IE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion. en of intelligence and character t te of Warner's SAFE Cure, publishe ditorial columns of our best news alue of Warner's SAFE Cure, published to editorial columns of our best newsres, have greatly surprised me. Many hese gentlemen I know, and reading testim mny I was impelled to purchase a bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and tyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowhree times the prescribed quantity. I attisfied the medicine is not injurious, will frankly add that if I found myself victim of a serious kidney trouble I id use this preparation. The truth is, medical profession stands dased and less in the presence of more than one sey malady, while the testimony of huns of intelligent and very repurple gen-



AOTS UPON

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WATER.

FAR AUGER & ROCK DRILLS

AGRICULTURAL.

LOST HER CALF.

Langron—I have a cow that lost her calf. Ooes it injure a cow, and will she be likely to do so again? we presume you mean by your cow losi aer calf what is usually understood as ab-tion. It does in our the cow for milkin and she is more likely to abort again.

HEAVES IN HORSES. .

SUBSCRIBER—Are heaves in horses ourable Would you advise Darley's condition powders or some other remedy? Confirmed heaves in horses is inc but the most of cases may be relieved by careful dieting and the administration of certain nedicines, such as potassium of iron, arsence, &c., which should only be given under the upervision of a qualified veterinarian.

CANTHARADINE BLISTER. MURRAY.—Seeing a cautharadine blister re commended several times in THE WEEKLY MAIL, you would oblige me very much on in forming me how it is made. Take of powdered cantharadines two drachms and lard one ounce; mix the parts thoroughly by careful rubbing. The oint-neat or blister can be made milder by adding

COW WITH FROZEN FEET.

Bobcayceon—I have a cow that got her hind teet faozen this winter. They appear to be painful to her now. I applied spirits of turpentine and beef gall mixed. will you please inform newhat treatment I should follow, or what I should apply to give her ease.

Apply a poultice of boiled turnips to allay the treatment. the irritation in the parts, then dress daily with a lotion composed of sulphate of coppe one ounce, and water one quart.

SCROFULOUS DIATHESIS.

NORLAND.—I have a calf whose legs swell and the skin cracks and bleeds. It has the scours Please tell me what will cure it. Please tell me what will cure it.
Your case is a difficult one, and is the result of what is characterized as scrotulous diathesis. Endeavour to regulate the bowels by administering a moderate laxative of raw linseed or castor oil, then give good milk, and apply to the leg a lotion composed of carbello acid one drachm and water three ounces.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

CHATHAM.—I have a cow that got down with something one week before calving. She was well enough at night, but next morning could not stand. When lifted she is all right every way. She eats, drinks, and can move her limbs when lying down, but seems net able to use her body. When lifted she trembles and Jalls. Her calf is two weeks old. Your cow is suffering from nervous depression. We would advise you to consult a qualified veterinary surgeon. There are two practising in your district.

MARE WITH INDIGESTION.

Kirkfield—I have a young mare that taket tick about twice a week. She begins by lifting up her head, and working her hips. She kick at her belly with her hind feet, paws and seem to be in great pain, and rolls over on her back when well she feeds heartily, Your mare evidently suffers from attack of indigestion, the result, probably, of being a generous feeder. Regulate the diet care-fully, and the chaaces are her troubles will

CURDLED MILK

ALGOMA—I have a cow whose milk does not seem good, and it comes in curdy lumps. Could you please advise me what to do? The cow only calved last fall.

The curdled condition of the milk is the result of some irritation within the gland. Apply to the adder every third and iodine ointment, in the proportion of iodine one part, iodide of potassium one part, and lard eight parts. Give a mild laxative of twice a week, and continue for one month.

ESSAYS ON WEEDS.

GEORGINA.—What is the address of the secretary of the committee which is appointed to give prizes for the best treatises on the following weeds:—Wild cats, mustard, Canadian thistles. The secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, is the gentleman from whom all particulars can be obtained. Prizes are offered for the de-struction of Canada thistles, wild mustard, and quack grass, the MSS, not to exceed twenty paget. All MSS, is to be sent to Mr. Wade, accompanied with \$1 membership fee,

BROKEN WIND.

CLAYERING—I have a horse with a bed coug He has had it for some time, and I am afraid is is getting the heaves. Please tell me what will your him.

Feed your horse on the best and cleanest of oats, and give about 10 lbs, of good timothy hay daily, which must be clear of dust, and might be slightly damped with a solution of salt and water. Give one drachm iodide of potassium morning and night for 10 day, and afterwards one drachin every second da for three weeks longer. If you are not care ful your horse will become affected with confirmed case of braken wind.

