p in the morning fretful, peevish, ng, and discontaged. No persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep to gether. One will thrive and the other will

Some Ornaments for the Hair, The newest and prettiest feather ornaments for the hair are in white, pale pink, and pale plue, are powdered with gold or silver, and mounted as aigrettes. These are really ovely, and are a craze among young girls. At a late entertainment, where the ladies were requested to wear their hair powder. d, almost everyone present displayed a princess aigrette. There was an exception, however, and this exception may arain prove a rule, for the movely and beauty of the ornaments she wore attracted attention to them and went far towards making them the success of the future. These consisted of bouquets of clematis blossoms and illies of the valley, sprinkled with powdered diamonds and hav-ing diamond hearts. At least this was how they looked, and this combination of brilliant effects with flavour, form, and colour, is the The newest and prettiest feather ornar effects with flavour, form, and colour, is the new departure in artificial flowers which has en made to throw feathers in the shade and store the preatige to artificial floral ornaentation. The imitation of gems, white and loured, has in fact been applied to leave d grasses and flowers as frosting, powder ew, and also in the form of crystal drops ying in the heart of the flower, while rilliant little flame colour amethystine and olden gems, looking like imprisoned sunight, are mounted as bugs, minute butter-

# ies, and the like.

A New Bonnet

A stylish bonnet exhibited by a Broadway importer this week and called the "Mignon" has the flaring brim curved toward the front, has the flaring brim curved toward the front, and bent into a decided point at the top. The crown is made of white Oriental lace. Be-ween these waves of lace and the dainty crepe lisse frill which encircles the inside of the bonnet brim is set a delicate wreath of softly shaded mignonetic blossoms. A large Brazilian beetle, whose satin-like wrings re-flect all the varied tones of the green and nd also of gold lattice nets. barred with chedead gold tints, mingled with pale green diamond-powdered wood mosses and lichens, ooking as if they had just been torn from he rocks of the forest. -

What Men have Said about Women.

In love, as in war, a fortress that parleys

A fan is indispensable to a woman who n no longer blush.

The man who can govern a woman can vern a nation. -Balzac

The mistake of many women is to return ntiment for gallantry.-Jouy.

God created the coquette as soon as He ad made the fool. - Victor Hugo:

s surrendered everything. - Viard.

Rascal ! That word on the lips of a woman sed to a too daring man, often means

her word soon finds he holds nothing .-Proverb.

her honour in the clear water of diamonds. D'Houdetot.

AGRICULTURAL.

# Ve 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.

## DISEASED CATTLE. Mr. Sweetapple, veterinary surgeon, of Oshawa, who for the past ten days has been

making investigations among the diseased cattle in Missouri, has just returned, and incattle in Missouri, has just returned, and in-formed Dr. Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, and Government inspector of stock, that the disease which is creating so much exottement there is not contagious foot and-mouth disease. Mr. Sweetapple says it is the result of local influences, arising from eating ergotised grasses, which produces gangrene of the extremities. Dr. Smith says the disease is known as gangrenous ergotism, and is not contagions, consequently so far as Canada is concerned there is no cause for alarm.

TRULY SPOKEN.

A correspondent in Hannon, Ont., writing for information an a certain subject, says :---"I consider the answers and questions deoartment of THE WEEKLY MAIL worth much

Brazilian beetle, whose satin-like wings re-ect all the varied tones of the green and pale gold blossoms, is apparently making his way over the crown to a less conspicuous, place among the emerald blossoms. A second bonnet, in London gipsy shape, is of fawn-soloured Milan straw, trimmed with puffings of ruby velvet, veiled with gold lace. At the left of the bonnet is at a distance further ft of the bonnet is set a cluster of velvety mach buds. Fawn-coloured satin strings nish the bonnet. Some of the cool airy tyles preparing for the heated term--if it er arrives-are made over foundations of d or silver-white wire, the fabrics of the eliest tints of Persian mull or China crape, lle in vivid hues, the garnitures being perct parterres of primroses, larkspurs, alpine uses, azaleas, and wheat-heads in olive and

s half taken.

It is easier to make all Europe agree than

wo women.-Louis XIV.

A woman who has surrendered her lips

Of all heavy bodies, the heaviest is the oman we have ceased to love.-Lemontey.

Who takes an eel by the tail or a woman at

I have seen more than one woman drown

We meet in society many attractive women D'Harleville. How many women would laugh at the merals of their husbands it it were not the ustom to weep?

# THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1854.

prior to the Persian glyphic characters on th glyphic characters on the monuments been identified as representing chickens they are neither shown in old paintun mentioned by Herodotus, althoust Di-

they are neither shown in old paintings nor mentioned by Herodotus, although Diodorus is of opinion that the ancients were not only acquained with poultry but also with artificial hatching. The ancient Egyptians hatched eggs by burying them in the ground, and then covering them with manure, but modern Egyptians used regulated heat in overas for the same purpose. Your friend's assertion is more correct than yours, but the chances are that he is some 2,000 years astray.

## CALVES WITH ANTHRAX.

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more than the subscription price, as it con-tains a deal that is useful to all classes, me-chanical, agricultural and mercantile." We accept the compliment so neatly paid, as it bears testimony to the worth of our paper. The numerous letters received weekly in which are inquiries on all compared by arhierts which are inquiries on all conceivable subjects, is of itself a sufficient guarantee that the time spent in answering some of the conundrums is fully appreciated by our subscribers.

POLLED CATTLE.

ST. CLAIR -- Would you be kind enough to let me know in your agricultural department, who are the breeders of Red Angus polled cattle in Dapada? There is a friend of mine in Indiana who wants to purchase some. Hay & Patton, New Lowell, Simcoe county Ont, and Thomas McCrae, Janefield, Guelph, Ont., have such stock for sale.

## SYNOVIAL DISCHARGE.

DUNBAR,-I have a colt that got kicked on the outside of the hind leg, first joint above ankle. The cut discharges a yéllowish silmey matter, which might be joint matter. He is very lame. We judge the discharge is synovia. Apply a poultice of equal parts of flour and oatmeal to the sore for several days, then around the injured part apply a blatter composed of one drachm of biniedide of mercury and four drachms of lard.

TO PROTECT SHADE TREES.

PELEE ISLAND,-Will you please inform me through your paper what is best to put on shade trees to protect them from insects ? Some advise

An alkaline solution, made by diluting soft soap with a saturated solution of washing soda, is highly spoken of. Do not make the mixture too thin, and apply it liberally with -

a brush, so as to fill up all the crevices in the bark. The mixture should be applied in the latter part of May or early in June, and re-peated a month later.

COLT OUT OF CONDITION.

tour twigs, say half an inch each in diameter, and long enough to bridge the girdled portion. Sharpen the ends of the twigs, and force them into the chield cuts, making them fit tightly, after which, cover the spots where the grafts have been placed with wax. Four shoots of the kind named will form a sub-stantial connection, and the chances are that not one in a hundred will be lost if the work is done, properly. The *Country Gentleman* some years ago recommended an orchardist to adopt this plan, and although over a thousand trees had been girdled, not one was destroyed or checked in growth.

the carth. They are fully described in the agricultural report. Where or how they get them they have failed to tell. This is the point I wish the farmers to learn, that is, the hogs drink the nits into the stomach and it hatches and east through. Then they give particular strention to the kitchen, it pantices and cupboards, and it has a large number of illustrations. It reads, like a sumber of illustrations of the storage, when they take a new for the second drop on the size of the green fly and some longer, with white spotted wings. To make a nest for those nits, make a wallow, four inches deep in August or September and fill with water, throwing a few shovelfalls of droppings from eattle, and lets the hogs wall how one or two days and the nest is cready. Then east yourself near by just after sunset and wallows, then gets up and super state, and the next day the hog is down and wallows, then gets up and super have lagh, but youch the water and returns, thus depositing hundreds of nits before they leave. The next day the hog is down and wallows, then gets up and super have laght, but youch the water and returns, thus depositing hundreds of nits before they leave. The next day the hog is down and wallows, then gets up and super storach and bowels. Some will say, why did we not alwave have the bog cholers? I will sneared the size of the storach and bowels. Some will say, why did we not alwave have the bog cholers?

and bowels. Some will say, why did we not always have the hog cholera ? I will answer by asking, why did we not always have the Colorado potato bug or the cabbage fly ?—Cor-respondence of Indiana Farmer.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Poultry suffer from cold porhaps more than any other animals. A flock of 40 Light Brahma hens were laying an average of 15 eggs a day before the cold snap. After the first cold day the eggs fell off to seven per day, the twithstanding the feed and water were warmed for them. As eggs are worth three cents each, the loss is 24 cents a day for this small flock.

Never place the parches in the hen-house one above another, or one higher than another. Fowls usually keep going up until they reach the highest perch. If there should not be room anough for all, the strong will crowd the weak ones off. Perches abould not be more than three feet high. Heavy chickens often hart themselves jumping from high perches. Round smooth poles with legs to them make good perches and are easily re-moved to elean.

GIRDLED TREES. HOLLOWAY.-I have a young orchard which has been set out four years and is growing micely. This winter I had it pruned, and the mice have stripped the bark almost entirely off most of the trees; from one to three feet. I think the branches lying on the snow attracted them to the trees. What would you recom-mend doing will them I was thinking of paint-ing the my having of the aread that is

them make good perches and are easily re-moved to clean. Eggs may be kept for domestic use by covering the shells with linsced oil well rubbed in by the finger and setting them on the small end in dry chaff or bran, or even dry sand. This will not do for market, and the lime-water mechod is practised for that pur-pose. The manner is as follows: One peek of fresh lime is slacked and diluted with water to half fill a barrel. The eggs are packed in another barrel and covered with the lime water well stirred. A cloth is laid over the eggs and this is covered with hilf an inch of the thickest part of the lime and then with water to the depth of half an inch; this must be kept renewed. The eggs will keep six months in good condition and when washed are as clean and as clear as new. If the fresh surface of the wood-that is the portion stripped of its bark-has not been much injured, banking with suitable been much injured, banking with suitable earth may save the trees. A much better plan is to connect the two separated portions of the bark by inserted twigs. The work should be performed after spring opens, of about the usual grafting time. To begin with, the operator should scrape away enough earth to get at the bark, below the girdled portion, and then, with the aid offs marrow enisel, make a cut in the tree shout an inch deep, driving the chisel in with a mallet or hammer. Repeat this above the girdled part, and make in all eight cuts, four on each side of the injured bark. Then take four twise, say half an inch each in diameter, and long enough to bridge the girdled portion.

# Salt for Poultry.

A correspondent of the Massachusett's Ploughman, writing on the above subject "My grandmother, when I was six years old, says me a white her. Three miles to her house and shack on foot made me the possess-or of experience that has lasted a full half

old, gave ms a winner house and back on foot made me or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience that has lasted a full half or of experience the half of the super is poculiarly interesting, and what white hen gave me both trouble and plea-gure. "Now what I want to express is this. Gen-eral Jackson said the price of libery was eter-nal vigilance. So in keeping hens to succe-durit is not so much the kind of hen as the care you give them. "Yery many men and women also are talk-the man poultry and how many think, on. Boston, are the publishers of this excel-lant magasine." "YADA'S GREEAT FAIR.

