the exposed positions.

These deposits of loess are specially valuable because of their fertility. But in Northern China it is of especial interest in furnishing cheap, comfortable and salubrious dwelling places for multitudes of people. In a recent excursion through the eastern part of Mongolia, outside the great Chinese wall, in the vicinity of the famous city of Kolgan I saw a large number of such villages excavated in the drifts of loess hanging on the sides of the mountains. In walking over the grassed surface it was no uncommon thing to stumble against a chimney protruding from a habitation below. From a distance the side of the hill looked like an exposed bank pierced with innumerable swallow's nests. The interior of the houses are clean and comfortable. When the walls have been moistened and smoothed over with a trowel, they have a hard finish which does not crumble off. The rooms are uniformly dry and are warm in winter and cool in summer. On the sloping back of a hill several stories of such houses are often seen above and slightly back of each other, the roof of one being the front doorway of the house above it.

"The village of Shihwanze attracted our special interest. This is in Mongolia, about 200 miles northeast of Peking, and can be reached only by mule carts or pack animals. It is reached from Kolgan by following for forty or fifty miles the ascending course of one of the narrow valleys already described as worn out of the mountain plateau by a small stream of water. For much of the way the old Chinese wall is visible, running along the sharp summit of the mountain ridge to the southeast.

THE NARROW GORGE.

It opens at length into a more undulating valley, three or four miles broad, which is about 1,500 feet below the general level.

"Here, to our surprise, we came upon a thriving Christian community of Chinese, living like their neighbors in houses dug out of the cliffs of loess, especially prominent here.

"Shihwanze has an interesting history. In 1796 the Roman Catholic converts in Shansi and Peking were driven out by bitter persecution. Some of the refugees fled beyond the great wall to Mongolia and settled in Shihwanze. Missionaries from Europe were from time to time sent them, until now it is a bishopric and the centre of Catholic missions in Mongolia, which are supported by a society in Belgium. Here we enjoyed for a day the hospitality of the bishop and his intelligent co-workers, two or three of whom spoke English readily. The Christian village contains 1,800 inhabitants, and has a large church with a girls' school of 400 and a boys' school of 200. The total number of Christians in the diocese is 30,000. We had occasion to note several of the other Christian villages in our further travels.

"The main physiological difference between the heathen and the Christian women in China is in the feet. Those of the heathen women are made

so small by their cruel mode of bandaging from infancy that they are practically useless in walking, but the feet of the women in Shihwanze are of natural size. This permits them to frequent the streets much as women do in Europe and America, and is connected with a higher development in every respect. When we asked the privilege of photographing a small group, they immediately disappeared inside the doors of the cliff houses and we feared that we had missed our opportunity, as we uniformly did with the heathen Chinese women, who fear some evil effect from having a picture taken. But we were mistaken. Soon they all reappeared in their best attire, and bringing their neighbors with them.

WHAT THE MAJOR DID.

Explanation of Remarkably Uneven Career of His Regiment.

"There wasn't a man at the officers' mess but despised the major, and an old army captain, talking to some friends in a down town cafe the other night. "We all felt that he distinctly lowered the social tone of the regiment. He was under and loutish and slovenly with the air of a man who had proved false in some crisis and who had a grudge against fate for his own misdeeds. He was full of mean, contemptible ways. Besides, he drank heavily and would lie for days at a time in a drunken stupor. "We would have got rid of him on charges but for the fact that he could fight. It was in the early days of the campaign in the Tennessee valley, and there was plenty of fighting to do. In battle the major became another man. The boys forgot his ugly and contemptible ways, and I guess the major himself did. Then we got a glimpse of the man as he must have been before some great trial spoiled him. His eyes lost their dull and filmy look and blazed beneath his shaggy brows, and under his soiled uniform his frame took on the commanding lines of a soldier. In the noise and smoke his manhood had a brief and savage resurrection.

"Somehow, before the regiment knew it, on such occasions it was following the major like a flock of sheep, and he was charging or taking his orders as it stood grimly in line awaiting attack. The colonel and lieutenant colonel, good fellows though they were, did only a thinking of it. It was the major who was doing all the fighting, and the boys knew it.

"After every battle we would treat the major with respect for a little while. Our regiment was winning glory. The colonel got the thanks of congress, and the general of the brigade got a promotion, but we all knew it was that mean cuss, the major, who did it. We tried to be nice to him, but he always spoiled things. Once we actually got up a banquet in his honor after he had led the regiment brilliantly in three successive days of fighting in the woods. But he drank himself under the table and into a prolonged debauch, and the next day the regiment went into battle under the colonel and was on the run until night-fall.

