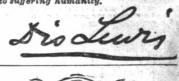
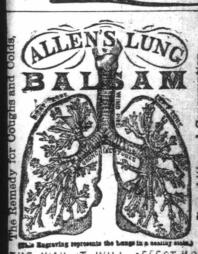


HE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College rofessors, respectable Physicians, and other intlemen of intelligence and character to ofessors, respectable Physicians, and other utemen of intelligence and character to value of Warner's 84FE Cure, published he editorial columns of our best newspers, have greatly surprised me. Many these gentlemen I know, and reading restimany I was impelled to purchase we bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and tyze it. Besides, I took some, swallow three times the prescribed quantity. I satisfied the medicine is not injurious, will frankly add that it I tound will frankly add that if I found myse and will frankly add that if I found myself he victim of a serious kidney trouble I hould use this preparation. The truth is the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one tidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. B. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring

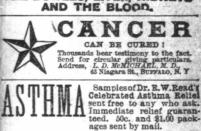




It excites expectoration and causes the lungs throw off the phiegm or mucous: changes the teretions and purifies the blood; heals the irrited parts; gives strength to the digestive gans; brings the liver to its proper action, and aparts strength to the whole system. Such is the investment of the work of the work of the investment of the work of the wor



ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS



A. ETHRIDGE, Rome, N.Y. THE SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE For the Cure of STAMMERING.

nd all forms of impediment in speech. For cir-ulars and testimonials from all parts of of the country, address SUTHERLAND INSTI-FUTE, 273 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. TESTIMONIAL, -I have been treated at the THOMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P. O., Ont.

CURED IN ITS VARIOUS STAGES.

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The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick, of London, has established an agency in Toronto for the sal of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervou diseases arising from whatever cause. Has been considered the same cure of the same cur ses arising from whatever cause, there over twenty years. Cured the are, No Pay. Enclose stamp for p which will be sent in sealed envelope to all who address to 463 Yonge Street. Toronto.

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stennial Bronze Medal, St. John, N.B. Best value in the market, contains no delections ingredient, and is thoroughly healthy a reliable.

Buy it, Try it, and be convinced.

AGRICULTURAL.

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

KNEE-SPRUNG.

MOOSIMIN—I have a colt raising two years, he got hurt in a snow drift, and is knee-prung. Please let me know in your veterinary spartment if there is any cure and how to pro-If the feet have grown out of shape have then evenly dressed, and apply a blister of canthara dines to the back tendons, repeating it in about four weeks. As soon as spring comes turn the colt out to grass, and there will be every proba-bility of a perfect cure.

UNFAIR TREATMENT OF A SEIFER.

HILLSBURG—I have a heifer three years old, who has overrun her time two weeks. This is her first calf. We have been trying to milk her to see if she was quiet, but nothing comes from ner udder but blood and it is a very dark colour. Would a hurt of of any kind cause this, or would it arise from other cause. Please tell me what would benefit it.

tion has taken place in the gland. Bathe the

then dry thoroughly with a soft cloth. STRINGHALT.

BEAMSVILLE—I have a fine horse ten years old who is now getting stringhalt. Can you tell me what caused, or where is the complaint; can it be cured, if it can please tell me what I shall do for him.

showing itself by spasmodic contraction of some of the muscles of the hind legs. It is unnecessary to have recourse to treatment, as the affection does not injure the animal for work. When spring comes give him a run in pasture for six weeks. SCOURS IN SHEEP.

WARMINISTER—Please give me a cure for scours in sheep. I have lost two and the others are sick. The sheep only live about 24 hours after they become ill.

Give a drachm of rhubarb, or an ounce of lin-

seed oil, to be followed in a few hours with a quarter of an ounce of prepared chalk in half a pint of lukewarm milk. Cases that will not yield to this treatment will be benefitted by pre-pared chalk, one ounce, powdered cateohu, one-half ounce, powdered ginger, 2 drachms, and powdered opium, 1 drachm. Mix with half a pint of pepperment tea, and give a grown sheep two tableepoontus morning and night.

STIFLE JOINT LAMENESS.

A correspondent offers the following in reply "Walton's" query in our issue of February 28th, who asked for a remedy for stifle joint iameness:— Push your colt up to the side of the stall; box him there, leaving but four inches of play sideways; box him in front, breast high; play sideways; box him in front, breast high; behind, breach high, leaving about eight inches play back and forward. Place two boards under belly for him to rest on when tired, and leave head unhaltered. Place the lame leg in act of stepping forward supported by a sianting board. Push the bone back to its place by hand. Keep the horse in that box five weeks. Let the stable be properly lighted; no cross light to injure his yes, blister as directed in This Mail. Subsequent treatment, gentle exercise for a few days, and then steady moderate work. While confined feed on soft food. We cured a horse that had been lame eighteen months by the above treatment."

LICE IN CATTLE. Mr. John Collins, a practical farmer, of Waldemar, contributes the following on the above subject:-"I often notice in the agricultural department of The Mail, enquiries about the best method of ridding cattle from lice. I may say method of ridding cattle from lice. I may say that I possess the grand secret, which I propose to impart to those who need it, and which is at once simple, safe, cheap and efficacious. Take a couple of common red bricks, sound in texture, and free as possible from grit, but soft. Place them on a table, one on the other, and rub them together into dust, then put the powder into a flour dredger or rough pepper box, and dredge along the back and behind the boil and ears of the animal affected, and I will guarantee a dollar for every loues that will live on the parts dredged. If it is properly done. On the control of the control of

BURNT OR GROUND BONES.

Burnt bones, or bone black, which is made by charring the bones in close vessels, may be useful as a fertilizing agent in the proportion named when compared with ground bones. It is generally admitted that considerable loss is sioned by the charring process, but whether occasioned by the charring process, but whether it would amount to one-half is a question undecided. Perhaps some of our readers who have tested burnt and ground bones will give their experience for the benefit of "G.B.D." and others. Bones may be reduced so as to be very useful without a large amount of labour, and very little expenditure. One plan is to break them with a sledge, and then place them in alternate layers with stable manure, the layers of bones to be about six inches thick. When completed, cover the whole with six inches of soil. The bones readily dissolve, and add to the strength of the compost,

A CASE OF OVER-FEEDING.

