the king. His "beloved Emma" has apparently expressed the desire to join Nelson, who is cruising about off the coast of France. He pleads that he is never well when it blows hard, that "it will kill you," and continues:

"I, who have given orders to carry no women to sea in the Victory, cannot be the first to break them. . . . I know my own dear Emma, if she will let her reason have her own way, will say I am right; but she is very angry if she cannot have her own way. Her Nelson is called upon in the most honourable manner to defend his country! Absence to us is equally painful; but, if I had either stayed at home or neglected my duty abroad, would not my Emma have blushed for me? She would never have heard my praises and how the country looks up to me."

how the country looks up to me."

Good excuses no doubt. Another of Lord
Nelson's letters is of a different stamp. It is a reply to one in which he has evidently been cautioned by his lady-love not to forget been cautioned by his lady-love not to forget that in times of war letters may be captured and read by others than the person ad-dressed. "I shall only say," he writes, "Guzelle Gannam Justem, and that I love you beyond all the world! This may be read by French, Dutch, Spanish, or Englishmen; for it comes from the heart of my, Emma, your faithful and affectionate Nelson and Bronte,"

Death is Dead.

I saw in dreams a mighty multitude—
Gathered, they seemed, from north, south, east,
and west,
And in their looks such horror was expressed
As must forever words of mine elude.
As if transfixed by grief, some silent stood,
While others wildly smote upon the breast,
And cried out fearfully, "No rest, no rest!"
Some field, as if by shapes unseen pursued. Death is Dead.

ome laughed insanely. Others, shricking,

said,
"To think but yesterday we might have died;
For then God had not thundered, 'Death is
dead!'"
They gashed themselves till all with blood were
red. Answer, O God; take back this curse," they

cried—
But "Death is dead" was all the voice replied,
—Philip Bourke Marston. Stupid Women.

Mrs. Lincoln, of the Boston Cooking School, has just issued a volume of her receipts, in the preface to which she remarks that the reader may consider her unnecessarily minute in her directions, but that her experience has aught her that no detail is small enough to be left unmentioned, and, we might well add, that it is not safe to take even the posadd, that it is not safe to take even the pos-session of common sense for granted. This may sound a trifle severe, yet it would pro-bably be agreed to by anybody who should take the trouble to visit the cooking school and sit for an hour listening to Mrs. Lin-coln's lecture and to the stupid and inane nestions asked by well-dressed and appar-ntly intelligent women.

It chanced that one afternoon some wooden

ons, such as Mrs. Lincoln uses, had ns, such as Mrs. Lincoln uses, had been red by her for various ladies who had wished to buy them. The spoons were dis-tributed to their various purchasers, and a moment of silent examination followed, then a lady inquired in a distrustful and pleading.

voice :-" Mrs. Lincoln, could-er-I use my spoon to-er stir frosting?"

Mrs. Lincoln kindly gave her the required permission, and she relapsed into contented:

Another pupil was much excited by the act that when it was desirable to incre neat of the gas range, the jets in the chan-

delier were lowered.

"Why," demanded this bewildered female in an awestruck tone, "Why does she have to fry her exoquettes in the dark?"

She evidently thought the frying of croquettes to be a religious rite which demanded a dim and mystic light for its proper pur-

Yet another intelligent questioner—but this was in the old days of Miss Parloa—propounded this conundrum with the gravity which befitted its weight.

"Miss Parloa, my family is so large that one loaf of angel cake is not enough; now, if I want to make two loaves, must I double the quantity of materials?"

These examples are not given as examples of ignorance of cookery, because that, of course, is entirely excusable in anybody who is not obliged to cook, but it is the lack of mple common sense which is so remarkable women of at least ordinary intelligence ad of good education.

Mr. Robert Smith, Q.C., of Stratford has been appointed the fourth judge of the supreme Court of Manitoba.

## Spring Humors.

As a Spring Medicine, Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, no other so-called blood purifier or sarsaparilla compound is for a moment to be compared with the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. It combines four great properties in one medicine, acting at once upon the digestive organs, blood, kidneys, and bowels. For those who wake with Sick Headache, Furred Tongue, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, Piles, High-coloured Urine, Inflamed Kidneys, Feverish Symptoms, and other congested conditions requiring a speedy, gentle, and safe aperient and diuretic, nothing in medicine can possibly equal it.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE Misery, shame, and agony, often bequeathed as a sole legacy to children by parents, is neglected Scrofula. To cleanse the blood of this herediary poison, and thus remove the most prolificause of human suffering, to clear the skin of discausing humours, itching tortures, humiliating eruptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, to burify and beautify the skin, and restore the nair so that no trace of the disease remains, Curicura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, diuretic, and aperient, and Cuttoura and Cuttoura Soap. the great skin cures and beautifiers, are infallible.

I HAD SALT RHEUM

In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine, or doctor did no any permanent good. My friends in Malden throw how I suffered. When I began to use the DUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and ender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. Used the DUTICURA REMEDIES five months, and was completely and permanently cured. Mrs. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass.

References — Amy citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLOURED. COPPER-COLOURED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-coloured hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable tching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised emedies, but experienced no relief until I propured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural colour. I am willing to make affiavit to the truth of this statement.