CONSULT A VET.

Peterborg.—I have a pair of horses whose appetites have been failing them since lass fail. I have been feeding them with good hay and cats, and took excellent care of them. They refused oats, then I gave them cut food, which they took for a while, but finally went back on it. Then I gave them cats chopped, but they soon got sick of that, when I returned to cats again. They eat about a quart at a meal. They eat very little hay, and are not in bad condition. They never seem to be hungry, although I work them every day, Sometimes they have a hard, dry cough, and one of them runs at the nose alignity all the time. They are not sick, but run down every week when I work them steady. They are on the road every day, as that is their business.

From your description we do not feel disposed to prescribe for your horses, as a personal inspection would be absolutely necessary. Consult a veterinary surgeon, say Mr. Beattie, of Peterboro'.

FARM LABOUR.

BROOKLIN—Would you kindly acquaint me with the number of manufacturing establishments &c., which have closed, or are working on short time, or have reduced wages in this province, the past, six months, particularly. The question I ask is not to be used for a political purpose, but to encourage Canadian farmers to engage emigrants as farm hands. Practical experience has taught me that we, as farmers, cannot afford to pay the wages we have paid the past year and do justice to ourselves and lands, and Canadian farm hands say they will not take sest this season. We must have men, and it is ruinous to pay the wages we seem compolled to pay.

We cannot readily give you the information you want, and if it was furnished we fail to see the connection of closed or short-time factories with farm labourers. The price of farm labour has gone up, but not in the same ratio iabour has gone up, but not in the same ratio as labour in many branches of trade. As a rule the bulk of farm bands are not employed by the year, and there is nothing unreasonable in securing the highest possible pay for the few months they are engaged. The farm abour question is a difficult one to solve, and will continue to be so lpng as farmers do not adopt some means to keep their sons at home instead of allowing—in many cases forcing—them into cities and towns to swell the ranks of unemployed labour thers. Importing farm labour will enly benefit our farmers one season, at the most, as imported labour is invariably more aggressive than native once it as

LIVE STOCK

A correspondent asks if clipping horses is

we do not believe in it. Nature gives the horse his coat and removes it when it should be removed.

At this season a small quantity of green food is very helpful to horses. When shedding their coats the bowels should be kept rather loose, and a feed of carrots and oats in equal quantities is better than the grain alone. Carrots are probably the most nutritious root grown, and in proportion to their value can be produced as cheaply as any.

The rule for keeping one pig for every coars.

The rule for keeping one pig for every cow works well on farms while the pigs are young and the cows fresh in milk, but when hot weather comes, the flow of milk diminishes, while the pigs grow larger. Unless there is a good supply of meal, grass, and other feed, keeping the pigs on milk will very possibly result is stanting their growth at a time when it should be the greatest.

Hogs on the Farm.

Hogs on the Farm.

It pays no longer to keep over winter any hogs except those specially intended for breeding. The most acceptable breeds can now be made to mature in eight or ten months. Pigs should be given all they will cat, and of the best kind, from the hour they begin to eat until they are taken to market. They need no time of rest, like some of the plants of the vegetable kingdom. Rush them right through. Never keep what are called stock hogs. They should and must be all fattening hogs. It is the worst kind of waste to let pigs get poor at any stage of their existence. bogs. It is the worst kind of waste to let pigs get poor at any stage of their existence. Besides, warm weather is the best time to fatten pigs. Keep them from the cold and snow. Keep them out of straw stacks and manure piles. With sulphur and coal oil keep them clear of vernin. Feed and water them regularly, so that they will lie down most of their time. Give them all the surplus ashes from the house. But keep, if possible, no hogs over the entire winter. Hogs pay, and pay largely, when managed right. sible, no hogs over the entire winter. Hog pay, and pay largely, when managed right. Vestern Agriculturist.

The Care of Spring Lambs. The spring lambs are valued according to The spring lambs are valued according to their earliness and their plumpness. The difference in price between an early lamb and a late one is very considerable, and often equal to that between a handsome profit and a disagreeable loss. Just now is the opportunity for making this profit by pushing the lambs ahead. This is best done by feeding the ewe. Nothing else makes such sweet meat as the ewes' milk, and nothing is better for helping the ewes to vield abundant and rich milk the ewes to yield abundant and rich milk than an extra feed of half a pint a day of oatmeal. A tarmer who for some years made a special business of rearing early lambs for special business of rearing early lambs for market with much profit, had the first lambs dropped in January, and kapt the ewe and lamb in a separate small, warm, and comfortable pen, where the ewe could feed at leisure and comfort without being driven off and robbed by an envious ram or a sly ewe. Here a mess of one quart of slightly-warm and well-sweetened cat-meal gruel was given morning and night to the ewe with some of the finest of the hay cut early for this special purpose. As nothing is gained on a farm without being earned, it should be the aim of the fagner who raises lambs to put as much labour and skill as he possibly can just at this time in making his ewes and lambs thrifty and happy.