WESTPORT.—I have a valuable horse which gives indications of great pain by falling down and being unable to rise again for 24 hours. He was affected with inflamation of the kidners. We administered sweet spirits of nitre, saltpeter, gin, spirits of turpentine, and juniper and the inflamation has entirely left him. He is is very lame in one of his hind quarters, his leg giving way under him at every step. This no doubt is caused by a want of proper action of his kidney on that side, as the severity of the complaint has rested on that leg or quarter from the beginning. He eats and drinks well, looks well out of his eyes, keeps his fiesh and does not appear sick in any way unless this weakness, which will leave him useless if it is not removed. Could you give me information as to what can be done to remove this lameness?

Your horse is affected with a disease arising from an excess of albumen in the blood, a result of standing idle aday or two and receiving a generous supply of food. Feed moderately, and give one drachm iedine of potassium night and morning, and continue for eight days. Then cease, and if no relief in two weeks use the iedine again in one drachm doses daily.

FROZEN WHEAT AS SEED.

ome weeks ago enquiries were made by a North-West farmer regarding the use of frozen wheat for seed purposes. The matter was mentioned to several persons, among them Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, of this city, who experimented with a number of frozen kernels received from the North-West. The result exceeded the ex-

the North-West. The result exceeded the expectations of all who had taken interest in the subject, as about sixty per cent. of the kernels subject, as about sixty per cent. of the kernels subject, as about sixty per cent. of the kernels subject, as about sixty per cent. of the kernels subject, as about sixty per cent. Of the kernels subject, and and averege indication of producing healthy plants.

A correspondent in Puslinch, near Guelph, having noticed the enquiry, sent us his experience, which is a commendable action, as an interchange of ideas and experiences by practical men is always a source of benefit. He says:—"I have grown beautiful wheat from frozen seed wheat which came from the elevated parts of Wellington county. I was offered a few years since seed wheat (not frozen) that had been sent in considerable quantities from Manitoba, but only took one bag, as on close inspection I perceived it had lost its vitality by heat or damp, what did come up withstood June frost, but it yellowed and put back our own seed." Our correspondent advises North-West farmers to put their frozen wheat through a fanning mill, and then test its vitality in a box near the stove.

CHEST FOUNDER.

HUMBERSTONE—I have a horse affected with chest founder and lifting of the hind legs as if in pain inwardly." Sometimes he appears all right, and at others he lifts—just raises the foot off the ground when standing. Occasionally he pushes his leg out sideways. I was told it was cramps, and some said rheumatism, but it seems to me to be an inward pain. When I got him last fall he was very dirty, so I got an experienced man to clean him and then I gave him resin saits and sait peter mixed together, a tablespoonful twice a week and still continue the treatment. I thought, perhaps, he had the gravel, but can't kay. He is a large horse, about 18 hands high, 13 years old, and has not worked more than three years in his life. He was owned by a wealthy farmer who called him a colt, and only sold him a little over a year ago. I feed him chopped oats and cut timothy hay, and drive him as a peddling horse about four or five hours a day. He is a hard horse to keep, but is in good condition how, and still improving. He travels well, and does not exhibit symptoms of anything being wrong.

although frequently spoken of. Your horse is lame in his forefect, and the muscles of the fore-arm and chest have wasted in consequence of prolonged lameness, induced probably by a

LIVE STOCK.

The Breeders' Gazette says rye, mixed with pats, is good food for brood mares that are sucking. Preference, however, is given to oats, and tye ground, and fed with out straw or hay.

oats, is good food for brood mares that are suckling. Preference, however, is given to oats, and
rye ground, and fed with cut straw or hay.

Pimples on the skin of a horse may be caused
by congestion of the skin from various causes,
or by impurity of the blood. They are usually
accompanied by severe itching. A simple medicine may relieve the trouble; for instance, to
rive a pint of linseed-oil and repeat it the third
day. Then give one dram of chlorate of potash
in a bran mash, with a quart of linseed added,
daily for 10 days or two weeks.

When a horse cats litter or dung it indicates
indigestion, perhaps from over-feeding with
grain. The remedy is to give a pint of linseed
oil and repeat in two days. Give bran mashes
and reduce the oats to four quarts at a feed and
scald these and give them cold. Add a pint or
so of linseed to the oats. With the bran mash
give a dram of powdered sulphate of iron. A
regular supply of salt should be given to horses:
about a table poonful is sufficient, but it should
be given regularly.

Sheep will endure severe cold if kept dry; but
exposure to storms, either rain or snow, is very
hurtful. The water remains in the wool, and in
an atmosphere little, if any, above freezing, it
chills the body a long time. It is for this reason
that an open winter is generally unfavourable
for feeding sheep. If kept housed they are too
warm, their appetite fails, and they lose fiesh
no matter how fed. The coarse-wooled sheep
are more impatient of wet than the fine-wooled,
the heavy, oily gum on the wool of the latter
keeping the water from penetrating to the skin.

The large worm of the horse, six or more
inches long, is very common. It inhabits the
small intestine, which begins at the stomach,
and in the horse is about 70 feet long. It is easily
reached by medicine, and any bitter substance,
as tansy, worn-wood or quassia, is usefully employed as a remedy. The safest, and generally
most effective yermifuge is turpentine given
with linseed oil, in the proportion of one ounce
of turpentine to

contraction of the hoof is the effect of a disease and not of itself a disease. It is caused by a feverish and inflamed condition of the foot internally and generally accompanies laminitis, or inflamation of the leaves or thin laminæ which connect the hoof with the internal tissues of the foot. In consequence of this disorder the hom substance is not secreted in sufficient quantity and the hoof is dried as well of its necessary moisture. The remedy is to poultice the feet after bathing them with hot water, or to make the horse stand in a puddle of wet clay. Also to give some cooling laxative, as a pound of epsom salts once a week for a few weeks. Tight shoes and rasping the hoofs down severely has often a serious effect upon the horn and may add greatly to the mischief.

Corn as Fodder.