Sold by all druggists Currown. Sold by all druggists, CUTICURA, 50 cents; ESOLVENT, \$1. SOAP. 25 cents. POTTER DRUG ND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases," BABY For Infantile and Birth Humours and Skin Biemishes use Cuticura Soap, a deliciously perfumed Skin Beautifier, and Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominion

## WISTAR'S BALSAM

IN OTTAWA. We, the undersigned druggists, take measure in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many sears, and know it to be one of the oldest as well sone of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no wricle that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend the cure of the cure of the cure of the complaints. We know of no wricle that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend the cure of the cure of

## AGRICULTURAL.

CLOVER SEEDS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Would you please tell me if timothy seed, which is yellow, I suppose from the white husk being taken off in threshing, is good for seed? Yes, although for years there have been objections to its use. Some farmers now prefer it without the shells or husks on.

GARGET.

PENOBSQUIS.—I have a thoroughbred Jersey heifer that is near caiving. Her leg is getting very large and hard. What is the best thing to do with it? Will it hurt her to milk her? Bathe the udder with tepid water night and morning, and if it becomes very much distended draw off enough milk to afford relief.

PLOUGH POINTS.

AYLMER.—Can you inform me through the columns of your paper what would be the duty on plough points that can be bought in the States for 25c. each? Goods under the value of \$1 are not dutiable. You could get three points free of duty, but on four you would pay 35c., as the duty is 35 per cent.

SORES ON A HORSE.

PENORSQUIA.—My horse has broken out on his belly with a sore that runs a kind of watery humor. This is the third spring he has been so. He is in good order and works every fine day. To look at the sore it resembles a honeycomb more than anything else. Please inform what it is and the best mode of treatment? Give one drachm todide of potassium daily, and continue for twelve days. Apply to the sores a carbolic lotton in the proportion of car-bolic acid one part to twenty-four parts of water.

QUARTER CRACK.

ARTHUR.—Will you kindly advise through your voluable paper the best remedy for quarter crack. I have a stalion, six years old, badly quarter cracked, and cannot let him out. I have made a clay stall for day and keep him in it; is it good? I keep it wet.

The hoof should be cut down moderately under the crack, and the edges of the crrck cleaned out nicely with a sharp drawing knife. If no lameness exists apply a bar shoe so as to take weight off the weakened parts. We recommend you to consult a veterinary surgeon, as a personal inspection is necessary.

LUNGS PROBABLY AFFECTED.

MUSKOKA.—I have an ox that has almost quit feeding. I have given him all kinds of chopped grain, but he will not eat any of them. He does not seem to be sick, but is losing flesh every day. I gave him a dose of linseed oil, which did not do any good. I gave him three condition powders. He has a bad cough. Could you tell me what is the matter with him and what will dure him? Where could I get a good cattle doctor work and the price?

Probably your horse is suffering from tuber-

Probably your horse is suffering from tuber-cular disease of the lungs. Feed him on the best of food and give every night one drachm fodide of potasaium. Law's Veterinary Ad-viser is a standard work. Order through

CLYDESDALES-PERCHERONS.

BURGOYNE—I. Are the Clydesdale horses in Scotland registered in a regular stud book? If so, how long has stud book been in existence? 2. Are the Norman and the Percheron horses the same? If not, what is the difference? the same? If not, what is the difference?

1. The Earl of Dunmore, some 5 or 6 years ago, organized a society in Scotland for the protection of Clydesdales, and shortly after the formation of the society, a register, which contained only 1,400 entries, was published. The registers of Clydesdales are said to be very complete, details of colour, birth, &c., being given very fully.

2. Normans and Percherons are the same.

We think your mare is lame in the foot, probably in the coffin joint. Remove the shoe, shorten the toe of the hoof, cut down the heels, and then poultice the foot for several days. Follow this with a good cantharadine blister around the coronet, and after it seases to act turn the mare out to pasture.

STIFLE JOINT INJURED.

HAGARSVILLE.—I have a colt, one year old, that got hurt in the stifle joint when about three months old. The joint slips out of place when the colt lifts the leg and back again when it puts its weight on it. The joint is swoilen much. Was advised to have it fired. Would you advise the same, or would it be better to blister, as advocated in WEEKLY MAIL some time since? Your colt is suffering from disease of the stifle joint, and it is doubtful if he will ever perfectly recover. You will find benefit, however, from the application of a blister composed of biniodide of mercury one drachm, and lard four drachms. Repeat in the course of three or four weeks. of three or four weeks.

QUERIES.

SHEEP FARMING,—Please inform me through your colume what work is considered the best on sheep farming in this country, and oblige-Manitowaning,

CORN CULTIVATOR.—Can you inform me through the daily or weekly MAIL if there is any company in Canada manufacturing the Champion Corn Cultivator.—AULTSVILLE. MISLAID.—A query referring to cultiva-tion of root crops and some other matter has mislaid. The querist will please repeat his inquiry.

CONTRIBUTED REPLIES.

FIREPROOF PAINT.—I noticed in THE MAIL of May 22nd, under the head of "Queries," a request to know where fireproof paint could be got. I take the liberty to enclose you a dard, and recommend Rockey & Co., 76 Alexany street, Buffalo, N.Y. bany street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS.—I notice in THE
WEERLY MAIL of the 5th, an enquiry from
Linton as to whether there are any parties
manufacturing fruit evaporators in Canada.
J. A. & H. Bartholomew, of Vanessa, Ont.,
manufacture various kinds.

WILD OATS.

WILD OATS.