"I think we were all relieved when the major disappeared ever for good. It made the officers' mess more congenial. But the regiment never amounted to much after that. While it began the war brilliantly it ended in a disgraceful rout. Our brigadier is unofficially on record with the statement that the only good charge we made in those last years was once on the sutler's tents. The war department never knew why we were so successful. It was all on account of that heroic old scoundrel, the major."—New York Mail and Express.

Bouillabaisse.

Do you remember Thackeray's delightful "Ballad of Bouillabaisse," those rich, epicurean lines that laid in "Trilby" when he fell sick, kept muttering over to himself in bed and the French doctor thought he was saying his prayers?

This Bouillabaisse a noble dish is— A sort of soup or broth or brew Of scotch-fish and sea-bass. They That Greenwich never could outdo. Green herbs, red peppers, mussels, saffron, Siles, onions, garlic, roach and dace— All these you eat at Laro's tavern. In that one dish of Bouillabaisse.

This fishy stew is as much esteemed by the French now as it was in Thackeray's day. Bouillabaisse has been aptly termed the "nutton broth" of France, and once the taste for it is acquired it is a truly appetizing dish. The most important item is the absolute freshness of the fish used, and variety. In the south of France it consists chiefly of langoustine, soup oels and a species of small green fish. The soup and the fish are served in separate dishes.—Buffalo Commercial.

The Cultivated Rubber Tree.

Native Indian gatherers, intent only upon present gain, cannot be expected to be more thoughtful of the future of a tree than they are of their own, and they either cut so deep as to injure the woody fiber of the tree or leave it with great gaping wounds that cannot heal. It is inadvisable to draw too heavily from the tree for other reasons than the direct injury that results from the loss of its life-sustaining fluid. Owing to the soft nature of the tree a clean incision made will drain but a comparatively small area before the swelling wood closes the wound and stops the flow. In order to drain the trees more completely, the short-sighted natives do not stop at making a cut, but chop out a piece of the bark to prevent the wound from healing. Such an injury soon renders the strongest tree a prey to water, fermentation, ants and beetles that enter the wound and set under the bark.

Teeth In the Bible.

A Kensington dentist, who is likewise a pillar of the church, consulted the Scriptures some time ago in search of a suitable passage to advertise his business, says the Philadelphia Record, and came across the following from the Song of Solomon vi, 6: "Thy teeth are as a flock of sheep that go up from the washing, whence every one bareth twins, and there is not one barren among them." This quotation he emblazoned on his sign, and when his pastor remonstrated with him the dentist explained that the lines were applicable, as the teeth he referred to were "sheep teeth," or the first teeth that grow in a child's mouth, every one of which is succeeded by two other teeth of the second growth. The dentist is authorized for the statement that there are only two other references to teeth in the Bible.

Review of Fashions.

By all rights of tradition and philosophy this should be a disastrous season for bachelors. The man who has placidly resisted the trig, taut, mannish girl, was as clay in the hands of the woman who wears diaphanous gowns of muslin and lace, with fichus and frills and furbelows that fascinate a man because he cannot understand them, as he can a shirt waist and an Ascot tie. As for the picture hats that lie under rounded chins—they are deadly. For some reason danger has always lurked in bonnet strings associated with youth and piquancy.

Hats this year are untriflingly attractive, and their variety positively marvelous. We are first driven to the conclusion that flowers alone exceed every other trimming invented for hats; and assuredly such flowers as we see worn daily vie with the choicest specimens possible to grow. The next moment or so someone passed by with hat trimmed with ostrich plumes and swarthy Maline, on a shape of distracting charm and becomingness, when we wheel about mentally, and declare for feathers—white feathers, especially, above all else. Toques of tulle—all tulle—with bunches of fruit, are too fascinating for words; and we forget them all about feathers and flowers for the time being, and give our admiration full swing, to lose itself on this last bewitchingness, when whirling by is a goddess in white, hat to match, trimmed with ribbon bows which bespeak volumes of coquetry and have a seizing fascination that stirs one to pleasant heights. All one's former loves sink out of sight and memory, while the white hat and its pink shimmering ribbon bows are unforgettable. Who will gainsay the fact that hats are not doing a world of mischief this season, and that they are calculated to try the fancies of men to their utmost, to be merciless heart-breakers as the gay world finds its swift pace?