The too steady and abundant feeding of corn cannot be too often referred to until the custom is stopped in every stable. In the winter time the animal is largely idle. There is not the activity of the skin that there is when the horse is at steady work, and consequently the worn out materials of the system are thrown off less rapidly and certain excretory organs are more severely tasked. The constant feeding of a fat-producing food like corn, creates is rapidly aste of materials, directly and indirectly. It creates heat, and burns up material and it furnishes little to repair the waste of bone and muscle. We must not forget that corn makes fat, and that an excess of fat in the horse is not desirable. Of all our domestic animals the horse needs particularly a nitrogenous food. It is because of this demand of the system that cats are considered so valuable a food for horses. They can make use of a certain amount of corn to advantage, but to feed a horse on corn day after day, will probably result in physical disorder of some character. It would likely cause a disappearance of symptoms, in nine cases out of ten, where discase manifests itself under such circumstances, if the animal was fed on bran mashes. Good hay, as is well understod, is a very excellent food for horses and corn meal fed with cut hay or fodder answers the purpose we have in view in feeding the horses excellently.—Western Rural. · Corn as Fodder.

The authorities of the Iowa Agricultural College make the following classifications of the relative values of various foods as milk producers: Corn, per 100 pounds, fifty cents; oats, sixty cents; barley, fifty-five cents; wheat sixty-five cents; wheat bran, seventy cents; oil meal, \$1.45; clover hay, eighty cents; timothy, fifty cents; potatoes, ten cents.

\$1.45; clover hay, eighty cents; timothy, fifty cents; potatoes, ten cents.

Holstein cattle are red and white, that is the real cattle of Holstein. There are no true Holstein cattle in this country. Those called Holstein are really Holland or Dutch cattle, and are black and white spotted or pied. It would be just as reasonable to call a Chinaman a German as to call Dutch cattle Holstein. But yet it is done, and it makes a good deal of confusion.—

N.Y. Times.

The New York Times, referring to an address delivered before the Western Dairymen's Association of Ontario, in which fault was found with those who allowed their cream to sour before churning it, says the "sweet-cream foolishness is the most foolish of all follies." It also finds fault with the "sweet-curd" process in cheese-making, and shows how absurd it is for those who should know better to advance such a stupid theory.

The Jersey cow Princess 2nd, owned by Shoemaker, of Burnside park, near Baltimore, U.S. has been tested for mitk and butter yield, and her record beats Fuller's celebrated Mary Ann. The yield of milk by Princess for the week was 23 lbs. 1 loz. which produced 27 lbs. 10 cs. of butter, being the fraction of an ounce greater than Mary Ann's. The cow was milked three times a day, fed six times, and consumed daily 35 lbs. of cut clover hay, 48 lbs. of mixed bran, steamed, 25 lbs. of carrots and beets, 12 lbs. of oatmeal, and 6 lbs. each of corn and oil meal. The cow was certainly well fed.

L. B. Arnold says: "It costs more to make milk from oid cows than it does from young on selection of the contraction of an ounce greater make milk from oid cows than it does from young on selection of an ounce greater of the milk for one of the cow was certainly well fed.

certainly well fed.

I. B. Arnold says: "It costs more to make milk from oid cows than it does from young on as having the same milk producing capacity. The period of profitable milking does not terminate at the same age with all cows alike. Some hold out longer than others, but, as a rule, the best effects do not reach beyond the eight year of the cow's age. The quantity of milk given generally keeps up till a cow is about ten years old, and sometimes considerably longer; but after a cow has reached her eighth year, her milk is produced at a greater cost of feed, and after that age it costs more to fatten her, and her fiesh depreciated in quality."

The Guernsey breed resembles the Jeans in

in quality,"

The Guernsey breed resembles the Jersey in some points. It is an equally rich butter cow, but is larger and heavier; of a brownish or reddish and sometimes orange colour, mixed with white, and the whole frame is coarser than the Jersey. It comes from the Island of Guernsey, which is adjacent to the Island of Jersey, and one of the group of the Channel Islands. These islands are close to the coast of France, but belong to England. Guernsey cows' butter is of a better flavour and higher colour than that of the Jersey. Being a largereand coarser animal, however, it requires more feed for the same quantity of butter.

ou this know believed tipe en The Best Dairy Cow. The Best Dairy Cow.

I, for one, doubt whether the best breed of dairy cows has yet been produced among us, not withstanding the repeated efforts to accemplish it for many years past. The first requisite in a dairy cow is a gentle disposition, so that she can be kept quiet and free from fractious outbreaks, injurious alike to herself and other cows with which she may be herded. Nothing will conduce more to this than an a bsence of horns, for poiled cows, owing to their inability to hook, grow up more gentle than those wearing horns. Then there is the necessity for a strong constitution, hearty feeding, and good digestion, for without these no cow can give a sufficient quantity of milk, or such as is sufficiently rich to make her a profitable dairy cow. The milk should vary according to the use for which it is designed. If to be soid in town and cities, or made into cheese, the cows which yield the largest quantity of a fair quality would be she best; if for outter then a rich quality, rather than a large quantity, is the most desirable. National Live-Stock Journal.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Examination of Experts by the Dominion House Committee. OTTAWA, March 5.—The Select Committee on agricultural industries met this morning and continued its enquiries on the subject of establishing a Dominion Bureau for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge.

Mr. Lynch, of Danville, Que., was examined in reference to the state of the dairy industry, and the encouragement which might be given to it by the State. He stated that in his opinion the loss to the Dominion annually through the present bad methods of butter making was not less than \$5,000,000. To improve dairying in Canada it was necessary that farmers should be better instructed in scientific methods of OTTAWA, March 5 .- The Select Committee

mentific methods of BUTTER AND CHERSE MAKING, and this knowledge could best be disseminated by means of local dairymen's associations, each holding an annual convention, where every subject of interest to the busi-ness would be ably discussed by men

of experience. The result of these discussions could then be summarized and circulated amongst the farmers at a small cost and with great advantage. The result of the encouragement given to this industry by the Governments of Ontario and Quebec was a great increase in the quality and quantity of the manufactured product and consequent gain to the country. He had no hesitation in saying that the Federal Government would be justified in making any reasonable expenditure for this purpose. Private enterprise, supplemented to some extent by Government action, would at once bring the dairying industry to a proper state of efficiency.