MR. EDITOR,—In a recent issue of THS MAIL I noticed that one of your readers wanted to know how to get rid of wild oats. I will give you my plan:—Some years ago I had a few acres middling bad with them. I thought I would summer-fallow it. It was the last field I ploughed in the fall. So after I had done seeding it I took my team and plough down to begin ploughing. I found the wild oats fully stooled out, and in bunches. I took my horses back, and left them in the stable. I then returned and began pulling them any bunch, I would give it a quick shake in order to shake the clay off them, then throw them on the ground. In about two hours I had pulled all I could ess. The sun being very hot everyone of them died immediately. I then ploughed the field and sowed peas, and had a good crop. I thought that by sowing peas I would see any oats that would chance to come up, so when they were nearly ripe I found ten or twelve stools of oats which I at once pulled up. It any farmer wishes to try this plan let him plough his field any time it suits him, give it one harrowing, then put up his fences so that no cattle, sheep, or horse can get in until the oats have been pulled up and killed. If he has a large number of boys to pull them, and so save labour and time. To make sure they will grow again, let him plough again deeper than helders, put an him the save and leave will not make the suits him, give it one harrowing, then put up his fences so that no cattle, sheep, or horse can get in until the oats have been pulled up and killed. If he has a large number of them he may employ a number of boys to pull them, and so save labour and time. To make sure they will grow again, let him plough again deeper than helders, put any him the save and leave and leave the land; and that unless the quantity was a proposed to be early inched to the productive sorts and took ways so as to give better chance for horse cultivation. There is allow, the time they could not make and the capacity of the manure and significant to remove

above stated. If cattle, horses, and sheep are allowed to graze on the field they will eat it bare, so that it would be utterly impasible to find or to pull the cats. If you do not like oulling them, give ita light ploughing, then harrow it like a summer fallow. I think they will be as easily killed as any grass. I have never had any experience with wild mustard, but I think it could be killed in the

ame way. SUBSCRIBER. LIVE STOCK.

Flies may be kept from annoying horses by making a wash of carbolic soap and water, with a small quantity of kerosene-oil added to it. This is sponged over the horse's coat and let dry two or three times. Its effects remain for about three or four hours. By repeating it at intervals the flies may be prevented from annoying the poor beasts at this season. Another remedy is to procure Persian insect powder; put a quantity of it in a flour dredger or large pepper box and dust it well into the hair. This is sure death to flies and is harmless to animals. If it is blown up into the air of the stables at night and dusted well upon the posts and ceiling as well as the animals, these will unjoy a good night a result it will also clear flies and musquitoes from rooms. Flies may be kept from annoying horses by

Breeding fancy trotting stock is all very well for one who has plenty of money to spend and can afford to put up with ninety-nine failures for the sake of one success. But the ordinary farmer cannot afford to indulge in such costly recreation. He wants an animal that will be serviceable if he keeps it, and saleable if he wants to sell. Such stock he finds in a cross of the ordinary mare with the heavy draught stallion. It gives him colts which will earn their living on the farm from the time they are two years old, which will bring good prices whenever he is ready to sell, and which buyers will come after and pay just as much money for, if hitched to the plough and ungroomed, as if in the stable and showing the most careful grooming.—

Indiana Farmer.

Constipation in Lambs. Baising Fancy Stock, Ward

jection of warm milk about the temperature of the body, coloured to a light brown by molasses stirred into it. Inject from four to six tablespoonfuls by means of a small syringe. The best way of administering is to hold the lamb up by the hind legs, letting the fore feet rest upon the ground. Let the patient remain in this position a moment or two after giving the injection. If the animal continues dull after the medicine has operated, give the following:—Golden sulphur of antimony, one-half drachm; common salt, one drachm. Give at one dose and repeat daily until cured.—American Cultivator.

THE FARM.

Enough corn and potatoes are every year destroyed by the cultivator because the hills are a few inches out of the way, to pay extra wages for good workmen who will plant as corn and potatoes should be planted.

It is as easy to care for an acre of beets grown in the field as for an acre of corn or potatoes. Make the rows nearly or quite three feet apart, drill the seed with the planter in straight lines, and most of the labour can be done with the horse culti-

Properly speaking corn for fodder should

Properly speaking corn for fodder should not be sown, but put in with the drill, preferably in rows fifteen inches to two feet apart, so as to allow cultivation and sunlight. The old idea that corn fodder was growing too coarse if allowed to are is exploded. It is all the better feed for earing.

Where wheat is largely grown rye is one of the worst kind of weeds that can get in land. It is very difficult to separate the grains so that some rye will not be sown each year. But as rye runs up into head several days earlier than wheat, it is a comparatively easy matter to go through the grain, and with a corn knife cut out the rye. If out just before the wheat heads out the rye will not aprout soon enough to mature any seed. fore the wheat heads out the rye will not aprout soon enough to mature any seed.

There are probably many times when spring grain sown on well prepared ground needs no further cultivation. If the grain comes up before heavy rains pack the soil, and the iland is reasonably free from weed seeds, the grain will protect itself. But if the surface has been crusted over by rains falling before the blade is large enough to protect it, or if small weeds are abundant between the rows, the smothering harrow or common heavy drag will do a work of decided benefit.

Many case of abortion in cows are caused by eating ergot, which is a powerful poison aspecially affecting the genital organs. It is usually found in ray, but some kinds of ergot grow in the fixed of various grasses. By affected by ergot is sometimes used in Germany to bring cown in heat when they are becoming rather old to breed freely.

Several cases of death of young calves by soouring have come under my notice. Some of them have been almost epidemic. The most successful remedy or preventire has been to allow the calf to have no milk from its dam at all; but to feed it from birth with milk from a cow that had been in milk for some time. One farmer who had lost every oalf in succession for some time lost no more after adopting this plan.