American Live Stock and Farm Wages, The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received from J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Agricultural Department, a long report upon the number and value of farm animals in the United States and the wages of farm labour. It appears that the whole number of farm animals in the country has increased since February 1883, by about 4,000,000,

1883.

whole United States is \$18.58 per month, a increase of nearly 40 per cent. since 1854.

Spring Care of Breeding Sows,

On many farms the breeding sows are, perhaps, the most profitable stock. But the profit is largely dependent upon the safe rearing of good sized litters. We know so well how much depends upon practical experience in the safe rearing of large litters that we shall not attempt to give minute instructions for the novice in such case. It is recommended, for safety, if the weather be cold, to take the pigs from the sow as fast as they are dropped, in a warm basket, to a warm room, and keep them warm till the sow is ready to suckle them. When the sow is done farrowing, a warm bran slop, with a gill of boiled flaxaeed stirred in, should be given her.

When she has taken this, the pigs may be brought to her to anckle, and they will usually commence their work with activity.

brought to her to suckle, and they will usually commence their work with activity.

The sow must be fed sparingly for a few days, so as not to produce or keep up a feverish condition of the system. But when this danger is passed, she must be fed with special reference to a large secretion of milk.

Suppose she has eight pigs to feed, few have considered what a draft this is upon her system. After they are ten to twelve day sold, they will drink three pounds of milk each per day. This will require the sow to produce 24 pounds per day—as much as an ordinary cow. To do this, she must be fed on the most nutritious food, two hundred pounds of oats, and one hundred pounds of corn, ground together, with one pint of linseed oilmeal added to each day's feed, the whole cooked, and given in a thin slop, will be as cooked, and given in a thin slop, will be as good a diet as can be found.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

THE DAIRY

It is stated that the number of milch cow in Great Britain on June 1, 1883, was 3, 725, 528. The same authority says that not more than 2,000,000 are in milk at any one time, and the yield is about 650,000,000 gallons. This is about one-fifth the number of cows in the United States.

In answer to a question as to what is the best grain food for milch cows, Prof. Arnold recommends four parts of bran, two parts of cornmeal and one part of linseed meal, as having given him the best results, in proportion to cost, of any dry food he has ever

used.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Belleville, Ont., was in poor health a number of years ago, and her husband gave her a few Jersey cattle, on condition that she should superintend their care. From this small beginning she has become an enthusiastic Jersey breeder, her health is restored, and she warmly advises her lady friends to take the same course that has proved so successful with her.

Much has been said of an "all-purpose" cow. She is said to be the coming cow, but she is only an idea yet, stabled in some man's brain, has not dropped her first calf. In our times, the successful farmer is obliged to choose in an particular line, to choose the animal that will best suit his purpose, for beef, or milk, or cheese, or butter, and cows have been bred accordingly, just to meet these wants. Choice will determine success or failure. If he decides for butter, there is no cow that will suit him so well as the no cow that will suit him so well as Jersey.—Rural Times.

de and lo not is home congranks
giarm components about it which conveys the impression to him, and which is acquired only by experisioned. There are some points which may be described as follows: The build of the calf is nest, slender, and long-bodied; the legal are thin and long, the body is deep, the neck is long and thin, the head is broad between the eyes, the eyes are large and prominent, the muzzle is small and fine, the hair is fine, there are large and glossy; the tests are large and

placed well apart, and the skin about them is loose. These are sufficient to guide anyone, and if they are well-studied a few times and the progress of the call as it grews to a cow and the points of a cow are also studied, almost any person will in time make a good judge of a calf. When a Jersey calf is stumpy, short-legged, coarse, and has a large, or long narrow head and a thick neck it should not be reared. In other breeds this coarseness may not be an objection.

It will be a sufficient test to learn the particular quality of the milk of each cow by setting her milk for two or three days by itself, and then churning the cream by itself. The amount of milk set should be weighed. This test may as well be made two or three weeks after calving.

A small churn is easily made by taking a small crock and making a dasher for it. Such cream will usually churn to butter in ten to fifteen minutes, so that the labour is not great. In this way you will get the actual richness of milk.

of milk.

And when this test is made, the dairyman will sometimes find the middling cow, that yields a moderate quantity of milk, the best oow in the herd for butter. This, of course,

oow in the herd for butter. This, of course, is not always the case.

When this butter test is made, the dairy-man will know both the quantity and quality of the milk from each cow in his herd, and he can, without mistake, select those he wishes to keep and those he wishes to sell.

And by such selections, and building up his herd with the best, he will soon find the profit doubled, or even trebled.

Let not the dairyman wait to change the blood of his herd, but make the best of the blood of his herd, but make the best of the blood he has. He will, of course, find it profitable to seek a full-blood sire of the breed he desires to cross on his selected herd, and then he will be able to perpetuate their good qualities.—National Live-Stock Journal Chicago.

The Nature of Cream. The Nature of Cream.

The behaviour of cream by the addition of water is a subject that should be well understood by the owners of creameries.

It is known that the addition of cold water to the milk causes the cream to rise with greater rapidity than it would otherwise do. But the effect of adding water to the cream itself is not so well understood. Cream is lighter than milk, and water is also lighter than milk,

milk.

There is very little difference between the specific gravities of cream and water. Indeed very poor cream may be of precisely the same specific gravity as water, while very rich cream will be lighter.

Cream varies very much in its character. Of six samples the proportion of water contained have been found to vary from 50 to 72.25 per cent. while the proportions of actu-

tained have been found to vary from 50 to 72.25 per cent, while the proportions of actual fat have varied from 19 to 43.9 per cent. It is a fact that cream is only exceedingly rich milk, and the milk of the cream has precisely the specific gravity of skimmed milk that is free from fat, which is 1.035.

The fat of milk has a specific gravity of .9, so that it is quite easy to calculate how much fat there is required to make the cream weigh precisely the same as water. Then water and cream thoroughly mixed would not separate, and a certain proportion of water may be mixed with cream, and if the water is properly thickened and coloured, as it is sometimes, with starch and yellow matter, nothing but a chemical analysis would detect the adalteration.

As a practical illustration of the possibility of dishousest treatment of cream we might

of dishonest treatment of cream we might refer to an experiment made by Prof. Muncy at the Iowa College, in which eight parts of water were added to two parts of cream, and

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Journal of Agriculture published by the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, is now in its fourth year, and no doubt has proved a benefit to the farming community of our sister Provinces.

of our sister Provinces.

Volume II. of the British American Shorthorn Herd Book, edited and compiled by the indefatigable secretary, Mr R. L. Denison, is just issued. It opens with the names of 15 bulls and 25 cows and heifars imported since the issue of volume one, giving the names of the sellers. Then follows indices to breeders mentioned in the book, and the names of bulls and cows, all arranged alphabetically. The pedigress of 1,051 bulls, covering 268 pages, and about 300 cows and heifars are given very minutally, and cannot but he of given very minutely, and cannot but be of conefit to buyer and seller. A list of the members of the association occupies the clos-ing pages of a book that should be in the on of all who lay any claim to interest short-horn cattle matters.

"Poems and Pen Pictures" by Pat Prodpen, a perambulating poet, piexity, being protrusively pungent, and periodically pragmatical.

Meeting of the Hoistein Breeders' Association—Regulations Adopted.

Syraousz, N. V., March 19.—There was a largely attended meeting here this afternoon of the Hoistein Breeders' Association of America. Wm. Singerly, of Philadelphia, presided. Two examiners will be appointed in naming cattle. No animal will be received having a red spot four inches in diameter. No imported animal under a year old will be accepted for registry. Chicago was named as the next place of meeting, on the third Wednesday in March next.

Disease gathers strength as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically, and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough.

To the Editor of The Mail. SIR,—Being a purchaser at the sale of Jersey cattle at Grand & Walsh's last week I should very much desire Mr. Carroll to reply to Mr. Fuller's letter in yesterday's MAIL.

Yours, etc., CITY PURCHASER. Toronto, March 19th 1884.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says:—"George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

A Poughkeepsie girl is charged with at-tempting to poison a girl whom she believed to be her rival. How much safer, easier, and still more effective would it have been Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had piaced in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent oure o consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, an all threat and lung affections, also a positiv and radical cure for nervous debility and a nervous complaints, after having tested its worderful curative powers in thousands of case has feit it his duty to make it known to his su fering fellows. Actuated by his motive, and desire to relieve human suffering. I will ser

fering fellows. Actuated by this motive, desire to relieve human suffering. I will record frage, to all who desire, this recorderman, French, or English, with full directions.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT -- SECOND SESSION.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 21. BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Mr. MACDONAL Denquired whether it has come to the notice of the Government that an Indian was seized within the boundary of the Dominion in British Columbia by a party of masked men from the neighbouring American territory and afterwards hanged, and if so will satisfaction be demanded from the United States Government. He said that a gross outrage against international and all other laws had been perpetrated, and he trusted that the Government would not allow such an outrage to go by without proper representation being made to Washington, and a full enquiry made into the facts.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL replied that the Government had received by telegram a notice of the outrage referred to. On receipt of the telegram's communication was sent by the Dominios Government there, a letter had since been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia confirming the telegram, and a snouncing that he had also been in communication with the neighbouring authorities, who had assured him that every means would be taken to identify the perpetrators of the outrage.

The House adjoursed at 4.45 p.m. until Wednesday, 26th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, March 19.

EXPATRIATED CANADIANS. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to Mr. Tasse, said the Government already afforded to Canadians who, having emigrated to the United States, desired to return to their native country, proportionate tacilities with those extended for the transport of European immigrants from Quebec or New York to Winnings.

NORTH-WEST LANDS. Mr. DAWSON moved for a return of all reports not hitherto published relating to the character and probable resources in agricultural lands, forest, minerals, and otherwise, of the country through which the Canadian Pacific railway is being constructed to the north of Lakes Huron and Superior. The motion was carried.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Mr. SHAKESPEARE moved that in the Mr. SHAKESPEARE moved that in the opinion of this House it is expedient to enact a law prohibiting the incoming of Chinese to that portion of Canada known as the Province of British Columbia. In doing so he gave a few of the reasons why the people of British Columbia were desirous of having Chinese immigration excluded from that province. In the labour market the white men were placed at a disadvantage with the Chinaman. The Chinaman had no family and no responsibility. The white man, on the other hand, had a family to support and educate, and numero us other responsibilities, which handicapped him in the struggle with the native of the Flowery Kingdom.

Kingdom.
Mr. GORDON seconded the motion few words, pointing out that the United States Government had adopted a restrictive measure on this question, and if a similar law was not passed in British Columbia it would lead to a bad feeling between the two countries.

GRAND TRUNK BILL GRAND TRUNK BILL.

On order to resume the debate on Mr. Curran's motion that the House go into committee on the bill to amend the Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he had again consulted the Minister of Justice on the question as to the legality of the amiligand tion of the Grand Trunk railway with the Great Western, and that gentleman after a thorough investigation of the subject had come to the conclusion that that amalgamation was legal.

come to the conclusion that that amalgamation was legal.

In committee,
Sir CHARLES TUPPER introduced an amendment, providing that the new capital secured by the rearrangement of the stock should be applied first to double-tracking the road between Toronto and Montreal, and that the balance should be applied to other portions of the road and to the purchase of additional rolling stock.

The amendment was carried.

The bill was then read a third time and

The bill was then read a third time and PROHIBITION. On the order for the further consideration

of the proposed resolutions respecting the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating iquors for beverage purposes,

Mr. FISHER, in seconding the resolutions,
said, while he did not go so far as to aver that
the use of intoxicating liquors was a crime,
he believed the more general that the use became, and the greater were the facilities for
obtaining it, the greater was the injury to the obtaining it, the greater was the injury to the Mr. BERGIN moved the adjournment of the debate, 'The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 20. THE EASTERN EXTENSION. On motion of Sir Charles Tupper the resolution favouring the acquisition by the Government of the Nova Scotia Eastern Extenion railway was passed,

A bill founded upon the resolution was inroduced.

IN SUPPLY. The House resolved itself into a Committee f Supply.
On the item \$4,750 for expenses of Civil ervice examiners,

Mr. GAULT stated that the Government Mr. GAULT stated that the Government was too severe in the matter of requiring these examinations. He knew a young man in Montreal who had left a good situation to accept a Government office. He could not pass a promotion examination on subjects which were altogether unnecessary, and consequently he had loss promotion. The case was a very hard one.

sequently he had lost promotion. The case was a very hard one.

On the items for militial service,
Hon. Mr. CARON explained that it was proposed to give the veterans of 1812 the sum of \$150 each next year. There were about six hundred of these veterans. During the year the Department had endeavoured to purchase all the supplies possible in Canada. The greatcoats hitherto purchased from England were rather cheaper than those bought now in Canada, but the Canadian coats were better in quality. The same might has said better in quality. The same might be said of the blankets,

Several items passed.
The House adjourned at 1.50 a.m.

OTTAWA, March 21. BRITISH COLUMBIA PROPOSALS. Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the House or charities Tupper moved the House into committee on the resolutions providing for the construction of a railway on Vancouver island between Esquimals and Nanaimo, and for other purposes.

After a long debate the resolutions passed through committee, and a bill founded upon them was introduced.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House into Committee of Supply.

Mr. MILLS introduced a resolution in amendment, declaring that the holding of the office of Minister of Railways and the High Commissionership simultaneously, was not fitting, and that the House disapproved of the continuance of the arrangement.

The amendment was lost on division—year 51, nays 95.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 24, IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) introduced a bill to amend the criminal law. The object of the bill was to prevent the publication in Canadian newspapers of immoral prints. He

JOHN A. WILKINSON.

The bill was read a first time.

JOHN A. WILKINSON.

Mr. BLAKE—Was any promise or assurance given by any member of the Government to John A. Wilkinson, that he would be recommended for or might have the registrarship at Calgary? If so, by whom and when? Was any promise or assurance given by any member of the Government to John A. Wilkinson that he would be recommended for or might have the registrarship at Edmonton? If so, by whom and when? Will the Government iay on the table forthwith any correspondence or papers on the subject of either office? Is any such promise or assurance still in force? If not, at what date and by whom was it cancelled or withdrawn?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—No promise or assurance was given by any member of the Government to John A. Wilkinson that he would be recommended for or that he might have the registrarship of Calgary. More than a year ago a promise was given to John A. Wilkinson that when the registrarship of Edmonton was established he would be recommended for the appointment. That promise was in the first place made by myself, and it was repeated by my successor, Mr. Maopherson. There is no correspondence and there are no papers on the subject, except the letter of Mr. Maopherson, which has appeared in the papers, and of which he has no copy. As to whether any such promise is in force, I think it would be improper to answer that under the present circumstances. No such promise has been cancelled or withdrawn.

FISH INSPECTION. FISH INSPECTION.

FISH INSPECTION.

On motion of Hon. JOHN COSTIGAN, the House resolved itself into a committee on the resolution that it is expedient to amend "The General Inspection Act of 1874," by providing—(1.) That inspectors who have obtained certificates in other districts may be appointed for districts in which there are no qualified applicants for the office. Inspectors shall have power to appoint deputies after examination by them. (2.) That a deputy inspector inspecting an article in which he has an interest, shall incur a penalty. (3.) That the several qualities of herrings shall be more precisely defined. (4.) That masters of vessels entering or clearing at a Custom-house shall report all packages of pickled or smoked fish uninspected on board such vessels. (5.) That the fee for the inspection of each barrel of herrings shall be seven cents, and for each half-barrel four cents.

The resolutions were carried and a bill founded upon them was introduced.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The bill to amend and consolidate the Acts Drugs was withdrawn,
THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

To amend the Act incorporating the Souris and Rocky, Mountain Railway Company, and to change the name of the company to the Battleford and Peace River Railway Com-

Respecting the Great Northern Railway Company.

Respecting the Eric and Huror railway.

For the relief of John Graham. Respecting the Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, limited.

To incorporate the Bank of Winnipeg.

To incorporate the Quebec Railway Bridge

Company. Relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company and to the railways leased to the said company.

To incorporate the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

To provide for the punishment of seduction

Silas Dickinson cut a hole through the ice on his trout pond the other day in order to give the fish some fresh air. After the hole filled with water he placed his face near the surface in order to see if any of his pets were about, when one big fellow jumped up and snapped at his nose. So vigorous was the leap that it landed out on the ice, and was broiledfor supper.

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula. THOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our possession repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; have been on oliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no real relief until I used the CUTICUFA KESOLVENT; the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICUFA and CUTICUFA SAR, the Great Skin Cures and Skin Beautifiers, externally, which have oured me and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE. James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath. says:—In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CURIOURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured.

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD. STILL MORE SO.

Will McDonald, 2,542 Dearborn street. Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to move, except on hands and knees, for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTICUEA REMEDIES. MORE WONDERFUL YET. H. F. Carpenter, Henderson N.Y., cured 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 friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

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

deration, and would re-introduce it next asion for the decision of Parliament upon it.

The bill was read a first time.

PROOF POSITIVE.

PROOF POSITIVE.

NOT ASSERTIONS BUT FACTS.

If You Don't Believe It

Write and Find Out.

Is spite of the unfounded assertions of unclied firms with 6 nose to obtain the pairtonage of the medicine. Jose with the sum of the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good and done and the medicine for I know its good doctor, and may you live long-year the medicine done and leave the medicine for I know its good doctor, and may you live long-year the medicine done and leave the medicine for I know its good doctor, and may you live long-year the medicine done and leave the part of the medicine done and leave the part of the medicine done and leave the part of the part of

"I.D. BOARDMAN,
"Publisher of the Petersburg Bulletin."