bacteria and indicating the excessive minute-ness, 1-25,000 of an inch, of some of them he showed by an experiment that putrefaction and decomposition was due to their presence. The nitrates from which plants obtain nearly all their nitrogen are broken up by these germa into ammonia, and other products are thus rendered available for absorption, being in their original state quite useless. Concerning the bacteria of contagious diseases, such as chicken cholers. Texas cattle fever, anthrax, or malignant pustule, tuberculosis anthrax, or malignant pustule, tuberc &c., Professor McMurrich indicated a the factors which influence their ma

the factors which influence their malignant effect, such as temperature, previous inocula-tion, moisture. This likewise produced an animated discussion. On resuming in the evening the first busi-was election of officers, which resulted as fol-lows .--Honorary President, Prof. Brown; President, J. L. Campbell, Norfolk ; Vice-President, George Nichell, Kingston ; Re-cording Secretary, J. P. Anderson, Puslinch; Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Joyce, To-ronto; Treasurer, E. A. Shuttleworth, York; Editor, J. I. MoTavish. After the conclusion of this interesting portion of the business, J. P. Anderson read a valuable paper on " early ismbs," and the discussion which it drew forth closed the meeting for the evening. writers. Lupton's enterprise is worthy of success. The snull report of the Entomological for success. The snull report of the Entomological for several valuable papers, one of them by ford were interesting to those who intend will be ford very interesting to those who intend will be the success of the success in the study of inecess is a subject that caused considerable stratement of the subject of the success of a paper by Prof. We success in the sufficiently near the subject of a paper by Prof. We summe defensive measures. Mr. Sanders withing and induce out agriculturists for a subject is the sufficiently near to summe defensive measures. Mr. Sanders withing and induce out agriculturists for a subject is the sufficiently near to summe defensive measures. Mr. Sanders withing and induce out agriculturists for a subject is the sufficiently near to summe defensive measures. Mr. Sanders withing and induce out agriculturists for a subject is the sufficiently near to summe defensive measures. Mr. Sanders withing and induce out agriculturists for a subject is the sufficiently out to many the sufficient of the sufficient of

## BOGUS BUTTER.

# How the People of New York State Lubricate Their Bread,

From the New York Sun. roling early in the spring, as preventive re-medies. The proof of the Frait Grower's Association of the of Ontario, is a volume of some 300 spression of the second indexed by the spression of the second indexed by the spression of the second indexed by the spression of the spr

bricate Their Bread. From the New York Sun. The Senate committee which has been in-vestigating adulterations of food presented its report to-day. The committee has dis-covered alarming wholesale adulterations of food, which are depreus to the consumer and which are depreus to the consumer and which are depreusing property in the transitions. The adulteration of butter by tallow oil, bons oil, and lard oil was found in almost every town and city in the State, and in an amount which equals half the pro-duction of the natural article. The imitation is so disguised that often it can only be de-tected by chemical analysis. Out of thirty samples of alleged butter purchased by the outer in New York only two were gen-und. No labels to distinguish the pure from the bogus butter are displayed, as required by the second-class hotels. The poorer qualities of bogus butter sell for from 20 to 30 cents to abouting men, and the better gradies at 40 to 45 cents. The cost of manufacture ranges in the concerns manufacturing over 3,000,-000 pounds each out of fat brought from the by west from France, and from tidly. The butto of the bogus butter is unhufactured in the West and sold in New York to the cettri-ment of the State's dairy interests. Many dairy farmers have been driven out of busi-ment of the State's dairy interests. Many dairy farmers have been 'driven out of busi-ness in consequence. The loss to the State is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000

is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 yearly. The committee estimates that 40,-000,000 pounds of the product are sold an-nually in the State, and the illegitimate busi-ness is breaking our export butter trade. The effect of the deception in the trade is deleteri-ous to business morals. Butterine can be sold at 18 cents less than natural butter. The committee quotes extensively from the evidence obtained to show the evil moral, commercial, and sanitary effects of adultara-tions. The use of nitric and sulphuric acids in decdorizing adultarated butter is particu-larly condemned. The committee recom-mends the total prohibition, after a gizen time, of the manufacture and sale of all butter adulterations. The living cow, the committee asserts, cannot compete with the dead hog. The committee also finds that 200,000 out of the 500,000 quarts of milk furnished to New. York daily in 1882 were water or skim milk. The committee recommends the appointment of a State innection of the appointment

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT considering what it really was . It The Cross Old Cobbler Been skating, hey, my little man f dend your boots ? Of course I can. I den't do it, well tanned you'll be ? ome here and give your boot to me.