The advantage in letting hogs run at large in summer is found chiefly in the grass, weeds, and other binks food that they pick up, which distants their stomsches and keeps them in heathy condition. If pigs are kept in the pan during summer they should have cooling, laxative food rather than grain. Wheat bran or ship stuff with milk will make rapid growth sindue tattening.

A cow's cud is no part of its system; it is a part of its food, which is brought up to the mouth from the pannels by a muscular action, the reverse of swallowing, and is then chewed over again. The common expression "losing the oud" is misleading. There is nothing the old "is misleading. There is nothing the old "is misleading. There is nothing the old "is misleading. There is nothing the bost, excepting the activity of the stomach by which these portions of the food are force is nothing the old "is misleading. There is nothing to be lost, excepting the activity of the stomach by which these portions of the food are force is nothing the old "is misleading. There is nothing the old "is misleading. There is nothing to be lost, excepting the activity of the stomach of the owner of the own will be a good milker, and the owner of the o

ing.

A large udder is commonly regarded as a sign of a good milker, but excessive size indicates a deposit of flesh which is of no advantage, but rather a burden for the overweighed animal to carry. If the milk veins are well developed the cow will be a good milker, and the udder will be as large as is of any advantage.

wantage.

Mr. J. L. Pyle, of this city, says he has never known the following remedy to fail to produce satisfactory results in garget or caked bag: —Hog's lard, one-half pound; powdered camphor, one ounce; soft extract belladona, two drachms; oil amber, one ounce. Mix to form an ointment; rub well twice a day.—Indiana Farmer.

The virtue of cleanliness grows by experience, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune; by gradual clearing of the mental sight; just as a perfect morality is of slow and continuous growth; as when one climbs d hill his view enlarger as he rises, and when he reaches the aummit he perceives with surpress how much was hidden from him before. So when he begins to practice this virtue in the dairy, it grows upon him, simply because his mind is fixed upon it, and he sees things which before escaped his notice. Now the stable is generally inexpressibly nasty to sight and scent. But it is wholly unnecessary that it should be so. There are stables in which one might find nothing disagreeable, and in which the air is purer than in many dwelling houses. A man whose house is not perfectly clean will never have a clean stable, simply because he does not know what perfect cleanliness is.

years ago, organized a society in Scotland for the protection of Clydesdales, and shortly after the formation of the society, a register, which contained only 1,400 entries, was published. The registers of Clydesdales are said to be very complete, details of colour, birth, &c., being given very fully.

2. Normans and Percherons are the same.

\*\*Coffin Joint Lameness\*\*

Coffin Joint Lameness\*\*

Coffin Joint Lameness\*\*

Perticular Chicago and stands on tip-toe. She don't flinch when anyone examines the stable. Her leg points forward and stands on tip-toe. She don't flinch when anyone examines her. I have tried almost everything, but nothing does any good. She is a valuable mare, and fix you can send a cure in your next lesses, you will come after and pay just as much money for, if hitched to the plough and ungroomed, as if in the stable and showing the most careful grooming.—

Indiana Farmer.

\*\*Constipation in Lambs.\*\*

\*\*Constipation in Lambs.\*\*

Constipation in Lambs.

It not infrequently happens that when lambs are fed upon cows' milk, or the milk of each to cold it is sure to. Thin cream is longer in coming than thick cream. Filling the church to full is a very common cause of trouble. Too rapid motion of the dasher is liable to whip the cream into froth. The trouble is more apt to be with the operator or cream than with the churn. If churned very slowly there is liable to be so little from the trouble is more apt to be with the operator or cream than with the churn. If churned very slowly there is liable to be so little from the trouble is more apt to be with the operator or cream than with the churn. If churned very slowly there is liable to be so little from the trouble is more apt to be with the churn is filled very full the cream of the body, coloured to a legat brown by one had a to prevent success. If a barrel when he was a valuable mare, and if you can send a cure in your next lease. much as to prevent success. If a barrel or box churn is filled very full the cream may swell until the revolutions go on without agitating the cream, and if the churn has a crank it may thus revolve the cream in a solid body without friction. These are not all the troubles that may get into the churn, but they are quite enough for one lesson. The cardinal points are, fill your churn but half full and see that the temperature is right.

Prolong the Milking Season of Cores:

It is well known that there is much difference in the length of time cows continue in milk in the same herd, and with the same treatment. Some cows give milk but seven months, while others continue nine or ten months. This difference is mainly a matter of breed and of training during the first season of the heifer's milking. The Jerseys and their grades are generally better fed and run easily from the start into a long milking season, not infrequently up to the time of calving, where this is desired. But in any breed the season may be prolonged by the care of the heifer with her first calf, and during the first milking season. She should be kept in good condition all through the months of pregnancy, and, if practicable, drop her calf in the fall, when the barns are full and there is an abundant store of milk-producing food. With good hay and regular rations of roots and meal, and kind treatment, the habit of giving milk through the winter may be thoroughly established. In a family cow this habit adds to her value. Prolong the Milking Season of Cores:

THE POULTRY YARD.

E. W. Andrews, near Lynnfield, Mass, keeps on a farm of half a dozen acree 1,500 hens in summer and from 4,000 to 5,000 in winter, and figures up his profit at from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per fowl. He has two men to help him, and seems to be making a success of raising fowls on a large scale, a business requiring considerable experience.

While fine hay or fine, well-broken straw makes good nests, a very good nest can be made with shavings from wood; select only the thinnest and softest, and make the nest well with them. They can be lightly sprinkled with diluted carbolic acid to keep away lice, and, being very porous, will retain the smell sud effect of the acid much longer than any other material.