Mr. FLETCHER, vice-president of the Ontario Entomological Society, made a statement before the committee as to the importance of more information being circulated in reference to insects injurious or beneficial to vegetation. He favoured the employment of a State entomologist, if the Government could be induced to make the necessary outlay, but in the meantime a great deal could be done in this branch by the present Agricultural Department with a little extra encouragement.

DOMINION GRANGE.

Satisfactory Report of the Secretary-Progress of the Organization. OTTAWA, March 5.—This morning the Grangers were in Committee on Education and Agriculture.

A meeting was held at 2.30 this afternoon

the City hall, Master Jabel Robinson in Dr. OBTON, M.P., addressed the meeting Dr. Obton, M.P., addressed the meeting on the subject of farmers' banks. He took some credit for the Act to amend the laws relating to loans, which he carried through the House, although when first introduced it was opposed by the leader of the Government and both sides of the House. He referred to his bill now before the House of Commons to provide banking and loaning facilities to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. hose engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Casey, M.P., agreed with Dr. Orton

that the banking credit at present given to farmers was doo short. The bill, he con-sidered, would require several important sidered, would require several important changes.

Mr. Hesson, M.P., supported the views of the first speaker, and thought the present system was very unsafe, there being out of sixty millions of stock only seven millions of specie retained by Canadian Banks.

Mr. Fleming, M. P., strongly opposed the bill, which he considered impracticable.

Mr. COCHEANE, M.P., said he was a farmer, but he did not pretend to be well posted in banking arrangements. He thought farmers were to biame for not having more favourable legislation, as in his opinion they possessed

were to blame for not naving more involvance legislation, as in his opinion they possessed the power in their own hands. Messrs. Wallace, Sproule, Cockburn, Allen, and Guillet, members of Parliament, also gave their views on the subject.

THE ANNUAL REPORT. After a vote of thanks was tendered to the After a vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers the secretary presented the tenth annual report, which stated that the order was everywhere in a healthy condition. Fifteen sub-granges have been organized during the past year; this number is an increase of two over the preceding year. Four of these new organizations are in Ontario, one in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, eight in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia. Throughout the Dominion the order is on a more substantial foundation than formerly, its aims and objects being better understood. The total receipts from all sources last year were \$1,437.88, an amount equal to that of the previous year. The report was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

THIRD DAY. OTTAWA, March 6.—The Dominion Grange met again to-day. The Committee on Agriculture and Education presented their annual report, which states that great advances have been made in the science of agriculture have been made in the science of agriculture during the past few years, although it, is still far below the standard it should attain in this great agricultural country. The committee would recommend that farmers should sow biny the best seeds, and on land thoroughly prepared for that purpose, in order to successfully compete with the farmers of other countries. They would also recommend the raising of more stock and of a better class. The committee are aware that farmers are not so educated in their business as to be able to attain the highest financial results, and would advise that text-books containing the elementary principles of agricultural educa-tion be introduced into the Common schools so as the better to prepare the rising genera

ion for their occupation in life. FOURTH DAY.

FOURTH DAY.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The Dominion Grange resumed its sessions again to-day. Mr. Doyle, chairman of the Legislation Committee, presented his report, and among other things in it were the following:—

"Your committee have received through your worthy secretary a large number of petitions signed by 1,806 Patrons of Husbandry and other agriculturists praying the Governor-General-in-Council to remove all duties from salt, plaster, and other fertilizers, and that the duty on agricultural implements be reduced to 10 per cent. ad valorem; also praying that the present duty on wheat may not be removed without that on flour being also removed. Your committee recommend that a deputation from this Grange be authorized to wait on the Hon. the Minister of Finance to present a memorial of this Grange asking that the prayer of these petitions be granted, and that memorials containing the same prayer be presented to the House of Commons.

"Your committee are of the envision that

"Your committee are of the opinion that some legislation should be procured which would enable any farmer or other real estate would enable any farmer or other real estate owner to register a portion of such real estate as being exempt from sale for any debt incurred after the date of such registration, and for the publication of all such registrations.

"Your committee regret the very great inconvenience to farmers in rural sections caused by regulations which confine the sale of paris green to licensed drugggsts.

"Your committee flud that the law now in force in the Dominion with regard to the inspection of weights and measures is in a great measure inoperative, owing to the fact that

measure inoperative, owing to the fact that it is almost impossible for any person to get scales inspected at short notice.

"Your committee's attention has been drawn to a bill introduced into the Parliament of Canada, No. 71, entitled 'An Act to provide for the distribution of severa of in-

ment of Canada, No. 71, entitled 'An Act to provide for the distribution of assets of insolvent debtors,' by Mr. J. J. Curran. Your committee regret to hear that this bill asks for special-legislation in the interest of merchants and thirty-one other classes of dealers and traders, especially providing that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to farmers, grangers, common labourers, or workmen tor hire. Your committee recommend that this Grange should ask the Parliament assembled to either throw out the bill or see that, if passed, it shall apply to all classes of her to eisher throw out the bill or see that, if passed, it shall apply to all classes of her Majosty's loyal subjects in Canada."

To-day the Grangers presented an address to his Excellency the Governor-General, who made a suitable reply. Mr. Cockburn, M.P. for North Ontario, introduced the delegates to his Excellency, who conversed with them for a short time, after which they enjoyed the hospitality of Rideau hall. The Grangers express themselves as greatly pleased with their visit to Government house.

FIFTH DAY. OTTAWA, March 8.—The Dominion Grange concluded its present session to-day. The election of officers took place, and resulted as

ollows :-- Master, Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch (re Master, Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch (reelected); Overseer, R. W. McDonald, Piotou, N.S.; Lecturer, R. J. Doyle, Owen
Sound; Secretary, Henry Glendeming,
Manilla; Treasurer, J. P. Bull, Downfield;
Chaplain, Jesse Trull, Oshawa; Steward, T.
S. McLeod, Dalston; Assistant Steward,
Chas. Moffat, Edgehill; Gatekeeper, William
Brock, Adelaide. Lady officers:—Oeres,
Mrs. Vancamp, Bowmanville; Pomona, Mrs.
R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound; Flora, Mrs.
Moffat, Edgehill; Lady Assistant, Mrs. McDonald, Pictou, N.S. Executive Committee
Robert Currie, Wingham; A. Gifford, Meaford. Anditors—R. Walker, Blenheim; J.
Vancamp, Bowmahville, Vancamp, Bowmanville,

FIFTH PARLIAMENT--- SECOND SESSION.