There are still other hat constructions of airy gauzes wired into indescribable shapes on which, seemingly, a bird has just alighted; one large in size, which, if alive, would crush to atoms the fragile frame work. Some of these tropical specimens are superb in color, and the subjects on which clever dyers have spent their skill, and lovely are the very immaculate gull whiteness of many. But the feeling of disgust against the wearing of dead birds has spread widely. They no longer excite former admiration. A sense of contempt creeps upon one seeing them worn by the gentlest and kindest of women who would renounce such mockery did they for a moment stop to consider the truth of the matter. Uncivilized it certainly is for the women of our day to deck themselves so savagely.

Quills, so like dropped feathers, which they are suggestive of, are much used on driving and forenoon hats. They are extremely ornamental and graceful without having the barbarity just referred to, or being in any way connected with them. Big roses and foliage suit some faces, climbing and Banksia roses do better for others, the line of vine creeping about the hat being so becoming. Black velvet bows in big fluffy tulle masses are always pretty. Masses of fine flowers in choux are exceedingly smart and dressy. Yellows and tints of orange have touches of black in a binding, bows or crown-band generally, when used as hat trimmings. In fact, this note of black is the master touch of everything we are wearing. Sailor hats, as a rule, have the choux effect in their trimming, but not exaggerated, nor always on the left either. No one is without a black hat and there are those who have two and three. Black and white tulle creations are not always for mourning by any means.

High-crowned hats have an air of distinction, which is most engaging. Choux of flowers, hydrangeas the most in vogue, with scarf windings, add to their picturesque effect. Tricorne hats are favorites, too, because when becoming, nothing is more so; and as they are built up more irregularly on their outer line this season, they have that odd look, which for the moment disguises the familiar three-pointed hat of last year. They are larger, too, wider in the brim, and hold more flowers. Berets are youthful, extremely so, but trying to the left, but chop out a piece of the bark to prevent the wound from healing. Such an injury soon renders the strongest tree a prey to water, fermentation, ants and beetles that enter the wound and set under the bark.

High-crowned hats have an air of distinction, which is most engaging. Choux of flowers, hydrangeas the most in vogue, with scarf windings, add to their picturesque effect. Tricorne hats are favorites, too, because when becoming, nothing is more so; and as they are built up more irregularly on their outer line this season, they have that odd look, which for the moment disguises the familiar three-pointed hat of last year. They are larger, too, wider in the brim, and hold more flowers. Berets are youthful, extremely so, but trying to the left, but chop out a piece of the bark to prevent the wound from healing. Such an injury soon renders the strongest tree a prey to water, fermentation, ants and beetles that enter the wound and set under the bark.

The tendency to lift the hat brim from over the face has grown more and more marked, and with the exception of the sailor shapes and outing hats, a hat over the eyes is rarely seen upon a well dressed woman. The toque of several seasons past which turned back abruptly from the face and made any woman admit her years is luckily not in high favor, but the modified poke, and the legion of picture hats whose brims are full of se-

ductive curves and are lifted just enough to permit a cluster of flowers or a soft knot of chiffon to nestle against the hair are exceptionally becoming. Rumor says that winter hats are to carry this mode still further and that the felt and velvet hats will be picturesque enough to give Gainsborough, even in his grave, a thrill of delight. Naturally, all this means a new lease of life for ostrich plumes and joy to the souls of Audubonites. Plumes and tips are the only forms of feathers that adapt themselves to the picturesque, and they will probably have things their own way, when cold weather nips the flowers that make many of the summer hats dreams of loveliness.

The new picture hats, with the new and picturesque gowns, are a special joy to the designers of bridesmaids' frocks; and the weddings this summer have been the most charming on record. Dressmakers say, too, that the autumn wedding season is being advanced in order that advantage may be taken of summer possibilities, and that more September trousseaus are being planned than ever before. Many of the New York dressmakers now in Paris are commissioned to select materials and designs for complete trousseaus. There is little that is new in bridal gowns; but the bride who wants a picturesque wedding, and doesn't object to being eclipsed by her attendants, has material ready at hand. She must select pretty or at least graceful maids; for the angular and homely girl isn't suited to decorative schemes. Given a bevy of pretty bridesmaids, in latter-day frocks and hats, and the wedding is likely to become epidemic.

A fashion article without some reference to the new sleeves would be very much like a kite without a tail, now that the unlimited possibilities of that necessary appendage are continually assuming some new form. One of the latest developments is a three-quarter-length sleeve open in the inside seam nearly to the shoulder to display a bishop sleeve of gauze or lace underneath. The edges of the inside opening may be cut in square tabs with spaces between and joined to hold the sleeve in place, or cut in inverted scallops, the points joining very prettily over the gauze. Of course these are trimmed on the edges in some way, with narrow velvet ribbon, possibly, or stitched bands which extend around the bottom of the sleeve. Another pretty sleeve is a series of vertical tucks from the shoulder to a little above the elbow, where it swells out into a soft little puff over the elbow and a close-fitting undersleeve to the wrist, where there is a becoming but little extension over the hand. Still another model seen in a pink mousseline gown is tucked from a little below the shoulders, where the fullness forms a puff, to the elbow puff, and bands of black velvet are set in between the tucks ending in a full loop bow. The undersleeve is also close fitting.

