

Agricultural.

THE CHEAPEST FEED FOR SHEEP.—The cheapest feed for fattening sheep is corn. It may be fed on the ear. It is waste of time and money to grind feed for sheep, as they masticate and digest their grain very thoroughly.

CHICKEN FARMING.—It is well to be cautious before going largely into the raising of chickens. A great deal of untruth is continually told about this business. A notable instance of this is a long and circumstantial account of a large poultry farm in Bergen County, N. J., upon which \$30,000 worth of chickens is raised every year. The whole story is false from beginning to end, and the only semblance of truth in it is the fact that a venturesome person did begin such an enterprise in that locality and came to grief very quickly so that the affair collapsed with a very large loss. There are successful poultry farms, but as in other such cases the owners mind their business, and do not boast about their successes and profits. The books on this subject are "The Poultry Farm and Market," by a person who failed at the business and gave it up, but who possibly may be competent to say something about it, because he knows how it is himself; and "An Egg Farm," by an intelligent poultry fancier, in whose book is included some articles by actual poultry farmers, who are making a business of keeping fowls for profit.

CUTTING FEED FOR COWS.—It is a great waste to feed whole corn-stalks to cows; only a small portion is consumed, and the rest is a nuisance in the manure. By cutting the stalks, wetting them, and sprinkling a little meal or middlings on them, all is eaten but the butts, and these can be thrown out in the manure or into the litter, and will make the manure fine. Corn ears may be ground into meal and given to cows with corn-stalks to advantage.

OAT HAY.—Oats cut green make excellent hay. By sowing cow peas in a Southern State, or common peas in the North, with the oats a heavier crop is produced; and cow peas sown alone thickly and cut and cured for hay make the best of fodder. When hay threatens to be short, the supply of fodder may be greatly enlarged by sowing oats, millet, sorghum, sweet corn, cow peas, or even field corn thickly planted in drills.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.—Influenza is a low fever which is associated with catarrh of the respiratory membranes, inflammation of the eyes, and tenderness of the abdomen. It is epidemic at times, and otherwise may be caused by exposure to cold and wet, or by an ill condition of the blood. The symptoms are running at the nose, swelling of the glands of the throat and cheeks, profuse sweating on the belly when at work and general weakness. The treatment is to give mashes with one ounce doses of hypsulphite of soda daily, to keep warm, and nurse well. If the bowels are constive a dose of one pint of linseed oil repeated the third day may be given before the soda.

VALUE OF BLACKSMITHS' WASTE.—The waste of blacksmiths' shops, consisting of horse manure, hoof clippings, and iron scales, are of remarkable value for roses and pear trees. They greatly increase the brilliancy of the roses and the color of the pears, as well as invigorates the growth.

PARASITES IN SWINE.—Parasites are frequently found in the intestines of swine. These may be of various kinds. When small nodules are found upon the intestines, with inflammation of the adjacent membranes, the presence of encysted parasites, such as trichinae, may be suspected. By cutting through the nodules and examining them with a magnifying-glass the worm may be discovered. If in the liver, they may appear as blade-like cysts filled with watery fluid. The parasites will usually be found on the inner surface of these cysts, adhering by hooks upon their heads. There is no cure. Prevention is the only remedy, and this is by avoiding, if possible, the danger of the swine picking up the eggs of the parasites in the flesh or excrement of rats or other small animals. Pigs that run at large incur the most danger, for the reason that insects and small wild animals are often the bearers of the eggs, and the pigs pick up these or their excrement. The flesh of such pigs is dangerous food.

CO-OPERATION.