TORONTO, March 5. FIRST READING.

Mr. MOWAT introduced a bill to further improve the administration of the law, which was read the first time. ROAD APPROPRIATION. Mr. MONK asked whether George Paget a now in the employment of the Government, and if so, in what capacity. When he was employed and at what rate of pay. Whether he is the same George Paget who is one of the petitioners in the Muskoka election has a

Mr. PARDEE said that George Paget is Mr. PARDEE said that George Paget is now in the employ of the Government as assistant wood ranger. He was engaged on the 23rd November at a salary of \$5 a day. He believed he was the same George Paget who was one of the petitioners in the Muskoka election case. (Laughter.)

CO-EDUCATION.

CO-EDUCATION.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved

"That inasmuch as the Senate of the Provincial University, having for several years admitted women to the university examinations and class lists, and inasmuch as a considerable number of women have availed themselves of the privilege, but labour under the disadvantage of not having access to any institution which affords tuition necessary in the higher years in the opinion of this House provision should be made for the admission of women to University College."

A debate followed the introduction of this motion, Messrs. Metcalfa, French, Harcourt, Ross (Middlesex), Morris, Wood, and Young speaking in favour of it, while Messrs. Meredith, Fraser, and Gibson (Huron) opposed it. The motion was carried on a division.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN. Mr. WATERS moved the second reading Mr. WATERS moved the second reading of the bill to enable widows and unmarried women to vote at municipal elections. The question was in a different position now to what it was during the previous session, because there had been a full expression of public opinion. He maintained that women were placed in a very unfair position at present, having to pay all the taxes in the municipality but still being debarred from saying who should represent them in municipal councils. He trusted that the Honse would do justice to these two classes of women by passing the bill.

The motion was carried on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Balfour, Baxter, Bishon.

division:

YEAS—Messrs. Balfour, Baxter, Bishop, Blythe, Brereton, Caldwell, Carnegie, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, Drury, Ernatinger, Fell. Freeman, Gillies, Gould, Graham, Gray, Hagar, Hammell, Hart, Harcourt, Hudson, Kerns, Kerr, Lees, McCraney, McKay, McKenzie, McKim, Metcalfe, Morin, Morgan, Mowat, Mulholland, Neelon, O'Connor, Rayside, Roe, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sills, Waters, Wilmot, Wood.—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Awrey, Blezard Broder, Cascaden, Fraser, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Laidlaw, Lyon, McIntyre, MoGhee, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Meredith, Morrick, Monk, Morris, Pardee, Phelps, Preston, Robillard, Ross (Cornwall), Snider, White.—26.

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

TORONTO, March 6. THE LIQUOR LICENSE LAWS. Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill to improve the liquor license laws. He stated that among its provisions was one restricting the number of saloon licenses in cities having a population of less than 15,000 to three, between 15,000 and 30,000 not exceeding five, over 30,000 not exceeding five, over 30,000 not exceeding the licenses. It was further proposed to abolish entirely the right to grant saloon licenses in towns of less than 6,000 population.

Mr. MEREDITH—When do you propos

by the state of th The bill was read the second time.

LICENSE DUTIES. Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill respecting license duties. He said he proposed to make the duties recoverable Mr. ERMATINGER asked if a man took out a license under both Acts would he have to pay both fees in full.

Mr. HARDY said in committee he proposed

to insert a clause to make that clear. Bo duties would have to be paid in full. The bill was then read the second time. FREE GRANT SETTLERS. Mr. PARDEE moved the second reading of the bill to enable free grant settlers to obtain further locations. He said the object of the Government was to facilitate settlement in the free grant dist. cts as much as

The bill was read the second time. NOXIOUS WEEDS. Mr. ROSS (Huron) moved the House into Committee on the bill to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and of diseases affecting

of noxious weeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees.

Amendments were adopted giving the councils of municipalities power to suspend the action of the bill in certain cases.

Mr. MEREDITH strongly opposed making it compulsory upon cities and towns to extend the operation of the Act by applying it to other weeds upon the petition of 300 rate-payers. payers.

The section was amended so as to leave it

optional with the municipalities to extend the operation of the bill to other weeds.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. THE RAILWAY ACT. Mr. Pardee's bill to amend the Railway

Act of Ontario was read a second time. THE ESTIMATES. The House went into Committee of Supply, and passed the following estimates :-

Education Department.
Crown Lands Department.
Public Works Department.
Treasury Department.
Department of Agriculture
Secretary and Registrar's Department
Registrar General's Branch.
License and Administration of Justice
immigration Department.
Public Institutions.
Miscellaneous.

The Committee rose and reported. The House adjourned at 12.15 a, m.

FRIDAY, March 7. COUNTY COUNCILS. Mr. DRURY moved # That a Select Com Mr. DRURY moved Manata Select Committee be appointed to consider the desirability of so amending the Municipal Act that the number of members in county councils may be reduced. The committee to have power to send for persons and papers." After naming the committee he said that the country had arrived at a stage where the proportion of representation in the county councils. try had arrived at a stage where the proportion of representation in the county councils was too large, and the number of representatives had increased till they had become a public burden. There was now a strong feeling in favour of reducing the representation. From the period of 1872 to 1881 the increases in the councils had been as follows:

— Eign, from 17 to 25: Grey, 35 to 38: Hastings, 26 to 31; Huron, 34 to 47; Leeds and Grenville, 28 to 35; Middlesex, 38 to 49: Norfolk, 16 to 21; Northumberland and Durham, 39 to 41; Ontario, 26 to 33; Simcoe, 41 to 50; Waterloo, 19 to 23; Wellington, 24 to 37; York, 28 to 44. Four counties had not sent in returns, but exclusive of these the sent in returns, but exclusive of these the total increase had been from 780 in 1872 to 936 in 1881, or an increase of 30 per cent. in nine years. The cost of the councils, exclusive of the 4 counties not returned, was \$30,949 in 1872 and \$42,271 in 1881, or an increase of 40 per cent. The increase was still or and 42,271 in 1881, or an increase of 40 per cent. The increase was still going on, owing to the strong inducements for villages to incorporate and the increase of population and ratepayers in townships. Carried.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING. Mr. CREIGHTON moved for an order of the House for a return of all correspondence

respecting the dispute between the Government and Messieurs Hunter, Rose & Co., former contractors for the printing of this House and the departments, as to the rates to be paid for such printing, including the reference to and award of H. Chamberlin, Esquire. A statement of sxpenses incurred in auditing or examining printing accounts preliminary to such reference, and the cost of the reference. A statement of the balance, if any, found to be due to Hunter, Rose & Co. on the basis of payment fixed by such award. A statement of the amount, if any, repaid by Hunter, Rose & Co. of the money of the province accruing from the Ontario Gazette, amounting to \$14,481.84, retained in their hands on 31st January, 1878, The motion was adopted.

BORROWERS FROM THE PROVINCE,

BORROWERS FROM THE PROVINCE. Mr. CLANCY moved for a return showing Mr. CLANCY moved for a return showing in detail the municipalities, which have borrowed from the province under the provision of the Tile Drainage Act and Municipal Drainage Act; the date of the loans; the amounts borrowed; the terms of payments of the debentures purchased by the province; the amounts paid on account thereof for principal and interest shown separately; the amounts remaining unpaid for principal and interest shown separately. Carried.

SOUTH OXFORD. Mr. G. A. Cook, member-elect for South Oxford, was introduced by Messrs. Hardy and Freeman, and took his seat.

THE CASE OF JOHN NOTT. Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return of opies of all correspondence and communica-tions with or by the Attorney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, and any other person, and all reports and orders in-Council with reference to the re-moval from the office of Police Magistrate of Port Perry of John Nott. Carried.

SCHOOL GRANTS. Mr. BAXTER moved for a return showing Mr. BAXTER moved for a return showing the total number of school sections in the province in which the Government grant has been withheld since 1880; giving the reasons therefor in each case, and copies of any correspondence in the Education Department bearing upon the subject. He said there were some cases of hardship, and the Minister of Education should exercise very great caution before withholding any grant. The people or trustees should have some opportunity, in cases where the population is decreasing, to lay their case before the department. Carried,

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Mr. CREIGHTON moved for copies of all correspondence or communications since first of January, 1882, between the Minister of of January, 1882, between the Minister of Education, or any other member of the Government, or departmental or other officer thereof, and any other person, or company, with regard to text-books for use in the provincial schools or the authorization thereof, and with regard to the withdrawal of any such authorization, or the adoption of one uniform or composite series, or otherwise, in regard to the use of text-books in the provincial schools. Copies of all orders-in-Council, or departmental regulations, with regard to or departmental regulations, with regard to the powers or duties of the Public school inspectors as to changes in the text-books in use in the schools within their inspection districts, and of all circulars assued by the Department of Education with reference to such powers, or duties, or the authority under which changes should be made. Carried.

THE ALGOMA RETURN. Mr. MEREDITH called attention to th mr. MinksDiffi called attention to the fact that the Algoma return was not yet brought down, although it had been asked for about a dozen times. The Government had set up the great seal of the province to prevent these suits in court being proceeded with, a fact which he thought indicated that the Government had something to conceal. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MOWAT said the Government had nothing to conceal bearing on this question, and he denied that it had anything to do with the suit in court.

The House adjourned at 12.05 a.m.

MONDAY, March 10. COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. Mr. WHITE asked whether it was the in-Mr. WHITE asked whether it was the in-tention of the Government to make such ar-rangement as will enable this province to be represented by way of promoting an exhibit of the products of the province at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, to be opened at New Orleans in December

Mr. ROSS replied in the negative. THE LICENSE REVENUE. Mr. PRESTON asked whether the Govern

Mr. PRESTON asked whether the Government intend to collect in future, as in the past, through their license officials, a revenue from municipalities in which no licenses are issued, and where the Dunkin Act is in force, in aid of the license fund of the district in which said municipalities are situated.

Mr. HARDY said that only one municipality of the kind referred to had paid towards the license revenue, and it was so peculiarly situated that it was impossible to avoid collecting the fees.

THE TORRENS LAND TRANSFER SYS THE TORRENS LAND TRANSFER SYS

TEM. Mr. ERMATINGER moved that in the opinion of this House a system of land transfer and registration similar to that known as the Toriens system is suited to the requirements of this province, and should be introduced upon an optional or voluntary basis therein. In making the motion he referred to the expense and delay attendant upon the present system of the registration of land titles. The Torrens system, which simplified the process of transfer to a great extent, had been adopted in the Australian colonies with great success. He called attention to the evils arising under the present law, under which a man who sold land had to produce his deed, trace back his title to the time when it originated, and clear up all flaws. The buyer on the other hand was put to large expense in investigating the title back to the Crown, and in searching the registration office for every deed which had been registered. Owing to the difficulty of tracing flaws in titles under this complicated system many hardships were inflicted upon persons who bought property in good faith, and who were often dispossessed after years of possession.

Mr. MEREDITH said the hon, member for Mr. ERMATINGER moved that in the

Mr. MEREDITH said the hon, member for Mr. MEREDITH said the hon, member for Elgin was entitled to the thanks of the House for introducing the subject. He thought it would be undesirable, however, to make any change in the law. In Australia the transfers of land were fewer than in this country, and therefore the Torrens' system might work well there, while it might be open to objections here. He thought that the Government might consider the matter during the recess and bring in next session some practical measure. He hoped, therefore, that his hon, friend would withdraw the motion until the Government had considered it.