Wheat fed whole to laying fowls, and

than any other material.

Wheat fed whole to laying fowls, and wheat screenings or cracked wheat fed to young chicks, have always produced the most desirable results, though it must be remembered that they must not be fed in the same quantities as corn, or preparations of corn. The tendency of wheat is to produce a healthy growth, feed the muscular tissues, and aid materially in causing the hens to lay often, and rich eggs.

and aid materially in causing the hens to lay often, and rich eggs.

The practice of some poulterers in hanging a huge raw pluck or liver in the hen yard, for fowls to peck at leisure, is a miserable as well as a filthy plan. We have tried the methods of feeding meat in the raw and cooked state, and we have no hesitation in advising the latter as being largely the better plan. As for beef and pork scraps, we have come to consider them deleterious, rather than beneficial, unless given in small quantities and not too frequently.

To prevent hens from eating aggs, put two

case, and in heartily recommending it to all suffering from the dimension.

To prevent hens from eating eggs, put two tablespoonfuls of fine salt and one-half pint of ashes (wood) in one quart of corn-meal, or in that ratio, and mix with boiling water, feed once a day till they leave off eating their eggs. But it a little salt were put in food every day, and ashes put where they can have access to them they never would eat their eggs, unless the eggs freeze and the shell cracks open. Hens weldom eat their eggs except during the winter months.

The Marquis of Lorne's new volume, entitled "Canadian Pictures," will, it is stated, be very shortly published by the Religious Tract Society. It will be illustrated by numerous engravings from objects and photographs in the possession of the Marquis, and from sketches executed by himself, M Sydney Hall, and others, "Canadian Gastle and how was to lock all the minder hens or into an incubator, except by breaking them. Then, it only a market and a suffering from the dark is the little old Fairy. "Give it back to me," said the little old Fairy. "Not if I know it!" said Timothy, who was a sharp hand at a bargain.

"If you will, 'asid the little old Fairy. "If you will,' asid the little old Fa

when the whole shell is full and dark, the egg is within a day or so of hatching, and if the chick is dead. Often the little thing dies owing to the toughness of the shell, or to a sudden blow that may have been received. Eggs for hatching must be handled with care, and should be slightly moistened when hatching, if set in a dry place, 'In moist earth it is unnecessary. Fresh eggs may be separated from stale ones By examining them or "candling." If fresh, the air bladder is small—no larger than a pea; if stale it will be of the size of snickel, or if very old an old-fashioned copper will barely cover the air space. The general critic feel of the shell is sometimes a guide; but not always correct. In selecting eggs for incubation, choose rather those of medium size and pointed, or tapering to the small and an unusually large or an exact oval egg seldom hatches. If the fowis are in a healthy, vigorous condition, there is little doubt.—Country Gentlemon.

Feeding Young Chickens.

Very many young chickens are killed by improper feeding. Nearly all persons think they know how to feed young chickens, but they don't. It is an art, and many people never learn it. They feed too much at once, and not often enough, and not infrequently an improper food. The broods should be fed every three or four hours, and only as much as they will eat up clean.

Wet, soggy food is entirely unsuited to the broods. The natural food such as small seeds, insects, and such like are not wet and sloppy, but comparatively dry. The food should be moistened with boiling water, about as much water or milk being used as the mess of food will absorb and no more. It is then to be administered in such quantities as they will eat with relish, and then withheld. Not much water appears to be needed by broods that are properly fed, and if they are not supplied with it they will suffer. Indeed some go so far as to say that it is injurious to give young chickens water in a vessel to which they may go ad libitum.

We never-tried to rear broods entirely deprived of water, but it is not very difficult to understand that it need not be given in very great quantity. Stalebread or fine corn or oatmeal scalded with milk or water and thoroughly stirred into a doughy or drierstate than ordinary dough, is about the right consistence for the first ten days. As soon as the chicks can manage wheat grains, there is no better food for them, but it is well to scald and allow the grain, to swell out before feeding.

[Secretaries of agricultural societies will oblige by forwarding the dates and place where their respective fall fairs will be held. where their respective fail fairs will be held
CANADIAN,
Great Industrial Fair, Toronto, Sept. 10-20.
Agricultural and Arts Association, Ottawn
Sept. 22-27.
Wessern Fair, London, Sept. 22-27.
Berlin Horticultural, Berlin, Sept. 10-11.
Midland Central, Kingston, Sept. 20-00.
Central, Hamilton, Sept. 30-00tober 3.
Southern Counties, St. Thomas, Sept. 30, Oct. 3.
Central, Hamilton, Sept. 30-00tober 3.
Southern Counties, St. Thomas, Sept. 30, Oct. 3.
Central, Hontheral, Aug. 29, Sept. 3.
Feninsular, Chatham, Oct. 7-3.
Feninsular, Chatham, Oct. 7-3.
North Sept. 10-10.
North Western, Wingham, Oct. 7-3.
North Grey, Owen Sound, Oct. 2-3.
North Brant Faris, Oct. 7-3.
South Oxford Union, Owen Hall, Oct. 2-4.
Dereham, Theonbury, Sept. 20-30.
Central Michigan, Lansing, Sept. 29, Oct. 4.
Illinois State, Oneago, Sept. 2-13.
Indiana State, Indianapolis, Sept. 29, Oct. 4.
Iloya State, Des Moines.

Indiana-State, Indianapolis, Sept. 29, Oct. 4. owa State, Des Moines, Aug. 29, Sept. 5. Kansas State, Topeka, Sept. 29, Sept. 5. Kentucky, Lexington, Aug. 26-31. Michigan State, Kalamasoo, Sept. 15-19, Milwaukee Industrial, Milwaukee, Sept. t. 18.

At a public meeting convened in Union School Section No. 2, Oro and Vespra, Crown Hill, in the county of Simcos, on June 16th, Mr. Stephen Cartis was appointed chairman and Mr. Henworth Chappel secretary pro tem. The chairman, atter a few introductory remarks, called upon the organizer of Farmers' and Paople's Councils, Mr. Alex. Wallace, who addressed the meeting at length, setting forth their benefits, which have been fully explained in previous issues of The Mail.

The chairman having called upon those present to express their ideas upon the subject, Mr. Wm. Drury, of Crown Hill, made some interrogations which were satisfactorily disposed of by Mr. Wallace. The meeting then proceeded to organize a council for school section No. 2, Oro and Vespra, the following being appointed officers:—President, Stephen Curtis; Vice-President, Hepworth Chappel; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Hewitt; Captain, Joseph Rinehart.

Among the matters discussed and resolutions passed the meeting resolved, "That the principles set forth in the petitions laid before this council meeting are fully and heartly endorsed; that the Township Councils should co-operate with the town and village corporations, together with County Councils and both endorsed; that the Township Councils should co-operate with the town and village corporations, together with/County Councils and both houses of Parliament, so that suitable public weigh scales, with neutral weighers, be provided at Barrie, Stayner, Collingwood and other central purchasing places, and that a uniform system of neutral weighing and selling of produce throughout our country be introduced, which it is contended will break up the existing unfair monopoly of present buyers, and thus make room for many more buyers as well as bring about a system of free markets in which to buy and sell on moral business principles."

'Mr. George Tolen, druggist, Gravenhuret, Ont., writes: "My Customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Yegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the digestive organs, the liver, kidneys, and all disorders of the system. Last Christmas a Harlem man surprised his wife by presenting her with the price of a sealskin sacque and a few days ago she surprised the Harlem man by presenting him with a pair of twins. This serves to show that if a wife is done a kind favour she'll endeavour treature it is converse.

that if a wife is done a kind favour she'll en-deavour to return it in some way.

Mr. E. Mitchell, Manager Bank of Com-merce, Hamilton, says:—I have no hesita-tion in pronouncing your great remedy, Sutherland's Rheumatine, a success in my case, and in heartily recommending it to all suffering from rheumatism.

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Two little tots on the carpet at play,
Tired of their usual games one day,
Said one to the other: "Let's play stool,
"Til be teacher and don't you fool,
But sit up nice like like a sure 'nough stolar
You'll miss your lesson, Til bet you a dollar."

Casting about for a word to spell, Blue eyes on puss and her kitten fell; As an object lesson they pose with grace, The mamma washing the baby's face. "Spell tat," the teacher grandly gives out;
"Quick now, mind what you're about."
The scholar failing with ignominy
Is sorely shaken and dubbek a niony.
The word repeated, again she fails,
When the scene on the rug again avails,
And the teacher relents, conscience smitte
"If you tan't spell tat, spell titten."

"Would she tell it to me, do you suppose?"
cried Will eagerly.

"Ask her and see," answered Harry.
So that very evening, as they were all sitting in the moonlight on the front piazza,
Will asked Aunt Annie to tell him the story
of the Old Man's Rook.

"Would you like to hear it?" she asked.

"Oh, yes!" cried Willy.
And then Aunt Annie began the story.

"It happened vary strangely," said she.

"You never could guess unless somebody
were to tell you. But Timothy Trotter
knew all about it.

"Timothy was a lazy old man, coming
home in a lazy way from doing a lazy day's
work on the mountains. It was just at
moonrise, and beyond the hills the great
round shield of silver was beginning to lift
itself up, just as it is doing now.

"Mountains of the silver was beginning to lift
itself up, just as it is doing now.

"And then he stood still and tried to calculate which would be the most trouble, to go to the spring after he got home, or to carry the water all the way to her cottage in the tin-pail.
"You see, Timothy Trotter was almost too

the hill.

"But what a sight burst on our heroe's eyes as he turned. There had heen nothing but dew-drops and purple mist, and one or two glancing fire-files, as he came down the bushes were all heavy with tiny glittering lamps, the grass was covered with dancing faires, all in green and silver, each one of whom wore a shining lamp in the centre of its emerald cap.

"Timothy opened his eyes very wide as he stood there with the pail held so one-sided that the water all dripped into his shoes. He had often heard that this dell was haunted, but he never had seen anything there before, except crickets and Katydids."

"Miss Annie," interposted eager Will, "was it that very opening in the woods where the chincapen and bilberry bushes grow? Where we had our picnic table on the 4th of July?"

"Could they have come down if they had really wanted to?" said little Tot, the baby, who sat in Aunt Annie's lap.

"Oh, I can't answer that question," said Aunt Annie. "My story deals only with the fairies, you know. All that I can answer for is that the stars didn't come down."

"Don't interrupt," said Harry in despair.

"And there stood Timothy Trotter," resumed the story-teller, "as still as a mouse—until all of a sudden, one particularly nimble fairy turned a sumersault three times in succession, and came down right on top of another fairy's head. And then he laughed right out, 'Ha, ha, ha?

"And all in an instant the lights were gone, the fairles vanished, and there was nothing left but the dew and the fire-flies again.

gone, the lattice valued and there was nothing left but the dew and the fire-flies again.

"Except one little sparkling thing in the middle of the green sward, which Timothy picked up. And what should it be but the teeniest, [weeniest, little jewelled clasp that you ever saw.

"The Queen of the Fairies' shoe-buckle, as sure as you live!

"Timothy Trotter 'made a grasp at it, and ran down on the shore of the lake to view it by moonlight.

"And presently back came the whole concourse of little people, with tiny lanterns, to look for it. For a queen without her shoe-buckle was no queen at all.

"And one little Fairy, who looked very old and wrinkled, for all he was so old land wrinkled, for all he was so small, scrambled up a chincapin tree, to be on a level with Timothy Trotter, and asked holdly:

"Great big mam, do you know where the diamond shoe-buckle of our Gracious Queen can possibly have got to?

"Yes, I do,' said Timothy Trotter, with a chuckle, 'I found it on the grass.

"Give it back to me,' said Timothy. who

uble with it, how tedious would nine and-

seventy years be?

"I wish," said Timethy, "that I could sit down and do nothing until the world comes to an end."

"And instantly he felt a curious hard sensation above his eyes, and a strange solidity about his knees, and the first he knew, he had turned into a solid mass of stone. A geological formation, people call it, but the fairies and we know that it is nothing on earth but Timothy Trotter. earth but Timothy Trotter.
"There he lies, all day and all night staring up, now at the sunshine, now at the pale moonbeams, and living his ideal exist-ence of nothing to do. There he is and there he will remain until the end of the world, doing nothing.
"So that is the story of Old Man's Rock, laddies."

TIMOTHY TROTTER'S WISH

OR,

THE STORY OF OLD MAN'S ROCK.

"Isn't it a funny rock?" said Will.
"Shaped just like an old man. There's his nose, don't you see? and his long chin, and a black hollow where the cedar bushes grow for his eyes."

"I wonder how it came there," said Will, still gazing intently at it. "But of course nobody knows."

"Yes," said Harry, who was winding up his fishing line, "I've seen it ever so many times."

"I wonder how it came there," said Will, still gazing intently at it. "But of course nobody knows."

"You's wrong there," said Harry, "Aunt Annie knows."

"Really!" said Will, turning around sequickly that he simoet upset the little boat. Harry langhed.

"Yes," said he, "really and truly. She often tells us the story, on Saturday afternoons, when we haven't got any lessons to study."

"Would she tell it to me, do you suppose?" cried Will eagerly.

"Ask her and see," answered Harry.

So that is the story of Old Man's Rock, laddies."

"Is it true?" said Aunt Annie, laughing.

"But that isn't answering my, question," argued the boy.

"But I have as much right to ask a question as you," said Aunt Annie, laughing.

"My old coloured nurse, Aunt Roxanna, told it to me when I was a child." Aunt the intention and annie sanswered. "And if she dian't know I'm sure I don't know who should."

"What became of the diamond shoe-blockle?" said Will, still considering.

"Oh, the Queen of the Rairies got it back again, I suppose, Aunt Annie replied.

"But now I must go sand get the trout ready for breakfast to-morrow morning, or you won't have anything to eat with your bread and butter,"

The next day Will and Harry rowed out sagain on the laske, to have a good look at Timothy Trotter.

"Well, I declare," said the former, "he does look exactly like a funny old man crounched down with his elbows on his knees!"

Haarry langhed.

"Oh, yes," said he, "everyone-says so. And some time I'm going to get Aunt Annie to write down his history, and have' it published."

So he did, and here it is. And if sny

published."
So he did, and here it is. And if sny of the readers don't believe the story—so Aunt Annie says—they may come and look at the Old Man's Rock for themselves,

MUNICIPAL RAILWAY BONUSES

Petition by Victoria County Council for Repayment to the Municipalities. were to tell you. But Timothy Trotter knew all about it.

"Timothy was a lazy old man, coming home in a lazy way from doing a lazy day's work on the mountains. It was just at moonrise, and beyond the hills the great round shield of silver was beginning to lift itself up, just as it is doing now.

"Oh, dear," said Timothy, with a terrible yawn, "what a deal of trouble it must be for the moon to rise! If I was the moon, I wouldn't rise at all. I'd just lie still in the lake, with a pillow of clouds and the water, lilies all drawn up like bed-clothes, under my chin. If ever I get so rich that I need not be compelled to work, I'll lie in bed all day long."

"And then he yawned again, and looked down into his empty dinner-pail," "There it is again," said he. 'All work in this world. Nothing but toil, toil, toil, Just as soon as I get home, Nancy will want me to fill this pail with water from the spring. And perhaps I had better ill it now from the lake. It's a long way from the lake which would be the most trouble, to go to the spring after he got home, or to the manner of the Municipalities.

LINDSAY, June 11.—At the session of the Victoria County Council to-day a resolution of considerable public importance was brought in phy Col. Deacon, Reeve of Lindsay, seconded by Mr. McArthur, Reeve of Feucion Falls, and unanimously adopted. The resolution appointes an special roommittee, composed of Messrs, Adam Walker, McEachren, McArthur, Eleit-Fairbaira, Daniel, Bailey, of Emily, and unanimously adopted. The resolution appointes an special roommittee, composed of Messrs, Adam Walker, McEachren, McArthur, Reeve of Feucion Falls, and unanimously adopted. The resolution appointes an special roommittee, composed of Messrs, Adam Walker, McEachren, McArthur, Reeve of Feucion Falls, and unanimously adopted. The resolution appointes an special roommittee, composed of Messrs, Adam Walker, McEachren, McArthur, Reeve of Feucion Falls, and unanimously adopted. The resolution appointes an special roommittee, composed of Messrs, Adam W LINDSAY, June 11 .- At the session of the

THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING

To the Editor of The Mail. the tin-pail.

"You see, Timothy Trotter was almost too lay to think.

"At last, however, he trudged very slowly down to the edge of the lake, where tall rushes grew, and a great pike, half hidden in the green blades, watched him with a gleaming eye.

"If it wasn't too much trouble I'd get out my lines and catch that pike,' said Timothy Trotter. But the pike aever stirred. He knew all about Timothy Trotter, and he apprehended no danger at all. He kept his bright, fishy eye fixed on Timothy, as he filled the tin-pail with water, and turned to go up the hill.

"But what a sight burst on our heroe's

the tin-pail with water, and turned to goup the hill.

"But what a sight burst on our heroe's eyes as he turned. There had heen nothing but dew-drops and purple mist, and one or two glancing fire-flies, as he came down, the bushes were all heavy with tiny glittering lamps, the grass was covered with dancing fairies, all in green and silver, each one of whom wore a shining lamp in the centre of its emerald cap.

"Timothy opened his eyes very wide as he stood there with the pail held so one-sided that the water all dripped into his shoes. He had often heard that this dell was hannied, but he never had seen anything there before, except crickets and Katydida."

"Miss Annie," interposhd eager Will, "was it that very opening in the woods where the chincapen and bilberry bushes grow? Where we had our picnic table on the third July?"

"Oh, don't interrupt!" cried Harry impatiently.

"Yes," said Aunt Annie, "it was that very place. And the fairies were corroling around in glittering rings, and there ast the queen on a throne of woven colowebs, while the frogs and the lizards, and the little grey squirrels were all bringing berries, dewdrops and nuts, for refreshments, on trays wade of wild grape leaves. And the birds were peeping down from the branches of the trees, and the stars twinkled overhead, as if they, too, would have been glad to join in the dance."

"Could they have come down if they had really wasted to?" said little Tot, the baby, who sat in Aunt Annie's lap.

"Oh, I can't answer that question," said Aunt Annie. "My story deals only with the fairies, you know. All that I can answer for is that the stars didn't come down."

"Don't interrupt and the fairies were wind they had really wasted to?" said little Tot, the baby, who sat in Aunt Annie's lap.

"Oh, I can't answer that question," said Aunt Annie. "My story deals only with the fairies, you know. All that I can answer for is that the stars didn't come down."

"Don't interrupt and the fair an

Toronto, June 10.

Geo. Dodge, er., a well-known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely aprained his ankle that he could accrosity get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to ge to work next day. Mr. Johnson, lately private secretary to Earl Spencer, has just married one of the the richest heiresses in Ireland. The lady was a Miss Reise, and her present annual revenue is \$20,000, which will be increased to \$200,000 per year upon the death of her table.

COMPLETE TREATMENT A single does of Sanford's Radical Cure in tantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or lead Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops ratery discharges from the Nose and Lycs, preents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nerve we Headache, and subdues Chills and Feven Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passage of foul moots, restores the aness of smell, taste





THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS,

His Outspoken Opinion His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimentals 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. Hany of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, smallering three times the prescribed genetity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dased and helpless in the presence 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. R. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.



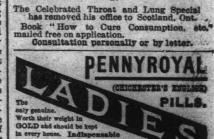
GENUINE WATER FLORIDA® UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOILET AND BATH.

TO HORSE OWNERS GOMBAULT THE GREAT FRENCH

VETERINARY REMEDY repared by J. E. GONBAULT, ex-Veterinary Su of the French-Government Stud.

WE GUARANTEE of CAUS will produce more actual results than a whole bet of any liminent or spavin cure mixture ever ma-Every bottle of CAUSTIC BAISAM sold warranted to give satisfactions. Price 21. per bottla. Sold by drugsists, or sent by expre-charges paid, with full directions for its u LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. HAMILTON, ONT... Sale Importers & Proprietors for the U.S., and Cane

Janalesten The

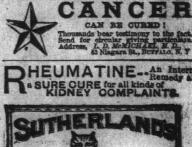


CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2818 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS! A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED. Campbell's Cathertic
Compound is adapted for
the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Dis
orders, Acid Stomach,
Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache,
Constitution or Costive
ness, and all complaints
arising from a disordered
state of the stomach or
bowels. AMPBELL

OMPOUND

TAKET Children like it! Mothers like it? Because it is agreeable to the taste, daes not coasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in a effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
PRICE, 25 OTS. PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited Wholesale Agents, Montr



RHEUMATINE

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER RO Testimonial From Mr. Thos. Rose Owner and Provrictor of the Committee Hotel, Welland. Hotel, Welland.

J. N. SUTHERLAND: Dear Sir.—My dams was a great sufferer from inflammatory the tism. For the better part of a year she confined to her bed, and had lost the powraising her head from her shoulder. I much feared that the cords of her neek have to be out. Fortunately before this done, I was recommended by your Mr. to try Rheumatine. I purchased three between which completely cure deer. My onow free from all rheumatic pain, and as can be. I most thoroughly and heard commend your cure.

Yours truly,

See our Change of Testimonials every we Dally Mail.

Sold By All DRUGGITS. WELLAND, Ont., Sept. 3.