Then ho, my little man ! Well tanned I'm sure you'll be," And the cross old cobbler cobbled At the shoe upon his knee.

THE LAST OF THE ICE.

pearance, considering what it really was -1t seemed a great pity, too, not to get a little more fun out of what had been the best akat-ing ground on all that end of the lake. Still the remaining mischief was really done by Pat Farrel, small as he was, for he broke in on the talk of the larger boys with : "Crass that nee, is it? I kud do it in a minute if me fut was well. Yer afraid to thry it. That's all." There was alwayssome place or other lameor bruised about Pat Pacel You haven't coppers three and ten i then you must take your boot again. New soles your father's slippers had This day a week, my little lad.

There was always some place or other lame or bruised about Pat Farrel, for the good reason that he could not see or think of any rash undertaking he was not at once ready to

try. Pat kept on talking, and the more he said about it, the more the taller boys began to feel that it was their duty to try it. Mum Robbins was a little the best runner, but if was well known that Bill Thatcher purid entirms him and the other boys were

could ontjump him, and the other boys were quite contented to let those two make the ex-They went back three or four rods

"That's the end of the skating for this winter," said Jerry McDonald, mournfully. "It'd have lasted three weeks longer," growlad Put Giddings, "if it hadn't been for Captain Myers and his old steamer." And Pat Farrel added : "What for did he come alongehore and smash the best ice there was left ? It's foine big pieces he made of it, but they're no good for skatin."

<text>

An asp would render its sting more venemous by dipping it into the heart of a co-quette. — Poincelot.

Women deceived by men want to marry em ; it is a kind of revenge as good as any ther. -Beaumanoir.

It is easier for a woman to defend her vir me against men than her reputation against women. -Rocheburne.

## Over The Garden Wall.

An exceedingly bright and pretty little East Third street girl received a New Year's card from a small admirer, and it created ore or less comment in the family. "Why, child, I didn't khow you knew

him," said the mother. "Oh, yes, mamma," she replied, with a

oquettish smile, "I have met him." "Indeed, how did it happen ?" "Well, you see, we first became acquaint." ed by throwing mud at each other over the lley fence, and then several days afterward

Uncle Frank presented him, and since that we have been quite good friends indeed."



A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

HOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our possession I unous and both the triangle of the sector ed me and left my skin and blood as pure as

## ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

ALMOSI INCREDIBLE. James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says :-In 1870 Secrotious Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of cor-ruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At imes could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REM-EDIES, used them and was perfectly cured. Sworn to before U. S. Com, J. D. CRAW FORD.

## STILL MORE SO.

Will McDonald, 2.542 Dearborn street. Chi-cago, gratefully acknowledgess a ure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to move, ex-cept on hands and knees, for one year : not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hope-less: permanently cured by the CUTICURA <u>REMEDIES</u>.

## MORE WONDERFUL YET.

H. F. Carpenter, Henderson N.Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years' standing, by CUTCURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

DON'T WAIT.

Write to us for these testimonials in full or send direct to the parties. All are absolutely true and given without our knowledge or solici-ation. Don't wait. Now is the time to cure every species of Itching. Scalr, Pimply. Scrotur lous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-coloured diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp with loss of Hair.

Sold by all druggists. Price, CUTTOURA, 50 ota; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cts. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped, and Oily Skin, Blackheads, and Skin Blemishes, use CUTIOURA Soap. Northrep & Lyman, Teronto, Deminion Agenta.