Mr. MOWAT said the object was a very important one. He agreed with the leader of the Opposition that many features of the Torrens system could be introduced with advantage. He agreed that it would be un-

advantage. He agreed that it would be unwise to press the motion now. He believed the ultimate adoption of the system was in The motion was withdrawn.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND. Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved for a return showing in each and every year since 1871, inclusive, the amount of money paid by the teachers of Ontario into the Superannated Teachers' Fund; the amount paid out by the Government to superannuated teachers; the amount in each year paid out in excess of the amount paid into said fund; the total amount paid into said fund; the total amount paid into said fund, and the amount of the latter above the former. He stated that a change in the present system was needed, as they had reached a point when the fund involved a loss to the province of \$40,000 a year.

Mr. HARCOURT suggested that to the motion the following words be added:

"And the amount paid out to teachers who have withdrawn from the profession during the same period." He said he thought if the Minister of Education were to address a circular to the teachers that fully ninety per cent. of them would be in favour of the about the fund. Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved for a return

The motion, with Mr. Harcourt's addition, was adopted.

The House adjourned at 10.25.

TOBONTO, March 11. THE BEGINNING OF THE END. Mr. MOWAT moved that when this House Mr. MOWAT moved that when this House adjourns to-day, and on each other day during the present session, it do stand adjourned until eleven o'clock on the following day, Mr. Speaker to leave the chair each day at one o'clock until three o'clock without question being put; and that when this House adjourne on Fridays, it do stand adjourned until Saturday at eleven of the clock, for Government business only; and that on Mondays Government orders be placed on the orders of the day, after public bills and orders.—Carried.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

NOXIOUS WEEDS. The House went into committee on the bill The House went into committee on the bill to prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

Mr. ROSS (Huron) presented an amendment to the effect that the council of any township in which there are large tracts of waste or unoccupied land might, on the petition of not less than thirty ratepayers, by bylaw suspend the operation of the Act in respect to those lands.

The amendment was adopted and the bill reported. reported.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

The House went into committee on the bill to improve the liquor license laws.

Sub-section 3 of section 6 provided that no shop license be granted to sell liquors in any store or shop where groceries or other merchandise are sold, other than mineral or aerated waters, ginger ale, liquor cases or liquor baskets, taps or faucets.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved the following addition to section 11:—"Any medical practitioner or justice of the peace who colourably gives a certificate or requisition for medical purposes, without which liquor could not be lawfully obtained, or be obtained from a chemist or druggist in quantities of more than six ounces, to enable, or for the purpose of enabling, any person to obtain liquor to drink as a beverage, shall for the first offence be liable to a penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$200 or for the serverse. be liable to a penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$20, or for the second or subsequent offence not less than \$20 or more than \$40.

340.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved an additional section to the effect that any person who shall purchase intoxicating liquors during the hours after which by section 43 of the said 'Act the sale thereof is prohibited shall be active. shall be guilty of an offence under the said Act, and shall also be liable to the penalties by the 52nd section of the said Act, unless such person shall lodge an information within one week thereafter before a justice of the police or police magistrate against the person guilty of the sale of such

intoxicating liquors.

After a discussion the amendment was with-Mr. McLAUGLIN proposed that section II of the Act should be amended by adding the words, "the Industrial Exhibition of Toronto." He said that a license was issued to the Industrial Exhibition Association, which association transferred the license to other nations. During the helding of the other parties. During the holding of the exhibition in almost every part of the

grounds, where there were accommodations for the sale of food, beer and other beverages were sold. This, he thought, should not be On the suggestion of several members Mr.
McLaughlia extended the amendment so as
to apply to all similar exhibitions, and the
amendment was adopted.

The committee rose and reported.
The House adjourned at 12.05 a.m. BILLS ADVANCED OR INTRODUCED. FIRST READINGS. To amend the Act respecting the supplying of gas and water—Mr. Hardy.

Respecting the Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay—Mr. Mowat.

To further amend ichap. 95 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada—Mr. Fraser.

Man Ermes—To amend the line fences

Mr. Fraser introduced the bill for the "Municipal Amendment Act of 1884," which

was read a first time.

Respecting securities vested in the Treasurer of the province.—The Attorney-Gen-To amend the County Courts Act -Mr. To make further provision respecting public health.—Mr. Ross (Middlesex).

To amend the Act respecting Public,
High, or Separate Schools.—Mr. Ross.

To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act.

—Mr. McIntyre.

SECOND READINGS. To declare valid a certain survey of part of the Town of Cornwall.—Mr. Ross (Corn-

wall).
Relating to the municipality of Neebing. Mr. Lyon.
To incorporate the town of Port Arthur.
Mr. Lyon. To incorporate the Niagara Falls Water Works Company.—Mr. Phelps.
To amend the Act to transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

son (Hamilton).

Respecting a certain by-law of the town of Trenton.—Mr. Sills.

To incorporate the General Annual Conference of the Free Methodist Church of Ontario in Canada, and for other purposes.—Mr.

in Canada, and for other purposes.—Mr. Badgerow.

To incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Railway Company.—Mr. Gould.

To empower the municipality of the village of Brockton to make special assessments, and for other purposes.—Mr. Gray.

To empower the municipality of the village of Parkdale to make special assessments, and for other purposes.—Mr. Gray.

To eonsolidate the debt of the town of Woodstock.—Mr. Mowat.

Respecting the union of certain Methodist Churches therein named.—Mr. Morris.

To authorize the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario to admit Delow Rogest Davis to practise as a solicitor.—Mr. Balfour.

To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act.

—Mr. Laidlaw.

To amend the Act respecting Coroner's In-

To amend the Act respecting Coroner's In-quests.—Mr. Waters, To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act. —Mr. Fell.

To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act 1883.—Mr. Drury. Respecting the property of married women.

The Attorney-General.

To secure to wives and children the benefit of life insurance.—The Attorney-General.

To amend section 69 of Consolidated Municipal Act.—Mr. White.

To regulate the width of waggontires.—Mr.

THIRD READINGS. To incorporate the Cascadilla Railway Company—Mr. McGhee.

To confirm a certain by-law of the corporation of the city of Kingston—Mr. Metcalfe.

To confirm certain municipal by-laws granting aid to the Canada Southern Railway Com-

To amend the charter of incorporation of the Ontario Methodist Camp-Ground Company—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

the Ontario Methodist Camp-Ground Company—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

To revive and amend the Act incorporating the Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Frank Railway Company—Mr. Waters.