Apropos the sleeves, we surely have lots of choice for individuality now, and the dressmaker who is tastefully inventive has the chance of her business lifetime to please her customers, increase her coffers' contents and establish a high reputation in just this matter. Old, old styles are revived, altered, of course, to suit the requirements of later-day modes, but characteristically old-time for all that. The puff is given a new dignity, and lace appears at its best in sleeve adornment, and the well-shaped hand can not fail to be enhanced by the proper adjustment of this queen of all fabrics above it. Some of the newest sleeves are not really pretty, judged from a standpoint of what we have become accustomed to, but they are distinctly fitting accessories to toilets savoring of by-gone styles, and even the uninitiated is pricked by a sense of unfitness when the sleeve is out of harmony with the lines of the remaining parts of the gown. Elbow effects have first choice; that is, the sleeve of the gown material usually yields to another fabric at this point, and the upper part is more or less close fitting, terminating in a cuff or artistically draped fall of lace, or in the case of muslins, crepes, foulards or similar thin weaves. Below the elbow no rule is elastic enough to classify the myriad whims in vogue. Tucks, puffs, insets of lace motifs, soft, baggy leg of mutton fullness, close, smooth or loose, just as is most becoming. Our toilets are wonderfully enhanced by a few bits of needlework, and we return to a sweetly feminine style of dressing in this especial department, from which any fripperies are, we trust, forever banished from men's coats. Never again, probably, can it be said of him:

"They saw like a fleecy mist, As he quaffed the purple vintage, The ruffles at his wrist. But women luxuriate in the most ornamental, the most expensive and the most beautiful caprices here.

Fraternities Reduced.

Old Gentleman—And have you any brothers or sisters, my little man? Bobby—Yes, sir. I got one sister and one and a half brothers. Old Gentleman—What? Bobby—Yes, sir. Two half sisters and three half brothers.

BABOO

Examples of the other by Hindus and others from time to time, to pass, and the following amusing as anything. We hardly supposed Williams' Pink Pills spread so far among the inhabitants of the apparently their generated sufficient enterprising native entering the com judicious intimation ailments only come is especially amusing Calcutta,

Honored Sir,—I to your kind notice suffering from a bad system. Last fortnight hospital, but I got there told me that I months get paralytic, old, the case would leave me hopeless, do get any relief from I shall commit suicide horrible torture. By an ordinary person. I might fall I get into whole night in agony this world neither I you kindly take me under your treatment benefited and so high life as I can't speak savior of my life. kindly rescue me from Do to me as you w father. Oh Lord, lo wretched son, who is agony. You are g wretched and poor; I us like father and I danger, our case is fa any. Be kind enough as father of my own. thing for you. I pro in your office 8 or 9 as I shall land there excuse me for the take for me. Have own son. Save me and me very kindly and I have the honor affectionate and ever

How's yer daughter high school, Rafferty Foina. She kin tell as a hundred words knows the mania I v iv there she kin even

It Dazzles

No Discovery in created one quarter has been caused by Discovery for Consumption, Pneu Pleurisy and Bron whom it has restored Coughs, Colds, Ast Hoarseness and Who quickest, sure cure soid by J. E. Ric satisfaction or refund 50c and \$1.00. Trial

Punster—See here,

mean by taking my j off as your own? The way; I'm a good nat don't mind taking a

Where Are

In spite of the ev daily press and even of your best friends regarding the unusua Ointment. Nothing will prove to you be doubt that Dr. Ch absolute cure for pil be sufficient to make your neighbor in Ointment, for it is o

The Pug—You loo

And I feel so. The 1 for a base-ball mat my color as a ball.

Seven Ye

"Will wonders ev friends of Mrs. S. Pe They knew she had her bed in seven ye and liver trouble, r general dither; th Electric Bitters enab writes, "and in thre new person." W Heasdahe, Melacke Headache, Melancholy Spells will find it a it. Satisfaction is at J. E. Richards' d

The Paying Telli

check, madam. Sh isn't money enough can't you meet it ha

To Save

From frightful di Gallegor, of La G Booklen's Arnica S head and face, and exceeded all her hop in Sores, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, a guaranteed by J. E. Laura says that b start to finish. Ve reads a book—the last. Sick headaches a Granules.