It seems to be probable that the next great step in advance to be made in agriculture will be the introduction of some sort of co-operative association among farmers. At the present time agriculture is the only business in which men act singly, and confine their operations to their own resources. What would have been the position of things now had other business enterprises been limited in the same manner? There would have been no lines of steamers crossing the ocean; no telegraph companies spanning the world with their wires and cables, no railroads opening up the vast wildernesses rich in every source of wealth, but destitute of associated labor and capital; no mines pouring out gold, silver, iron or the still more valuable and indispensable coal; no furnaces to convert ore into metals. Mankind, in fact, would have been only partially civilized; knowledge would have been confined to narrow personal experiences, and this great continent would have been the home of the savage, excepting a narrow strip along the sea-coast in which men would still have delved, dug, plowed, and reaped by hand, without the help of machines or of any civilized aids. Indeed, it was an associated effort that first peopled this coast. Commerce and civilization could never have been but for association of ideas, of labor, and of capital. Co-operation is economy, developed in proportion to the effectiveness of the association. The enormous operations by which wheat is grown so cheaply in the North-west are co-operative. Associated capital procures a vast tract of land; stocks it with the most effective implements and machines; introduces an effective system of division of labor; has abundant means to carry on work until the crops are harvested and sold, and by the extent of the shipments is able to secure the very lowest rates of transportation and the best market. Here are present all the elements of success, and the ordinary farmer sees these enormous quantities of wheat thrown upon the market, and reducing prices to the lowest point of production. The unaided single farmer might as well put his crop into bags and haul it in his wagon a thousand miles to a market and hope to compete successfully with the railroad or the canal, as to hold his own with a combination that can farm 20,000 acres of land, and ship 500,000 bushels of wheat in one season. The very same thing is occurring in regard to live stock. On one hand the farmer may see combinations forming with which he must compete single handed, and embarrassed by an unprofitable expenditure of his capital, or at least a portion of it. He labors under the disadvantage of a diversity of crops, and of a constant change of employment; of a large amount of money-invested in tools and machinery that could do ten times the service which he can get from them; of a small retail business

which costs greatly more in proportion than it can bear; of purchases made in the same small way, and chiefly upon long credits at the highest prices; so that while his investment of capital pays but a very low interest because it is laid a large portion of the time, his income is lessened and his outgo is increased at the same time. Thus, he is pressed as between the netter and the upper mill-stones, ground and crushed by the force of an overwhelming competition, with the poorest means of meeting it. Is there a remedy? For every evil there is some remedy. And this is an evil which is becoming hardly felt. It seems at first sight that agriculture must necessarily be carried on under the same methods as other industries and other business. This can hardly be disputed. If this is true, then it follows that the common business methods must be applied to agriculture. We know they are not, and that the isolation of the farmer is a grievance and an injury to him. In some way he must relieve himself from that singleness and isolation of interest from which other industries have emancipated themselves. But how shall it be done?

It is scarcely possible as yet to define any system by which interests to some extent antagonistic can be harmonized and consolidated; but there are ways and means by which mutual help can be given. A notable instance of how simply men may combine for this purpose is afforded by the Russian Mennonites of Kansas. The people buy and own their costly implements and machines in common, as far as possible. A whole set of machinery—seed drills, mowers, reapers, thrashers, and hay-rakes—is owned by a partnership of several neighboring farmers, and a thousand dollars' worth of costly tools serves to do the same work that may be done elsewhere by 10 sets owned by as many separate farmers. Here a thousand dollars serve the purpose of ten thousand, without any difficulty, loss, or increased wear or tear, for such machines depreciate more when lying idle than when in careful use. This fact may indicate that there is a way to meet the whole case if farmers would only seek it. —N. Y. Times.

DEVoured BY TRICHINAE.

MILLIONS OF PARASITES IN A HUMAN BODY.—THE PENALTY OF EATING RAW PORK. One of the most remarkable cases of trichiniasis ever investigated in this city was the subject of an autopsy at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The victim was Franz A. Axler, a German butcher, 19 years old, employed at No. 160 Greenwich street. He came to the dispensary attached to Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 21, complaining of pains and fever, and asking for medical treatment. The symptoms appeared to be those of acute articular rheumatism, and the patient was sent by Dr. Hemingway, the dispensary physician, to the ward in charge of House Physician George H. Moller, Jr., in the hospital. It was soon found that Axler was not suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, as at first supposed, for the joints were not affected, as is always the case in that disease, but could be worked freely and without pain. Any pressure upon the muscles, however, produced acute pain, and especially pressure upon the muscles of the chest, neck and abdomen, and even the muscular movements of the eyes and eyelids were painful. The patient was also suffering from gastro-intestinal irritation, and had some fever.

These symptoms pointed to trichiniasis, and on Nov. 23 a decisive test was made, which fully established the existence of that disease. This was done by making an incision down to the deltoid muscle, and with a delicate barbed instrument, called a "harpoon," removing a minute shred of the muscular fiber for microscopic examination. Under the microscope living trichinae were found in this shred, thus leaving no doubt as to the nature of Axler's disease. From this time the patient grew weaker, although in three or four days his pains seemed to disappear. This may, however, have been due to the fact that he became somewhat delirious at this time, and was thus to a certain extent unconscious of suffering. He sank rapidly, however, and died last Saturday from the exhaustion caused by the parasites feeding upon his muscular system.

The post-mortem examination, which was made yesterday by Prof. Janeway, assisted by Drs. Moller and Adderton, revealed the presence of a most astounding number of trichinae spiralis. The entire system was impregnated with the parasites, the muscles, tendons and tissues of every part of the body were filled with them, and in the intestines were found parent trichinae in various stages of reproduction. A slight shred of muscular fiber half an inch long and as thick as an ordinary spool thread was flattened out on a piece of glass for examination under the microscope. When thus prepared it was about as large as the end of a lead-pencil and as thin as writing paper. Yet in this fragment were counted no less than thirteen of the parasites. They were smaller than grains of the finest sand, but, under a good microscope, they looked like earth worms rolled up into coils. It was roughly estimated that there were no less than 56,000,000 trichinae in the whole body. The rapid progress of the disease and the astounding number of the parasites were the most marked features of this case, and make it one of the most remarkable on record.

The victim was a stout and hearty young man, with a good appetite, and it is known that he was in the habit of eating small pieces of pork, beef and other meat in a raw state. To his eating of raw pork the introduction of trichinae was clearly traceable, and the presence of a small tape worm, which would probably have grown to troublesome proportions if the patient had lived, was probably due to the eating of raw beef. —N. Y. Sun.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, Cough or Colds, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 16 2

HORSEMEN. Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident. 16 5

ONE OF THE MOST RELIABLE MEDICINES for Headache is DR. HANNEY'S ANTIBILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. 16 2

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period. 16 5

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRESENCE of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them at once. They will drive out the worms if they are there. 16 5

THE IRISH LOOKOUT.

[From the American.]

Matters are becoming distinctly worse in Ireland, ever since the prosecution of the Land Leaguers was determined upon. The lawless outrages on property, so far from ceasing, have increased in number, and agrarian assassinations have been much more numerous, though never so frequent as one would infer from the excited despatches sent out from Dublin. There is still, English papers tell us, a much smaller proportion of deaths from violence in Ireland than in any other country inside or outside the British Empire. But the fact that these murders in behalf of a great popular cause, so far from redeeming them in the eyes of the world, only serves to make them more horrible by the contrast with their motive. We are not surprised that *The Irishman*, the Dublin organ of the Nationalists, enters its protest against the acts of violence, pointing with just pride to the freedom from complicity with assassinations which characterized previous uprisings of the Irish people, and from the movements of the United Irishmen of '93 to that of the Fenians in our own time.

The violence of the agitation in Ireland is at last convincing the English people that the trouble is not one which can be ended by the show of police and military force. Where ever force is used, there is of course quiet for the time. With three hundred cavalry on guard it is possible to get in the crops of an unpopular land-agent, and to reap the broad fields he has wrested by eviction from petty holders. But this sort of work is not remunerative. Where the spirit of a whole people is aroused almost to the point of frenzy, some other agency than soldiery must be used to secure quiet. And in no previous struggle have the Irish people shown such unity of action or determination of purpose. Parnell struck the right key. He touched the deepest and most rankling sore in the nation's life. Instead of appealing to Catholic or to Hibernian sentiment, he made his appeal to the Irish people's love of their little homesteads. He awakened their sense of wrong done them, in connection with their material interests. Revolutions, like armies, move on their bellies. And something hardly less than a revolution is under way in Ireland.

The ideal of statesmanship requires that order shall be restored first, and concessions made afterwards. But the measures by which great popular agitations are ended are seldom ideal measures. The statesman is glad of any way out of the difficulty. So it was with Catholic Emancipation, with Parliamentary Reform, (twice), with the Turnpike Riots in Wales, and with many a similar page in British history. English statesmen are too practical to insist on the ideal. They seldom have waited till everything was quiet, before taking away the cause of the disturbance. Rather they have purchased quiet by its removal. Mr. Gladstone puts forward the ideal in his speech at Guildhall. He "recognizes the priority of the duty, before any other, of enforcing the law for the purposes of order." But he is not such a pedant in statesmanship as to suppose that the Irish people can be dragged into quiet until they have some substantial pledge of redress of grievances. Bad as the precedent may be, the Irish land-laws will be seriously altered before the Irish Land League ceases its agitation.

The chief difficulty in the way of an early cessation of agitation, has been created by Mr. Gladstone himself. Heretofore the pledges given by a prime minister have been as good as laws, when he had a majority in the House of Commons with him. But it is not so with Mr. Gladstone. He might promise the League to grant the very utmost of their demands, without making their future as tenants a whit more secure. They know that behind Mr. Gladstone is not the House of Commons only, but the House of Lords. It is upon that dignified and rather thick-headed body of respectables that they have to make an impression. Mr. Gladstone has accepted the Lords as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. He has conceded to it the power of veto over measures which he had declared necessary to the peace of the "sister island." He has confessed that he does not regard Irish disturbance as a matter so serious as to call for any measures out of the ordinary routine or the removal of Irish grievances. He will neither "go to the country" with his Irish policy, nor adopt any other constitutional expedients by which the Upper House is warned not to play any obstructive part. In a word, Mr. Gladstone referred the Land League to the House of Lords, and invited it to make an impression upon his obstinate partner up stairs. And the measure of the obtuseness at that quarter they have made the measure of the violence of their agitation.

What will be the outcome of their persuasion of the House of Lords remains to be seen. Mr. Parnell and his associates call for the creation of a peasant proprietorship, and there is a growing impression that this will be conceded. They do not ask that the lands of the aristocracy and gentry be taken from them without compensation. They only ask that the Government make some such arrangement as in the case of Irish Church lands. Any tenant on those lands can secure a title by paying one-fourth of their assessed value. The Government advances the other three-fourths and takes its payment in an annual rent, which wipes out both principal and interest in thirty-five years. After paying that rent for that period, the former tenant becomes a freeholder. The arrangement has worked very well as regards that class of tenants. There is no reason why it should not work equally well as regards the tenants of private lands. In the latter case it would involve compulsion to sell. But Mr. Gladstone, even before the election, expressed himself ready to go so far, if public policy called for it, Public policy has required similar legislation in other connections. We have just seen a free citizen of Philadelphia turned out of his house and home, in spite of his resistance to the utmost, because public policy called for its site for railway purposes. The restoration of a whole people to comfort and contentment certainly may be a necessity as urgent as the construction of railroads.

For those tenants who do not undertake to purchase their lands, there must be an extension of the provisions of the Land Act of 1870. The most exorbitant demand is that fixed rents be substituted for those which are now varied at the pleasure of the landlord, and that these be on the basis of a government valuation. (The Griffiths valuation, on which Irish lands are taxed, has been suggested; but this is intentionally lower than their actual value.) For such fixed rents there are abundant precedents. The copyhold tenure, on which land was held in feudal times, was an instance of this. The transition from the copyhold tenure to the mercantile tenure now in vogue, was a great confiscation of popular rights, effected in the transition from medieval to modern conditions. The restoration of this feature of copyhold tenure would be a return to what was best in the much abused feudal system.

No land law, however, will accomplish the work of making Ireland a prosperous and contented country. The new agitation means that nothing but prosperity will purchase contentment. But a measure which will leave Ireland a purely agricultural country, under whatever conditions of land tenure, will not have touched the root of her condition. It will do nothing for the large and utterly impoverished population of the towns, where agitations and discontents strike the deepest root. It will fail even to make the farming population satisfied, for it will leave them to pursue their agriculture under the most unfavorable conditions. Nothing but the restoration of Irish manufactures, and their development up to the level of the nation's necessities, will make the country what its natural resources and the capacity of its people demand. And not until a Home Rule Parliament or a National Parliament sits in Dublin, will anything be done for Irish manufactures. Herein lies the great difficulty: England will not willingly grant so much, while Ireland will scarcely be satisfied with less.

One dose of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will remove a Cough so promptly as to convince the most sceptical of its merits as a Throat and Lung healer; it is the great specific for all Pulmonary complaints tending towards Consumption. The safest, most pleasant, best and cheapest Cough Cure known. For sale by all dealers in medicine. B.

AFFAIRS MUNICIPAL IN OTTAWA.

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness:

DEAR SIR.—In the month of February last I made an estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa for the year 1880 and had it published in the Ottawa Free Press. Shortly afterwards the Corporation made their estimates but did not publish them. In order to supply this very important commission on the part of the Corporation I had three hundred copies of the Corporation estimates printed at my own expense and I distributed them with my own hand amongst such of the rate-payers as I thought would study them. About three weeks ago I forwarded copies of those estimates to the *Mail*, the *Globe*, and the *British Canadian* of Toronto, and to the *British Whig* of Kingston. In each case I wrote a few supplementary remarks on the back of the printed paper, such as I thought would be suited to the columns of each of those journals respectively. I did this because it is utterly impossible to get anything published in the Ottawa papers that would have the effect of showing up the Corporation in their true colors. As none of the above named journals took any notice of me I thought I would try the *True Witness*, which though published out of the Province of Ontario has, nevertheless, a very extensive circulation in the City of Ottawa. The result of my experiment has proved that the editor of the *True Witness* is the only one of those to whom I applied who understood the duties of a public journalist and is willing to discharge them faithfully. The *True Witness* has published my remarks and I feel much obliged, but I have not told one-half of the story, and it is necessary in the interests of all concerned that a fuller explanation of the situation should be given.

In the first place I made a mistake in stating that there were two Irish Catholics in the City Council, there are three of them, and all three are, comparatively speaking, uneducated. Religion underlies almost every thing that is done in the Council, and few persons outside of the City of Ottawa are aware of this fact. Previous to the year 1854 two-thirds of the members of the Council were Catholics. The Catholics had everything their own way and they were very intolerant. Protestants were entirely excluded from places of profit and emolument under the Corporation. In 1854 the municipality was raised to the rank of a city, and the Protestants by an ingenious manipulation of the representation managed to reverse the relative strength of the two religious parties in the Council. The first municipal elections under the new arrangement gave the Protestants two-thirds of the whole Council and they were not slow in availing themselves of their superior strength, for at the first meeting of the Council of the new City, they turned out all the Catholic officials and replaced them with Protestants. It must be said, however, by way of excuse for the intolerance of the Catholics, that they did no more than Protestants are doing every day wherever they have the opportunity, and that the Catholics, being a majority of the population, were entitled to a majority of the representatives in the City Council. But persecution was wrong in both cases; even-handed justice in the distribution of Corporation patronage would have been better for both sides. There was a good deal of bitter feeling between the two religious bodies at the time, but the Protestants have since admitted a few Catholics to positions in the Corporation service, and a better spirit now prevails. I have made allusion to the religious complexion of the Council, because without this the difficulties which surround a candidate for municipal honors in the City of Ottawa could not be well understood, especially by those who are strangers to the locality. I may add that a majority of the population are Catholic. The census of 1871 gives the city 12,735 Catholics and 8,810 Protestants and all others who are not Catholics. Should I be elected I shall carefully abstain from interfering in the slightest degree with religious matters; my efforts shall be directed towards conciliating the conditions of the whole people, irrespective of class or creed.

As this communication is already too long, I shall have to return to the subject next week. I will then give an *exposé* of the finances and of the general condition of the people, in order to show the absolute necessity of reform in the management of municipal affairs.

My last communication was written carelessly, as I was not sure that it would be published. Please make the following corrections:—In line forty, for "national" read "material," and in the fifty-sixth line insert the words "against me" after the word "had."

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN OLAFET.
Ottawa, Dec. 7, 1880.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease. 16 5

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., *Downs' Elixir* is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy. 16 5

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late supper; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating. It warms the stomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering. 16 5

Yellow Oil is the most deservedly popular remedy in the market for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Lamæ Back, Contraction of the Muscles, Croup, Quinsy, and every variety of Pals, Lameness or Inflammation. For internal as well as external use. Yellow Oil will never fail you. Sold by all dealers in medicine. B.

AN ENGLISHMAN DESCRIBES A LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The crowd that gathers whenever a Land League meeting is held in Ireland seems strange enough to English eyes. As a correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* pictures the scene, the old-fashioned tail-coat, with brass buttons, knee-breeches and gaiters, is sometimes described, and reminds the spectator of Irish melodrama. The number of women is singularly large. With lace feet and bare heads they stand for hours, even when the rain is pouring, listening eagerly to the speeches, and cheering every strong point. There is no marked prevalence of one type of feature or complexion. Auburn tresses float in the wind beside raven locks. When the rain batters down with exceptional severity, under the stimulus of a squall, the shawl is raised from the neck over the head, and comfort seems to be secured. There is little beauty, but a fair amount of comeliness and that softness and smoothness of skin nearly universally found in damp climates. The manners of the crowds are quite admirable; no loud talking or coarse joking or offensive laughter can be heard anywhere. Those who imagine that a Land League meeting is necessarily a scene of revolutionary frenzy and democratic orgies should attend one or two, and their fears will be dispelled. A solemn earnestness seems to possess the people, who have attended these meetings too often to find in them any excitement or novelty. It is not, indeed, easy to imagine what motive other than a very deep and solemn one could bring those people to stand for hours on a bleak hill-side in mud and deep amid pelting rain for hours together.

Since 1871, it is calculated in some lately published and carefully prepared statistics that at least 3,500,000 Germans have emigrated, and of these 3,000,000 have gone to the United States. Between 1871 and 1879, both years inclusive, the total number of emigrants was only 8,000; between 1881 and 1880 the number reached 177,000; between 1881 and 1880, 485,000; between 1881 and 1880, 1,130,000; and between 1881 and 1879, 970,000. From 1870 to 1872, inclusive emigrants of both years, 270,000 emigrants left Germany, but in the seven years which followed, from 1873 to 1879, the whole number only amounted to 350,000.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the only medicine that acts upon the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and the Bowels at the same time, while it allays nervous irritation, and tones up the debilitated system. It cures all humors from an ordinary pimple to the worst form of Scrofula. For sale by all dealers. Sample bottle 10 cents, regular size \$1.00. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once. Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like *Downs' Elixir*. Price 25 cents and 50 cent per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS. Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT. For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cents, and 50 cents. For Sale Everywhere.

Sept. 8, '80. 4-ly

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntedown, P. Q.

SAWING MADE EASY. A boy 16 years old can saw off a 3-foot log in two minutes.

Our new portable Monarch Lightening Sewing Machine rivals all others. \$50 cash will be given to two men who can saw off a log and say in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circular sent Free. Agents wanted. MONARCH LIGHTENING SAW CO., 205 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. November 10, '80. 13 13

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION

Revised Immigration Circulars just published and sent free to any address.

Address: Catholic Colonization Bureau, 15 C ST. PAUL, MINN., U.S.

\$12 to \$20 PER WEEK.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to canvass for *McGee's Illustrated Weekly*, Box 2190, New York. 15 7

\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 \$60 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-0

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-0

Medical.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

Ayer's PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Nervousness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they are equally.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

LUBY'S

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning gray. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Gray Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

FOR

Seborrhea, the celebrated Assyrian queen, had hair which was the envy of her subjects. It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life, never as much as a gray hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Hank has grey hair!" Hank, who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for grey cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all chemists.

HAIR!

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