To enable the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the diocese of Toronto to sell certain lands—Mr. Fraser.

Respecting the Gananoque and Rideau Railway Company.—Mr. Sills.

To consolidate the debt of the town of Palmerston.—Mr. McKim.

To authorize the corporation of the town of Strathroy to purchase certain lands therein for a public cemetery.—Mr. Ross (Middlesex).

Respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company.—Mr. Ferris.

To incorporate the Silver Brook Tramway Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

To declare valid a certain survey of part of the town of Cornwall,—Mr. Ross (Cornwall).

To authorize the Toronto Street Railway Company to issue mortgage debentures, and for other purposes.—Mr. Badgerow.

Relating to the municipality of Neebing.—Mr. Lyon.

To amend the Act to transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company.—Mr. Gib son (Hamilton).

To amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs and for the protection of sheep.—Mr. Chis-holm.

To amend the Act respecting the expendi-ture of county funds in certain cases.—Mr. Waters.
To amend the Ontario Drainage Act. -Mr.

Baltour.

To authorize the Toronto Street Railway Company to issue mortgage debentures, and for other purposes. —Mr. Badgerow.

Respecting the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company. —Mr. Freeman.

The Cultivation of Sorghum in Canada Advocated.

OTTAWA, March 11 .- In the Committee or Agricultural Industries this morning three our Agricultural Industries this morning three witnesses were heard, Messrs. O'Doherty, of Ottawa, Harrington, of the Entomological Society, and A. P. Landry, M.P. Mr. O'Doherty made a statement regarding the sugar industry, and strongly urged the cultivation of sorghum. He stated that the cane could be cultivated with a great true. vation of sorghum. He stated that the cane could be cultivated with as great success in Canada as it had been in the States, but the variety to be introduced should be that known as the early amber. There were two useful products from sorghum, one was the syrup, which could be extracted and sold to refiners; the other was the sorghum seed, which made a first-class article of food for cattle. In order to further the industry he suggested that the Government should give to the farmer as a bonus \$1 for every ton of sorghum produced, and to the refiner a cent sorghum produced, and to the refiner a cent for every pound of sugar refined. This policy had been adopted by several of the United States with the result of making sorghum one of the leading industries. It would have the same result here, for our climate was well adapted to the cultivation of the

same result here, for our connect as adapted to the cultivation of the cane.

Mr. Harrington advocated the engagement of a State entomologist, on the ground that he could warn farmers in advance of the expected arrival of injurious insects and indi-cate to them the remedies that they should cate to them the remedies that they should use. Some people were of opinion that in this matter the experience of the United States was a sufficient guide to Canada, but as a matter of fact there were hundreds of insects in Canada, the habits of which were not familiar to us. These insects fed on wild forest growths, and they were only waiting, as the Colorado beetle waited, for the cultivation of plants suited to their taste, to commence their ravages. They might at any mence their ravages. They might at any time commence to devastate our crops. The clover midget, which did so much harm last summer, would, he feared, during the coming season, do still more damage unless the farmers adopted the remedies already pronosed for its extermination. posed for its extermination.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8 .- Dr. Bailey, State veterinary surgeon, denies that there are seventy-two animals in the vicinity of Portland affected with foot-and-mouth disease. He says there are less than twenty cases there now. No new ones have been reported the last ten days, and no animal has died from the disease here.

Topeka, Ks., March 8.—The governor has an animal from Nacha Fells and apported the

TOPEKA, Ks., March 8.—The governor has returned frem Neosho Falls, and reported the foot-and-mouth disease bad. A quarantine has been established. Steps have been taken to raise money to buy up and destroy infected cattle. The district infected with the foot-and-mouth disease is thirty-five miles in area, and is rigidly quarantined. In the northern, western, and southern parts of the State the cattle are in good condition.

Osago, Ks., March 8.—Cattle men in this county at a meeting here to-night adopted a

Osaco, Ks., March 8.—Cattle men in this county at a meeting here to-night adopted a resolution requesting the governor to call a special session of the Legislature to take action regarding mouth-and-hoof disease, also providing for a mass meeting of stock-owners on Saturday to perfect a thorough county organization.
CHEVENNE March 11.—The appearance of

feet and mouth disease among cattle in Maine and Kunsas creates great alarm among cattle men of the West. The Wyoming Stock Growers' Association will take immediate steps to quarantine the territory and kill afflicted cattle should the disease appear.

Everyone should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best chewing tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it since it has been placed in the marke, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Pealers. Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY.

Giving Him' a Reception,

"Oh, some one is coming up the steps, ma!"
exclaimed Miss Pyrkins to her mother, who
keeps a boarding-house. "Shall I go to the
door?"
"No indeed," answered Mrs. Pyrkins,
bustling around. "It is a young man who is
probably looking for board. Go down into
the parlour and be playing a dreamy air on
man when he comes in." piano when he comes in."
"Yes, I know; but some one must attend to the door. There goes the bell now."
"Well, I will run to the kitchen and send

Jane to open the door, and while you are playing and Jane is showing him in I will be pounding on the table with a rolling pin."

"But what for, ma?"

"It will sound as if we had two servants

uticura THE GREAT SKIN GURES

and were going to have beefsteak for lunch.

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

Blood Purifiers and

Skin Beautifiers.

DISFIGURING HUMOURS, Itching and Burning Tortures, Painful Eruptions, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Infantile or Birth Humours, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-Coloured Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Soalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTIQURA REMEDIES.

Cuticurs Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while Cuticurs, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair. Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Tollet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humours, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped, or Oily Skin. Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely oured solely by the Cuticura Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq. Detroit, Mich., suffered untold tortures from a Skin Disease, which appeared on his hands, head, and face, dnd nearly destroyed his eyes. After the most careful doctoring and a consultation of physicians failed to relieve him, he used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Chas. Rayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights N.J., a lad of 12 years, who, for eight years, was one mass of Scabe and Humours, and upon whem all known remedies and cures were tried in vain, was completely cured by CUTIOURA REMEDIES.

Send for "How to Cure Skin I NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto