A CAPTAIN SAVED.

Member of Her Majesty's Service ped Destruction-His Graphic Ac-

Hamilton, Ont., Spectator.

ne little commotion was occasioned sevmonths ago regarding the experience of atleman well known in this city, and at time the matter was a subject of general ation. In order to ascertain all the earing upon the matter, a representathis paper was despatched yesterday rview the gentleman in question, wi

ty's service, is a man well advanced in ho has evidently seen much of the Endowed by nature with a strong on, he was enabled to endure hard under which many men would have suc-Through all privation and exposure erved his constitution unimpaired. er of years ago, however, he began to strange undermining of his life. He d that he had less energy than formerly, is appetite was uncertain and changhat he was unaccountably weary at cer es and correspondingly energetic at is; that his head pained him, first in nd then at the base of the brain, and his heart was unusually irregular in its All these troubles he attributed to passing disorder and gave them little n, but they seemed to increase in vio tinually. To the writer he said : never for a moment thought these things to anything serious and I gave ittle, if any, thought : but I feit myself g weaker all the while and could in no ount for it.'

Did you take no steps to check these

Very little, if any. I thought they were temporary in their nature and would ass away. But they did not pass away. increasing. Finally, one day, afte than a year had passed, I noticed that that my face under the eyes appeared This indication increased until my egan to fill with water, and finally to enormous proportions. I was ed with acute rheumatic pains and was at times that it would attack my heart sulted one of our most prominent physi-and he gave me no hope of ever recover He said that I might live several hs, but my condition was such that myself nor any of my family had the t hope of my recovery, In this cona number of months passed by, during time I had to sit constantly in an eas not being able to lie down, lest ld choke to death. The slight pains at first experienced increased most terrible agonies. My thirst itense and a good portion of the time I bolly wholly uncon ious. When I did remy senses I suffered so severely that ries could be heard for nearly a mile. can have any idea of the agony I en-I was unable to eat or even swallow My strength entirely deserted me, was so exhausted that I prayed day night for death. The doctors could not we me, and I was left in a condition to and that, too, of Bright's disease of the eys in its most terrible form. I think I Id have died had I not learned of a genwho had suffered very much as I had resolved to pursue the same course of ent which entirely cured him. I acngly began, and at once felt a change e better going on in my system. In ourse of a week the swelling had gone my abdomen and diminished all over and I felt like another man. I ed the treatment, and am happy to hat I was entirely cured through lerful, almost miraculous, power of ner's Safe Cure, which I co valuable discovery of modern times. And you feel apparently well now ?" Yes, indeed. I am in good health, eat

ily, and both the doctors and my friends atly surprised and gratified at my reable restoration, after I was virtually in ave. My daughter, who has been ter troubled with a pain in her back, by kidney trouble, has also been cured ans of this same great remedy, and family and myself have constituted oursionary society for sup-

AGRICULTURAL. We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable. DRY OR DAMPED FEED ? DELORAINE-" Please inform me which way is preferable to feed chop, whether dry or damped, for cattle, horses, &c," Slightly damped, sprinkled lightly with WARTS ON & COLT.

CHESTERVILLE, --- "I have a three-year-old colt hat has warts on it. If you or your readers brough the columns of your valuable paper resoribe a cure I would be very much obliged." Apply calamine ointment every second day. The ointment is composed one of part of car-bonate of zine to four parts of lard. turning the viscera and by means of com-pression sloughing off the abnormal deposit. INDEFINITE LAMENESS. By this method a natural structure was ormed, the scrotnm was reduced to its natur

MANITOBA-" I have a colt foaled last June. Le got lame in the left fore-leg about the middle of September and seems to be lamer going out of the stable. Please let me know how to treat the You must endeavour to locate the seat

the complaint that causes the lameness. If it is a strain apply a liniment composed of equal parts of tinepure of camphor and tincture of arnica.

PEAS AND OATS.

ROCK PRAIRIE, WIS.-Belleving peas being much fed to hors in Canada, please let me know in your next week's MAIL the name of best, earliest, field peas to sow, so as to turn the hogs in when nearly ripe, also number of bushels re-quired to sow an acre, will greatly oblige. Some years ago Canadian farmers largely ultivated peas for fodder, but the practice has cultivated peas f almost gone out of date. Those who now sow peas mix them with oats, and use about two bushels of each to the acre. The object in mixing with oats is to support the peas. Any field peas will do for seed.

PLYMOUTH BOCKS.

W. L. M.-Will you kindly let me have the points upon Plymouth Rock fowls, as I have never been able as yet to find anything relating to points on these fowls in any poultry book? Perhaps some of our readers who take more than an ordinary interest in P. R. fowls will answer the above. During the past ten years Plymouths have rapidly risen in public estimation until now fully seven-tenths of those who make a business of raising fowls deal largely in them. They are good winter layers. a shovel. The advantage of treating bones ine table birds, and suitable for the fancier or the farmer.

INTERNAL IRRITATION,

Jultivator. ROTHSAY .- "I have a valuable young colt, 3 years old in spring, who is loosing her teeth. She is scoured a good deal. and is very itchy around the bowel passage. Her feed is hay and oats. And I gave her a physic thinking it would stop the scouring. I think there is worms in the passage. She drops a pin-worm at odd times. She is all right when on grass. There is a lot of black matter comes form her when she scours." Your colt is suffering from a slight irritation of the stomach and intestines, either a result of teething, or it may be due to the parasites you ailude to. Give six ounces of oil and one ounce of turpentine, raw lins and repeat in three days. Feed on boiled oats with a little flaxseed, and give every night a powder composed of bicarbonate of sh one drachm, and powdered gentian half a dracham.

LIVE STOCK.

The Breeders' Gazette says the difference be-tween English Shire and Clydesdale horses is so slight that they should not be regarded as different breeds. A young colt can have no better food than

good, sound timothy hay and cats. Clover hay will surely produce heaves, and corn will encourage all sorts of inflammatory discuss of the limbs and joints, because it is too heat-ing and has not sufficient bone making ma terial. Mistaken feeding spoils a good many

soda daily in some soft mash. To prevent loss of flesh the cow should have soft food and plenty of nutritious gruel. The raw spots should be dressed with strong solution known. Shortly after landing it was dis-covered that the animal had been injured in the region of the scrotum. At first it was f borax morning and evening.

thought to be only temporary, and that he would soon recover, but this hope was not realized, and an examination disclosed the fact that he had been ruptured. In-stead of the swelling subsiding it continued of Dorax morning and evening. It is said that one of the most successful of Illinois dairymen keeps 100 cows, but never raises a pound of hay. He feeds his cattle on corn fodder, cut when in blossom, bound and set up till cured, or till winter, when it is removed to the barn. He gets seven tons of this dry fodder to the acre, and claims that it is worth as much as the best of hav. to increase until it got to be as large as a common pail. This did not arise so much from a protrusion of the abdominal viscera as from the formation of a fatty substance which reatly interfered with his usefulness. Under the circumstances the owner was anxious that something should be done in the way of hay.

, .

al size, and the most sanguine expectations of the surgeon have been fulfilled."

THE FARM.

seed, but smutfeeds on the seed itself.

done in winter will pay better.

ture.

hay. In a cow which for ten or more months in a year is to be milked twice a day the teats are of great importance. If too small, or from any cause the cow "milks hard" it will be very difficult to get the work done faith-fully, especially if it is left to hired help. Generally the cow that has very small teats will not be thoroughly stripped, and will therefore dry several weeks before she should, making an unnecessary expense in feeding a surgical operation and with this object in view he consulted leading veterinarians, who were of opinion that death was inevitable. The owner then decided to consult C. J. Brodie, . S., of Claremont. That gentleman after aking an examination thought that he ould perform an operation which would prove ccessful. Some two months ago the open ation was performed, which consisted in remaking an unnecessary expense in feeding

ithout profit. Bitter Cream.

No doubt some of you have noticed that your cream at this season of the year has a bitter taste that you cannot account for. You feel that you have done your duty in keeping

your cream vessels scaled, and have had a nice, sweet place to keep it in. This bitter taste is produced by keeping your cream too long at a low gemperature. It is claimed that the acid that produces this taste will not Rust and smut feed differently on th wheat plant. Rust is usually on the stalk and feeds on the pabulum prepared for the form when the cream is kept above 45 de Form when the cream is kept above 45 de-grees, hence we often find our patron's cream bitter, who think they are taking the best of care by keeping it "oold and sweet." The remedy then would be, as to temperature, to keep your cream a very little above 45 degrees at all times if you wish to furnish the best cream.-Dairy Farmer, It sometimes happens that leached wood ashes produce better results on crops than those that are unleached. This is especially the case in old heaps of leached ashes that have absorbed ammonia and formed saltpetre by being kept protected from light and mois-

Setting Milk.

At this season there is great danger that wheat under heavy snowbanks beside fences will be smothered. An efficient preventive We said some weeks ago that thousands of dollars would be wasted by not churning in the right way, and at the proper time. We now say there will be other thousands wasted of injury is to take a crowbar and punch holes to the ground which will admit sufficient light and air to the plants to keep them bo not setting the milk at the right time from injury. It is not a very heavy job to do this, and few bits of work that can be after it is drawn from the cows. Folks who have made butter their lifetime are plenty, who don't know that cream rises most rapidly and in its greatest perfection, when set as hot as when milked, and cooled down to A phosphate of great value to the farme can be easily made from waste bones, hair. horn, leather, etc, with little or no expense. Pile on a floor under cover, or in a shallow

forty within two or three hours. The more degrees it can fall, through 98 to 40, in that time the better. Hence those who let their milk stand around an hour or so in the cold, box, one part of bones to three parts of unleached ashes. Keep the pile moist and stir before being set, are making four-cent hogs out of their rich skim milk, instead of higher with a shovel occasionally. The animal mat-ter of the bones will be decomposed by the priced butter. carbonate of potash of the ashes, and in two nonths the bones and horns can be cut with

The Colour Line in Jerseys.

A correspondent of the Jersey Bulletin writing on the above subject deals plainly with those who advocate solid colours, taking with sulphuric acid instead of ashes lies in the production of a little more soluble potash, and in the less time required to complete the operation. It would hardly pay the farmer the ground that too much attention may paid to the breed in this respect to the o use sulphuric acid, however.-American

injury of other qualities of a more beneficial obaracter. He says :--"I know, by personal observation, that the most intelligent breeders on the Island of To Keep Potatoes From Spoiling. The farmers generally, and sorghumites in particular, are in the habit of raising and Jersey have no sympathy with this solid colour fancy on the part of men who are bent on advancing their pecular ideas of beauty, even at the expense of pecuniary profit; and some of them are of the opinion that the ating Irish potatoes, and said potatoes are in the habit of sprouting in the spring, so as to exhaust the nutritive qualities of the potatos and it withers, is insipid and unhealthy. In English demand (backed up by the advocates of solid colours in America), which has led many islanders to breed for horns, heads, and colour, to the comparative neglect of udders. order to evade these detriments, I have been in the habit of killing the germ of the potatoe by immersing the potatoes in very strong, cold brine during two minutes. Any refuse has been a serious evil, whereby the bree salt will do to make the brine of. Then dry them and store in a dry, dark place. They will not sprout, and will keep hard and sound has lost in practical quality for practical results far more than it has gained in beauty. "Let me ask, just here, if the above fact did not do much toward the decline of the Jersey until early potatoes are fit to dig, thus length-ening their usefulness something near two in public favour which so disheartened preed-ers a few years ago? The islanders, so far as months, which is equal two one-sixth part of the entire crop. It will be seen that the I could learn, have no prejudice in favour of solid colours; but, for the same reason that amount thus saved in the aggregate will amount high into figures, as well as the conthe Chinese colour their tea green to gratify the whim of English and American consuvenience of their use in the scarce time beween crops. I have used this during the mers, they have aimed at a solid colours and black points to the neglest of more worthy considerations. I write with no axe to grind, no herd to "boom," no cattle to sell; and, even when I shall, offer Jerseys in the market, ast ten years with uniform success. - Cor-The new Western method of planting et

to judge from present indications. I shall be quite as likely to come with solid colours as s worthy of notice to Eastern formers of Itin-called "listing;" why or where ore, does not appear. It consists in the use of a double the contrary."

ould-board plough, which opens the furrow, PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. and a dropper which is operated by a wheel and gears in front, so that the seed is dropped The American Poultry Journal, devoted to polltry, pigeons, and pet stock, is a monthly publication of merit reflecting credit on the editor and publisher, Mr. C. J. Ward, Chi-cago. The Journal is as replete with intercago. The *Journal* is as replete with inter-esting matter pertaining to poultry, &c., as an egg is full of meat, and all admirers of the feathered tribe who wish to become better acquainted with their stock should peruse its columns. The subscription price is one dol lar a year. The descriptive catalogue of seeds, &c. issued by Mr. Wm. Evans. Montreal, has been received, and comprises about 120 pages, freely illustrated. The publisher announces that he has this year imported a small quantity of bearded spring wheat, which was grown in the north of the Government of Tula in Northern Russia. It is free from mixture of any kind, and it is said to be a fine sample. Mr. Evans raises his own seeds, -or a large proportion of them-and can re commend them as being fresh and of the bes quality. His thirty years' experience in the seed business, and his intimate knowledge of the cultivation of vegetables and flowers en-ables him to select those varieties best suited n some cases it makes the soil too porous, for the needs of our soil and climate. Twenty-five Years in the Poultvy Yard, -... eat little publication that may be called poultry manual, as it contains a great deal of mon indicaton that humic acid is being genmatter relating to the management of poultry that will be found useful alike by the protes sional and amateur. Special attention is paid to the diseases of fowls, and if the directions given were followed out by those into whose hands the book falls, a deal of anxiety would be removed. The work is published by A. M. Lang, Concord, Ky., and may be obtained for 25 cents.

in the Grange by members and others. The report to the Dominion Grange for the last quarter of 1882 carried dues for about 15,000 members, while that for the quarter ending 1883 carried dues for over 20,000 members.

ONTARIO'S DAIRYMEN. Annual Meeting of the Western Associa

LONDON. Feb. 13 .- The Western Ontario Dairy men's Association began its seesions to day in the City Hall. The attendance was large, ther being a number of delegates from distant sec-tions of the Province, and from the neighbouring States

tions of the Province, and from the neighbouring States. The chair was occupied by the President, Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., of Stratford, C. E. Chadwick, of Ingersoil, acting as scoretary. Among the gentiemen from a distance who took part in the proceedings were Prof. Brown. of the Guebec, Director of Agriculture; and Prof. Ar-nold, of Rochester. Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Nochester. N.Y., read a paper on the process by which food is converted into milk. He regarded the cow as more a machine than a "chemical laboratory," as she was sometimes referred to. It is important to select easily digestible food for ows. Hence the value of vegetables cuit in their early stages. Dairymen require a knowledge of the chemistry of foods, because, lacking it, tons and tons of food are wasted, particularly in the winter. In milking the most important points are regularity, skilfuiness, and cleanliness. A machine for milking is of little use that cannot manipulate the udder like the human hand. A large amount of milk is secreted most readily when the udder is not full. "I have GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF MILKING MACHINES

GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF MILKING MACHINES

as at present constructed," said the professor As a rule milk if formed from food in excess of as at present constructed," said the professor. As a rule milk if formed from food in excess of that required by the animal to sustain life. The food supply must be full and constant, and to make a profit the food must be produced by the dairyman himselt and be raised cheaply. Grass, fodder, corn, peas, and ods, young clover, either dry or green, make good food the summer, and cheap encuch to produce milk at a cost of 30 cents per 100 pounds. When cows come in in the spring, by having a good supply of early cut hay and roots, a well-preserved ensilage, with a little bran or meal till grass comes, and then plenty of grass in its season, and when this be-gins to fail beginning on a good supply of soil-ing crops and feeding all the cows can utilize till the close of grazing, and then, as in the spring, feeding, carly cut fodder with roots or ensilage or both, a continuous large flow will be kept up through the whole milking season, and the lar-gest quantity possible will be obtained. He said the cause of a frequent stoppage of milk was a species of infammation just at the place where the teat adjoins the udder. The infammation caused aused

THE NERVES TO PUCKER UP,

THE NERVES TO FUCKEE UP, closing the orifice. One way to remedy this was by flattening out one end of a knitting-needle for haif an inch, sharpening each side, and then carofully running it up through the formation, and then back, making a double cut. Another remedy was by inserting a small silver or ivory tube, with a little bulb at the end. He jsaid it didn't pay to milk three times a day, because that encouraged secretion. All the big yields of milk are obtained in that way. Food was rendered more digestible in winter by boiling or steaming, but the aroma and certain mtrogenus properties were lost. He would not undertake to say whether the loss equalled the gain or not. The mik of the Jersey cow would produce 25 percent, more cheese than that of the Hoistein. It only required four-fifths as much milk from the Jer-sey cow to make a pound of cheese as from the common cow.

show their experiments to be theroughly satis-factory. No one had ever yet been able to pro-duce untainted fodder by this method, and at the Experimental Farm the milk from ensilage while yet warm emitted a peculiar smell, and the butter was nel in colour and set the most was pale in colour and not the mos

while yet warm emitted a peculiar smell, and the butter was pale in colour and not the most inviting in taste.
Mr. McAdam, of Rome N.Y., wanted to know if a reality good article of butter had ever been produced from ensilage feeding, but no one ventured an affirmative reply.
Prof. Brown said for calf raising skim milk was estimated at half the value of unskimmed milk. Mr. Curts, of Syracuse, N.Y., said Prof. Sinborn, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, found that skim milk was worth 25c, per 100 pounds, when pork sold at four dollars per hundred. Several speakers bore out Prof. Brown's estimate of the value of skim milk, viz., 50 per cett. of unskimmed. Prof. Barnard said this was a most important element to consider in fostering the creamery industry.
The Nominating committee reported that the following be the officers of the Association for 1881: - President, I.R. Richardson, Strahrory; 18t Vice, H. Pariges, Woodstock ; 2nd Vice, H. S. Losee. Directors—John Steiner, Hamburg; Adam Spears, Castorville; E. Caswell, Ingersol; H. Masters, Cookstown. Auditors – John Cralk, Woodstock, and John S. Pearce, London. The report was adopted.
The Nontract the Ontario Experimental Farm under the direction of Prof. Brown, hore testimony to its excellence, asserting it to be worth thousands and thousands of dollars to the Province.

housands and thousands of dollars to the Pro-yince. Several speakers, including the President, spoke in high terms of the services rendered by Mr. Harris, as inspector in Western Ontario, during the past season, and he was tendered a cordial vote of thanks. A resolution was also passed confirming the action of the Executive Committee in appointing an instructor. Mr. McAdam, in reply to Mr. Leitch, said the proper proportion of sait for cheese was about 1 oz. to 3 lbs. of curd. The proper method was to weigh the curd and sait. The finest cheese in Scotland was produced in this way. There was no guesswork about it. Mr. Ballantyne said the quantity of sait depended almost entirely upon the quality of the curd at the moment when it was applied. For early cheese use little sait and plenty of rennet, and more sait when the cheese was intended for long keeping. He said a great deal of harm was done by cheese-inakers following the unreliable and thutinely suggestions of buyers, who would attribute to the sait question all the evils that cheese was helt to. He and Mr. McAdam agreed in advising makers (competent ones) to rely on their own experience on many of these difficult points in manufacture.

HON, ADAM CROOKS.

Evidence as to His Insanity-His Seat De-clared Vacant,

The Committee on Privileges and Elections

met on the 13th for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition of William Fewster and other electors of South Oxford requesting the House to declare Mr. Crocks' seat vacant in consequence of that gentle-man's insanity. Mr. Harcourt occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members.

Mr. MOWAT, in opening the proceedings, said that he proposed to put in as evidence certified copies of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, where Mr. Crooks was leclared to be of unsound mind.

Mr. MEREDITH hoped that the Attorney. General would not press the course he pro-posed to take. There was no necessity for them to proceed with this great haste. The etitioners should certainly be notified that they might be present, as also Mr. Crooks friends. He would like the proceedings to b conducted decently. He therefore moved,

"yellows" in peaches and other trees, with the following modifications :--The Act to be entitled "an Act to prevent the spread of the protect factors and the spread of the spread of the contagious disease known as foul brood in bees." the inspectors to be nominated by the Executive Committee of the Ontario As-seciation, and the expenses to be defrayed by the Government. The committee appointed proceeded at one on their mission. The meeting then adjourned. **EVENING SESSION.** The association met. again at halt-past seven, Mr. Corneil in the char. Mr. Mowat who, after hearng the case, said that they had obtained an audience with Mr. Mowat who, after hearng the case, said vise the committee to obtain opies of laws on the subject passed by other legislative bodies. They could then submit the whole matter to the Provincial Parliament when it could be fully considered and obtain a signal fact, who and the subject passed by other legislative bodies. They could then submit the whole matter to the provincial Parliament when it could be fully considered and obtain a signal factor and subser of the and the the subject of the solution of the desputation appointed to confer with Attorney-General Mowat on the possibility of obtain more factors. The Screarsar was instructed to write to bodies. They could then submit the whole matter to the Provincial Parliament when it could be fully considered and obtain a dise of the canadia the the approximation on the subject as possible to rance the stand and and the the part of the dist the the approximation on the subject as possible to enable the Local Legislature to dela fully with the matter. And the subject as possible to enable the Local Legislature to deal fully with the matter. And the subject as possible to enable the Local Legislature to deal fully with the matter. And the subject as possible to enable the Local Legislature to deal fully with the matter. And the subject as possi "That it is not expedient to proceed with the taking of evidence until notice has been given to Mr. Crooks, or it be shown by evidence before the committee that it would be unsafe to serve he committee that it would be unsate to be a tim with notice, or until notice has been given to the committee of his person and they have been given an opportunity of being present, or represented, when the evidence is being taken." Mr. FRASER moved the following amend nent :--"That all after the first word 'that' in the amendment be omitted, and instead thereof here be inserted these words, the com-mittee proceed with the taking of such testimony as may be ready to be placed or given before the committee, subject to the committee efore the committee, subject to the committee ereafter deciding whether or not any notice of he proceedings of the committee should be erved upon or given to any party or person con-erned."

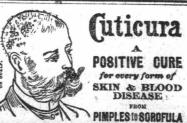
The committee then divided on Mr. The committee then divided on Mr. Fraser's amendment, as follows:-'Yhas.-Messrs, Mowat, Blezard, Catenden, Ferris, Fraser, Graham, Hagar, Hart, McKenzley MéMahon, Morin, Rayside, Sills, Snider-14, NATS.-Messrs, Brereton, Broder, Ermatinger, French, Gray, Meredith, Merrick, Metcalfe, Morris, Ross (Cornwall), White-11.

also to state that the proceedings in the Court of Chancery took place without Mr. Crooks being served with any notice on evi-pence, that it would be useless on the one hand, and might endanger his life on the other, and that like evidence was given be-tree your committee and your committee ore your committee, and your committee has therefore proceeded without notice to Mr. Crooks ; that the three gentlemen constituting the committee of his personal estate appointed by the Court of Chancery were examined before this committee, and stated that they had nothing to suggest why his seat should not be declared vacant, and that they his seat had no hope whatever of his recovery. committee have endeavoured, in the first place, to ascertain what has been the law and practice of Parliament in cases similar to the present, and have examined into the several precedents. In similar cases Parliament appears, heretofore, to have enquired into the

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nature of the alleged malady and to have granted or refused a new writ, according as there seemed to be a temporary or permanent ncapacity of the member previously return-Your committee, for the reasons already stated, recommend that the seat be declared

vacant, and that a new writ be forthwith is sued.



TO CLEANSE THE SKIN, SCALP, AND Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Copper Coloured, Scrofulous, Inherited, and Contagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and infantile Skin Tortures, the CUTICURA REME-DIRS are infallible.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus re-moves the cause. CUTICURA. the great Skin-cure, instantly allars Itohing and Inflammation. dears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. CUTICURA SoaP, an exquisite Skin beautifier and Toilet Requisite, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped, or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches, and haby humors. Cu-ticura REMEDIES are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton. Esq., lawyer, 23 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 cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin. healthy skin.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belcher afficted with Scroftla, Salt Rheum, and Erysi-pelas, ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried Cu-ticura REMEDIES, which gradually cured him until he is now as fair as any child.

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

Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich. writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almostraw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by the CUTIOURA REME-DIES from a Skin Humor.

Sold by all Druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass. Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases."

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominion



Difficult Bible Problems to be Solved, for Which One hundred and Thirty-One Costly

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBBUARY 21, 1884.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS ecessity of Legislation re Foul Brood in Bees Discussed.

A meeting of the Untario Bee-Keepers' Aasociation was held at the City hall, Toronto, on Thursday, commencing at stwo o'clock. Mr. 8. Cornell, of Lindsay, president of the association, occupied the chair. There were also present :--J. B. Hall, Woodstock ; Dr. Thom, Streetswille ; Jacob Spence, Toronto ; M. Ramer, Markham ; S. J. Pettit, Belmont ; J. D. Evans, Islington ; S. Ramer, Mark-ham ; C. W. Post, Murray, and others. The subject of foul brood was at once taken up by the meeting.

taken up by the meeting. Dr. THOM said foul brood was more prevalent in Canada thisn elsewhere, and many bee-keepers had been victimized by it, him-self amongst the number. By vigorous mea-sures of precesution he had prevented a recur-rence of the evil, and had at last got rid of

Mr. HALL said he had been cleaned out by the fell disease. His anary had been dis-eased by his bees visiting an infected hive some three miles away. His bees had all died, and he had now not one of the original stock. After some further discussion it was moved

y Mr. PETTIT, and seconded by Mr. Hall, "That it is desirable to have legislation for the suppression of foul brood." The motion was barried, and the question s to the best method to be followed in order

o-obtain the desired end, was next discus A question as to the cost of drafting a bill drew from Mr. Pettit the statement that it would cost nothing as it was a public bill. If it was a private bill it would be necessary to

Mr. SPENCE moved, seconded by Dr. Thom, "That alcommittee of five be ap-pointed, to be named by the president, to obtain information and take the whole mat-ter of legislation into consideration, and re-port at the next annual meeting of the asso-

In amendment Mr. PETTIT moved that the neeting go into Committee of the Whole in order to make arrangements for immediate legislation, . The amendment being put and carried, Mr. J. B. Hall took the chair, and Mr.

Pettit read a list of sums given to other societies, and said that they were equally deserving as the object was an important

After discussion Mr. S. CORNETT submitted the following heads on which to procure legis-lation and Messrs, Corneil, Hall, and Dr. Thom were appointed to arrange for an inter-

ment with the object of getting the bill taken up by some member of the Local Legislature nterested in the matter-the Act to contai clauses, similar to that governing the preven-tion of the spread of the disease known as yellows" in peaches and other trees, with the following modifications :- The Act to be entitled "an Act to prevent the spread of the

view with a member of the Ontario Govern

ng the poor of our neighbourhood with nedy which has been so invaluable to

the writer was returning home he reon the statements of the noble old with whom he had conversed, and was sed not only with the truth of his asons, but also with the sincerity of all his And he could not but wish that the ids who are suffering with les which become so serious unless taken might know of Captain Nicholls' exence and the manner in which he was And that is the cause of this article

Gowns and Frocks,

the way, says a New York correspon-, the fashionable name for ladies' dresses w "gown" or "frock." Worth no longer dresses, but frocks and gowns, the sound falling upon unaccustomed of disused ears is quaint and rather sant. A famous dressmaker here is ing some marvelous "gowns" and ocks" for Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. anderbilt, and Christine Nilsson. Patti not affect American modistes and brings ner dresses along. One of Mrs. Grant's sees is of rich black silk, with the front dth embroidered by hand in passion ers and leaves. The stamens and pistils are all steel beads, while the flowers are ked with black twist and in raised pat The court train is lined with pale pink a. The corsage is square and the sleeves e to the elbow. With this will be worn l-dress an aigrette of pale pink feather a jet buckle mixed with steel. for Mrs. Vanderbilt is of heavy satin

bossed velvet. The petticoat is of ploured satin, hand-embroidered with led brown flowers and foliage. The court is of ultra-marine blue, lined with the st blue. The corsage is low. No sleeves peak of.

Was Certain the Boy Would Improve old negro and his son called on the edia newspaper. wants my son ter work in yer office,

What can he do ?" Oh, at just he kaint do nuthin' much, but naps edick yer paper, but arter awhile, in he learns mo' sense, he ken black yer s an' sweep de flo'.'



anford's Radical Cure.

ad Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous dache and Fever instantly relieved. noking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and ring restored, and ravages checked. bugh, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, is in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strenth Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured. ie bottle Radicai Cure, one box Catarrhal Sol-t, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one pack of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for SanproBo's bitcat. Cures, a pure distillation of Witch el, Am. Pine. Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blos-s, etc. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. DOL. oking mucus dislodged, membrane clea

Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery com-bined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain. vital-izes Weak and Worn Out Tired Muscles, prevents Dis-IS THE CBY SUFFERING NERVE izes Wea strengthens Tired Mus ts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevenus Da-a, and does more in one half the time than other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere

Barley is perhaps the most healthful grain for horses. It is the staple food of the Arabian horses, and until recently was the chief grain fed to European cavalry horses. Of late merican corn has been substituted for it to some extent, and has been found cheaper. At 50c. a bushel of 48 lbs. barley is but little cheaper than corn, and not enough to risk anything by feeding it wholly to valuable horses which have not been used to it. Some time ago there was rather an extreme advocacy of oats for horses, because chemists had discovered avenine in the oat, which was a strong nerve stimulant, and to this they attributed its good effect on horses. Farmers had long before discovered the same thing. only they hadn't given it a name. It is

suggested now that this avenine in the oat is equally stimulating to milk secretion in cows. Well, we know that oats are good feed any They are especially way. Th and flesh rich in muse -forming material, and are, therefore undoubtedly good for favouring milk pro Curb is generally an inherited blemish,

but it may also be caused by a sprain or a blow. It appears on the back of the leg just below the hock joint, and can be best seen by looking from one side across the back of the legs, where a bulge will be seen a little below the hock. The swelling is soft and puffy, and is caused by inflammation of the endon which plays over the hock joint. The treatment is to apply cold water dress-ings to reduce the inflammation, and after-ward use blisters. The expected foal will probably inherit the blemish any way, and there no no need to delay the treatment on the foal's account. Young pigs are exceedingly subject to in

digestion from swallowing their food too hastily, or from overfeeding, or from improper food. As a rule, pigs are fed too much concentrated food, as grain, when bulkier food, as potatoes or turnips, or even clover hay or corn fodder cut up small, would be better for them. When this happens they are generally taken at feeding time in fits or convusions, and linger a short time, and finaily die Sometimes an immediate dose of oil will save the pig, but not often, as the trouble consists

especially upon meal. A fair ration for a pig of 100 pounds weight is three pounds of solid food a day, or two pounds if given with four quarts of milk or bran slop.

Unless the stock is kept in good condition

and cleanly, vermin are far more liable to accumulate in winter than in summer. This'is not only the case in reference to then lice (Acari), which swarm in dirty hen-roosts and by their attacks on birds and quadruped worry their victims out of all growth and improvement, but certain other acari (Dermatophagi) attacking the legs of horses, cattle, and sheep, often suspend active operations, ascend upon the hairs and give rise t no irritation during the warm season ; and it is only on the return of winter that they return to the skin and produce their characteristic form of mange. The closer and the filthier the barn, the more troublesome will be these pests; while cleanliness, and a wash with a weak solution of tobacco wil usually put a period to their ravages. So i

in the furrow behind the plough. A scraper comes after and covers the seed. In this way several acres a day can be planted, and the middles can be ploughed at leisure after the corn is planted. This hastens the planting very much and is a method that could no doubt be adopted elsewhere than in the West with advantage. The c rn can only be cultivated one way, but this is quite , a common practice now everywhere, and is econo-mical, as it increases the yield 25 per cent. over that of the old-fashioned hill system this quice planting has the advantage of get-ting the corn ahead of the weeds, and so saving much after-labour in cultivation.-N. Y. Times. Management of Heavy Clays.

respondent Rural World.

Planting Corn.

Though vegetable matter is highly impor-tant for heavy clays, it does not follow that green manuring is always helpful to imme-diate fertility. We have known large growths of fodder corn and Hungarian grass ploughed under late in the season, when the wheat group ollowing was rather injured than benefited

thus causing it to absorb and retain a large amount of water which alternately expan and contracts by freezing and thawing. In other instances the green manure ploughed under late in the fall turns sour, forming the green scum on the surface which is the com erated to poison all vegetable life. green manure is ploughed under early in the season, however, it never fails to produce

good results. Its fermentation, not only in-creases heat, in which heavy solls are usually leficient, but it disintegrates the particles of soil and thus makes available much plant food that would otherwise have been locked up in clods. 'While it is true that these green nanures give back to the soil no mineral ele ments not first taken from it, yet the fact is undoubted that soils abounding in clay will endure this exhausting process longer than any others. That which heavy soils must suffer from is a system of cultivation and crot ping which exhausts their due proportion of vegetable matter. When this is gone the labour of tilling is greatly increased as the crop is lessened. — American Gultivator.

THE DAIRY.

of congestion of the brain or apoplexy. The only prevention is to feed pigs reasonably and never permit them to gorge themselves, comparing the product of the second seco

Vermin on Stock.

months old. Mr. W. Home, in the Country Gentleman, says the majority of obstructions in cow's teats are caused by calves and clumsy milknsues. as if put in. One day's cream is therefore always left over for the next churning, when it comes all right. The Jerseys surpass the Devons as butter

ers. He condemns the use of straws an quills to remove obstructions, as frequently they are drawn into the bag by the cow own act, and greater trouble than formerly A practical housewife says she has learned not to mix in cream skimmed the day the churning is done, as she has found that it will not come with the rest. She says she gets just as much butter with this cream left out

Poultry Exhibition at Bowmanvfile

BOWMANVILLE, Feb. 15.-The Bowmanville Poultry Association held their first exhibitio in the Town hall, and it proved a splendi success. There are over two hundred pair o fowls on exhibition. The show was patron-ised by the public beyond the expectation of the managers. The exhibition began on Tuesday and closed on Thursday of this week. The best show of Leghorns, Brahmas, Cochins, Dorkins, and ducks were by T. T Coleman, of Bowmanville. Messrs, Brown d

Hodge, of Columbus. exhibit a fine lot o A combination sale of Jerseys took plac geese (one pair the largest we ever saw o A combination sale of servery when 72 animals were disposed of, the average price paid being \$190.76 per head. The highest price gray geese), turkeys, Brahmas, Hamburgs and Polands. Mr. A. Hobbs, of Bowman \$190.76, per head. The highest price paid was \$530, which was given for Kin's Cowslip, a cow two years and five ville, came in for a fine display of Houdan and Dorkins. Mr. Wm. Hall, of Newcastle exhibited a large and remarkably fine displa

exhibited a large and remarkably nne display of games, some eight or nine varieties. Among the other exhibitors were W. Wolfe, of Bowmanville, brown and white Leghorns : D. T. Morris, Hamburgs; Thomas Black and Joseph Paterson, hantams : George Wright and Jacob Heads, a large lot of Plymouth Packs Rocks, the great American favourites; V A. Pope and J. H. Kydd, white-creste plack, and golden Polands; and T. Black Among the extra attractions wer a trio of golden (Japanese) pheasants by J. Jeffrey, and a young brood of Legborns (new chicks of 1884) by J. H. Kydd. The association has just one hundred members.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. Considering the short spac of time that the Montreal factories have been

An informal discussion then took place on the question of the sections for hives, a few of which were shown by Mr. J. B. Hall, of Woodstock, and fully explained.

In the matter of the request for legislation Dr. Thom and Messrs. Pettit and Spence were appointed a committee to push the legislative measures. It was decided to ask the North American

Bee-keepers' Association for a distinctive badge for the Ontario Society. Dr. Тном referred to the few meetings held

by the society, and said that the time of the annual meeting was most inopportune. At the next annual meeting he would try and arrange to have at least three or four general meetings in the year. Unanimous votes of thanks were passed to

the city corporation for the use of the hall and the press representatives. Some informal business having been trans-

acted the meeting adjourned.

THE ONTARIO GRANGE. Annual Convention Commenced in Toron

The annual convention of the Ontario Pro-vincial Grange was held on Tuesday in Tem-

perance hall, commencing at 10 a.m. Worthy Master, R. J. Doyle, presided. The forenoon was occupied in receiving the cre-dentials of delegates, of whom there were between 70 or 80 in attendance from all parts of the province, and in appointing the various committees. These committees were composed of the following :--

Composed of the following :-Press Committee-R. Wilkie, J. C. Shepley, R. W. Nozon, W. H. White. Finance Committee-Geo. Hood, - Darby, Hugh Reid, P. Molachlan, and Wm. Clark. Committee on Agriculture-S. T. Pettit. Jessee Trull, P. Shire, S. G. Wigle, - Reazen, D. Pat-terson, R. Goodfellow. Education Cammittee-D. Wright, P. Hepin-stell, J. Shunk, J. Devoins, D. H. Morden, Jas. Wilson.

Wilson. Committee on Constitution-Thos. F. Mc-Leod, John Ramsay, J. Logan, J. Brandon, J. Kippia. Committee on Commercial Relations-Thos. S. McLeod, G. B. Miller, John Salmie, John Mc-Marure.

S. McLeed, G. B. Miller, John Salmie, John Mo-Manus.
 Committee on Good of the Order-P. McKen-rie, J. Spence, J. McDougall, and Mrs. Balachy, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Wilkie, and Mrs. Van Kamp. Committee on Temperance-Mrs. Doyle, Mrs.
 Sheppard, Mrs. Wilkie, and Mrs. Van Kamp. Committee on Temperance-Mrs. Doyle, Mrs.
 Sheppard, Mrs. Witte, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Seth-bridge, and Mr. S. G. Wigle.
 Legislation Committee-Jabel Robinson, Robt. Currie, John McManuk, J. C. Shepley, H. Glen-denning, James Connell, and A. Gifford.
 Claims and Griezanees Committee - Robert Ourrie, W. H. White, A. Serves, D. H. Morden, T. S. McLeod, Eli Crawford, J. P. Palmer, and Charles Moffatt.
 Insurance-R. J. Døyle, Jesse Trull, D. Wright, Robert McMordie.
 House and Home Committee-Sisters S. A. Nelles, Garbutt, Reazin, Wood. Trull, Clark, Moffatt, Shire, Frazer, C'Neill, and Bro. Wood. Committee on Officers' Reports-G. H. Chrys-ler, George Lethbridge, Levi Van Kamp.
 MASTERS BEFORT.

MASTERS REPORT.

At the opening of the afternoon session th Master's report was read. After welcoming those present the Master referred briefly to the fact that the harvest of last year had not been so bountiful as in years past. He con-gratulated the meeting upon the prosperous condition of the Grange, and said that to day condition of the Grange, and said that to day there was a greater , appreciation among the members of the benefits derived from co-operation than at any time in the history of the Grange. As loyal critizens they submitted to laws of which they did not approve, but they conceived it to be their duty to them-

becault put a period to their ravages. So it is with ice can drame yours, which increase in the one and ring works of the buildings and poor condition to the closeness and uncleanliness of the buildings and poor condition to the closeness and uncleanliness of the buildings and poor condition to the closeness and uncleanliness of the buildings and poor condition to the closeness and uncleanliness of the buildings and poor condition to the closeness and uncleanliness of the buildings and poor condition to the closeness and uncleanliness of the buildings and poor condition to the closeness and uncleanlines what results is a good average hara year than a low or the success closeness (here but yield more for two or three months at first than the low grade of good desired. In northing is the uncertain that the set were than the lowers that uncleanlines that uses that uses that uses the phase that the set were than the lowers while the Jersey. The Jevona set excellent in cover site they constitution is left. — National will be dry but two or three months at first the waster constitution is left. — National disorder in a vest that a low were accellent in the constant on the constitution is left. — National disorder is a visit to be the set of the set of the constitution of the set of the set of the constitution of the set of the constitution

being Dr. SPEAGGE.—He deposed that he was acquainted with Mr. Crooks and had accompanied him to the asylum at Hartford. When he saw him last he had exaggerated

imitations causes butter-makers to improve their products. Mr. Craig, of Woodstock, advised the Ontario farmers to devote attention more extensively to the cheese, leaving the fields of the North-West to produce grain for some years at least to come. In reply to Rev. Mr. Clarks he said oleomargar-ine was made from sweet suet oil, coloured and favoured, and butterine from a superior quality of lard mixed with 25 per cent. of the very best Elgin butter with an addition of cotton seed oil. To Prof. Barnard he said the artifical cheese had died a natural death in the State. An essay by Mr. Robert MoAdam Jr. The subject was the demands of the cheese trade and the defocts in the supplies. It was contended that the alleged danger from overproduction was a butchear, and that demand for good dairy pro-ducts must certainly increase. In Great Britain upwards of \$80,000,000 was last year paid for cheese and butter. He pointed out the danger of inexperienced makers being permitted to man-age factories for the sake of saving a few dollars; the yeare almost certain to ensure losses before the season passed. The standard qualities of cheese are solidity, clobe texture, fine finevour, mild, rich, sound, handsome, and ciear looking. ideas of his own importance and power. He thought himself supreme and intended to revolutionize everything ; that there would be universal peace and happiness all over the be universal peace and happiness all over the world; no wars or rumours of wars, and no use for the Chief Justice, as he would have nothing to do, and would find places for everybody. Mr. Crooks was suffering from paresis, and it was highly improbable that he would recover. He (Dr. Spragge) still held the opinion that he could not recover, and that he will not live more than two The disease had been an insidious one, grow-

SECOND DAY.

mild, rich, sound, handsome, and clear looking.
SECOND DAY,
The President Mr. Baliantyne, announced for establishing a creamery at the Experimenta had taken steps for establishing a creamery at the Experimenta For exact of the oream gathering oreameries of the United States. He pointed out that during six years past Illinols, them discussed the present state of the oream gathering oreameries of the United States. He pointed out that during six years past Illinols, them discussed the present state of the oream gathering oreameries. The percentage of butter manufactured at the cream gathering oreameries. The percentage of butter manufactured at the origin of evidence regarding the workings of the Fairhand system was more favourable to gathered or even gathering creameries. Fairhamb system was more favourable to gathered or for 0.10 occasionality in the West has a cream-gathering creameries. But the said the drift of evidence regarding the workings of the Fairhamb system was more favourable to gathered or for 0.10 occasionality in the West has a cream-gathering creameries. But we have the product are concerned. The trouble where ver this has been done the result was alto gether favourable so far as quality and market be produce are concerned. The trouble alle circumstances has been bringing 30. to 380. per pound in the large markets, and the farmer able circumstances has been bringing 30. to 380. per point under debate being the difficulty arises in many instances received for his cream in the pati more money than what the same cream for the best lands of the west almost the best lands. The said the ordinal estimation in New York circ. The creamery system has had such an effect as to make the product are under farmers. The baself would have be there align a size when devoted to the butter dair.
The Buell's paper provoked along discussion, the baset lands of the east when devoted to the butter dair.
The Suell's paper provoked along discussion.
The Ruell's apper provoked along d great personages, capable of doing great deeds, having millions of money, in fact endowed with grandice ideas. The physical indica-tions were a thickening of the tongue, indistinct articulation, usually a tremulousness the lips as if about to weep, indecision walking, and a weakening of the prehensile powers. From the symptoms exhibited in Mr. Crooks, from the physical indications, and from the statements made by his friends and relatives, he would say that Mr. Crooks was suffering from general paresis. Dr. JOHN HALL said he had been Mr. Crooks' medical adviser for the last thirty years. When he had first been called to see him in January, 1883, he thought he was nim in Jacuary, 1965, he thought he was suffering from an attack of epilepsy. Before he went to England the symptoms were those of paresis. He was advised to consult Dr. Berridge, of London, and refrain from anything which would excite his brain. When he (the witness) found that Mr. Crooks had not consulted the English doctor, and had

engaged in legal work, he formed a very un-favourable opinion of his case. Later on the symptoms as related by previous witnesses were most marked. In his opinion the disease was an incurable one. The Committee on Privileges and Election

the case of Mr. Crooks was resumed. Dr. HENEY PALMEE STEARNES, superin-tendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, deposed that Mr. Crooks was under his care. He considered that the patient's case was hopeless and that the disease would be terminated by death in a couple of years. He knew of n case where recovery had taken place after the development of the disease. Messrs. Richard Evans, R. H. Bethune, and G. D. Dawson, relatives of Mr. ;Crooks,

stated that they had no hopes of his recovery and had no objection to raise against the holding of a new election. The Committee adopted the following re-

5,000. Mr. Davidson said he had secured 6,780 pounds of milk from an 800-pound Ayrshire cow, nearly port :- That the fact of the lunacy of the Hon. Adam Crooks has been established by Mr. Davidson said he had becked of a particle of milk from an 800-pound Ayrshire cow, nearly eight and a half times her own weight Mr. Caswell said if it could be shown that in Western Ontario more money could be made ou of butter the dairymen would take hold of it An enormous amount of money was annually lost murdering butter. The President said the reputation of Western Ontario butter was notoriously had and he he an order in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice and by evidence taken before your committee; that your committee

proceeded to enquire into the allegation of the petitioners that there is not the slighest

The amendment was to be Given to the First G carried. The committee then proceeded to take evi-One Hundred and Thirtydence, the first witness by Mr. Mowat called

met again on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Harcourt in the chair. The enquiry into

One Persons Sending Correct Answers.

The publisher of the Ladies' Journal. of Toronto, Canada, announces another Bible competition, which he says may be the last anless more interest is taken in the plan. HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS :

Ist.-What City named in the Bible is the oldest now existing in the World ? 2nd.-Name the first sale of land recorded in the.Bible?

3rd.-Who is the first recorded in the Bible as being buried in a coffin ?

These questions are propounded by the Rev. Prof. Welden, of Toronto Baptist College, and Rev. E. B. Harper, Barrie, Ont., a lead-ing Methodist minister of Canada.

In the decise had been an institution of the gow-ing upon him for the last two or three years. Dr. CLARK deposed that he had been superintendent of the Toronto asylum since 1875. Paresis was an incurable disease. Persons suffering from it imagined themselves The publisher of the Ladies' Journal is reliable, and these rewards will certainly be distributed without favour or partiality to the FIRST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE PERSONS. rins one HCNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE PERSONS, in order received, sending correct answers to the foregoing Bible problems. The questions have been made so difficult, we have no doubt that it may not be necessary to give all the prizes. If, however, one hundred and thirty-one persons should send correct answers to all the questions, we will stake our reputation that all the prizes will be promptv and cheerfully handed over to the suc lones. Please mention that you saw this notice in THE MAIL.

Bear in mind that everyone competing must send FIFTY CENTS by post-office order, scrip, or small coin (no stamps) with their answer, for which they may have the Ladies' Journal sent to any desired address for one year. Aside from the beautiful prizes offered, the Journal is the best half-dollar's worth pub-lished. It consists of twenty pages of choice inshed. It consists of twenty pages of choice entertaining reading matter, two full pages of new music, household hints, a short story, full page illustrations of latest American and English fashions, with complete letter-press descriptions. In short, just the paper to suit ladies particularly, and interest anyone.

'The Ladies' Journal is issued monthly, single copies 5 cents, annual subscription fifty cents. The proper address is Editor Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada, if any of our readers wish to compete. The com tion remains open till 20th March only. The compet

HERE ARE THE REWARDS:

1st-One Beautiful Cabinet Organ, valued 2nd-Five O'Clock. Tete-a-Tete Extra Triple Silver-Plated Tea Service, about. Srd-One Lady's Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch..... - 100 00 90 00 ith-One elegant heavy Black Silk Dress 45 00 6th-One Extra Heavy Silver-Plated Cruet Stand, with bell attachment. 7th) to 12th 13th 120 00 to 18th 19th 90 00 6 Half-Dozen Sets of Triple Silver-Plated Teaspoons, 30 00 the petitioners that there is not the slighest of hope that he will recover, and have examined Dr. Edward W. Spragge, a friend and inti-mate acquaintance of Mr. Crooks, Dr. John Hall, who has been his physician for many years, Dr. Daniel Clarke, superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, Dr. H. B. Stearnes, superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, where Mr. Crooks is now con-fined, and also Richard Evans, his brother-in-law, Mr. R. H. Bethunes, his neptew, and Geo. D. Dawson, also a relative, the three last named gentiemen composing the committee appointed by the court for the management of his personal estate. Your committee are of the opinion that the malady of Mr. Crooks must beyond a doubt be con-sidered as incurable; your committee beg 90 00 137 25 to } 10 00 Total..... \$987 25 NEARLY \$1,000 worth of valuable and costly presents to be given away to the first one hundred and thirty-one persons sending correct answers to each of the Bible problems given above.

LOVELY PHOTOS of Female Beauties. Sample 10 cts. WEHMAN & CO., 37 First Ave.