NERVOUS DEBILITY, CUMPLICATED HEART DISEASE, AND FEMALE WEAKNESS CHEED.

Mrs. Adelaide McGill. wife of the manager of the Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, Ont., had been troubled for many years previous to consulting us with nervous debility, complicated heart disease, and female weakness. She had neuralgic pains and siight loss of memory, pain in back of neck and head, irregular heart action, weak pulse, and was generally debilitated. She could not bear any pressure in the region of the kidneys; her feet and hands were generally cold. She had treated for years with the best general practitioners, but had not been helped a all, and her case seemed altogether hopeless. We treated her, and we cured her. In acquaining us of our success in her case she says:—"It having been suggested to me that my case if published might influence others to treat with you, if you wish to use any part of my letters to you expressing my sincere thankfulness for my recovery from a terrible illness of body and mind—a thousand times yes. Say all you think best concerning my case, and then you cannot say too much. I have not needed any medicine since I last received yours. I will not forget to speak of the wonders you performed in my case.

"ADELIAIDE MCGILL."

Awm.

ARATION QUESTION.

BTILLEY moved the House of Supply.

AON (Brant) moved in amendation to go into Committee of the whole question of immigration from Canada artious consideration of this migration from Canada artious consideration of this makes a consideration of the article and the opinion of this House no asy should be expended towards the travelling expenses of meritians, clerks, or labourers, except Allabourers, emigrating into Canada, sendment, after debate, was lost, being 60 to 101.

BILLE ADVANCED.

Complicated with almost every complaint to be seen to complete the consulted at shoot ever the consulted at shoot every complaint to be consulted at shoot every complaint to be consulted as shoot every complaint to the complete the complete to the complete the complete to the complete the c rood often sours like acid. I have doctored a lot, but nothing does ine good. If you can cure me I want to take treatment." We treated her and she speedily began to improve. In her last letter she announced that our remedies had worked wonders for her, and that she felt like a new woman. Her letter concluded:—"The remedies have equalled my most sanguine expectations, and I feel most grateful for what you have done for me. I wish you to publish my name if you publish my ease, for in Illinois and Michigan many know how long I have suffered, and many sufferers will be glad to know where I found relief. You have my full permission to publish everything concerning my case.

"MRS. H. A. SKILLIN."

SKIN DISEASE-CURED.

Miss Hattle Cameron. of Komptville, Ont., is a school teacher.

SKIN DISEASE-CULED.

Miss Hattle Cameron, of Kemptville, Ont, is a school teacher, and about three years before taking treatment noticed cruptions come out on face and nose. They were most painful and annoying, as well as utterly destructive of beauty. She was unable to obtain relief from the local physicians, who blindly followed her theory of its origin and attributed it to blood poisoning from a brown veil which she had worn. She called upon our consulting suppose, who the Its origin and attributed it to blood poisoning from a brown voil which she had worn. She called upon our consulting surgeon, who immediately diagnosed it as eczema, induced by a disordered liver. After treatment she sent us the following letter:—"I am entirely cured of the disease for which I was treated. I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude, and I shall endeavour to induce all over whom I have any influence to seek help from the same source. Your patient, Mrs. McT., is getting better all the time. Her husband intends to be treated for catarrh. I have been a walking advertisement for you since my face began to get better. If my name is of any use I should be pleased to have you publish it, if you choose to use this testimonial. For three years I suffered from a very painful and annoying eruption on my face without being able to obtain relief. In April, 1883, I commenced treatment with Drs. L. & R., and at the end of six months I am entirely dured. With sincere wishes for your future success. I remain, Yours respectfully. HATTIE CAMERON."

FEMALE WEANNESS AND GEMERAL

Yours respectfully. HATTIE CAMERON."
FEMALE WEAKNESS AND GENERAL
Mrs. Fred Shipp, of Bellevue, Raton Co., Mich.,
late of Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., suffered greatly
from female weakness and general nervous debility. She could obtain no relief from her local physicians, and came to us as a last resort. She took
one month's treatment, and nine months afterwards write us. as follows: "Not having been
troubled with my former disease since I took
treatment with you, and not having enjoyed as
good health in five years as since I took your
treatment, I consider myself cured, and recommend those afflicted to try the same way of obtaining relief.
"MRS. FRED SHIPP."

ireatment, I consider myself cured, and recommend those affliciad to try the same way of obtaining relief.

"MRS. FRED SHIPP."

FISTULA QURED.

Mr. Garrison Shadd, of North Buxton, Ont, had been troubled with a fistula for several years. We operated on him in December, 1882, and he recently wrote us as follows:—"I am permanently cured of the fistula for which you treated me, and have been at hard, solid work for most of the season. When I visit Detroit again I shall not fail to call on you to thank you for the benefit that I received at your hands.

"GARRISON SHADD."

HEART DISEASE CURED.

Mr. David Kellor, of Newry. Ont., consulted us for heart disease. Upon examination we found that his case was a most difficult one, being complicated with indigestion and liver complaint. It had been abandoned by several doctors, However, as we had cured many similar cases we told him that there was plenty of hope for him, and commended treatment. He now writes us this testimonial: "Fourteen months ago I took sick and was confined to bed for several weeks. I employed four physicians, of whom one of them said I had strained my heart. I took treatment from them but did not get any better. I tried patent medicinos of different sorts, but did no good. A friend gave me Drs. K. & K.'s "Guide to Health," which I read over and found my own symptoms. I then went to Detroit and consulted Drs. K. & K. s. They examined my case and told me they could help me. I took treatment, steadily improved, and can now do a good days' work. I am more than satisfied with the treatment I received, and advise all who are sick to give them a trial.

DAVID KELLOR."

EFESIGHT RESTORED.

William Dafoe, of Avon, Middleser Co., Ont., a young student Z veurs of age, had suffered for some months from amaurosis. There was great weakness and pain in the eye and dulness of vision. His sight was rapidly failing when he applied to us for treatment. In three months he reported as follows:—'My eyes are improving very fast, thanks to your efficacious treatment. May you slway continue to so work for the good of suffering humanity, and thus earn the honour and respect due your unitine efforts. If by the

will do any good. MRS. WM. HENDRYX."

DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY
CURED.
Mrs. R. Cook, Homer, Caihoun Ca., Mich., had been troubled for many years with dyspopsia and general debility. She was very nervous, and could hardly sieep. Ate little, and that mostly Graham oread; had a gone feeling; a sourness, weight, and pain in stomach; painful periods and faint weak spells. She was also very despondent. Her case seemed almost hopeless, but after four months treatment she writes:—"I have received the greatest benefit from your treatment, and to-day I feel that had it not been for you I should not be in the land of the living. If I can be of any help to you in trying to induce others to call and consult you I shall be most happy to do so. I hardly know how to thank you for what you have done for me

MRS. R. COOK." DON'T CARE TO TREAT EVERY CASE, 1,071 Yonge street, Toronto, March 17th, 1884.

March 17th, 1834.

Drs. K. & K., American hotel:

Gentlemen,—Two years ago, when recovering from a severe attack of diphtheria. I called on you at the American hotel simply out of curiosity to see whether you were the quacks and charlatans that some people represented you to be. I met a very gentlemanly physician, who, after making a thorough and protracted examination, advised me to take no more medicine, but get as much fresh air and sunshine and roast beef as I conveniently could. This was so different from what I expected, for I thought he would surely persuade me that I would die if I did not suomit to an expensive course of treatment from him, or at least try to sell me an instrument of some kind, or a patent nostrum which would tone me up, that I became perfectly satisfied there was nothing of the quack or charlatan about him and you, and the more especially as I found him so well posted on the disease, which I myself had been reading up for three months previously, that I was also satisfied of his professional ability. I give this, If it will be of any use to you, cheerfully and unsolicited, and I shall always feel like speaking favourably of Drs. K. & K. wherever I have the opportunity.

A PERSERVING YOUNG MAN.

Methodist Minister.

Miss Lizzie Jacobi. 323 George street. Cincinnati, had suffered with neuralria and headache for over four years, and all efforts to obtain relief were unavailing. Skilful practitioners of every school of practice were tried. After they failed the entire list of patent medicines and all the domestic remedies were tried. At last, almost despairing of relief, she came to us and was cured in about three months. Miss J. desires these facts published, that others may know where to find relief.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. Wm. Barmann, Montgomery, Ohio, had been a constant sufferer from sciatica. Perhaps there is no pain or affliction that is more tortuing than that located in the great sciatic nerve, and the sufferers seldom ever find a perfect of permanent cure, as physicians generally concede it incurable. Morphine to full the pain is the usual prescription. Mr. B. had been told that his was an incurable case, so, like hundreds of others, he came to us for treatment and was permanently cured in two months. He says he has not felta pang of his old torment since last September. Mr. B. requests that this statement be published for the benefit of other sufferers.

Brantford, Ont. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :- This i

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from catarrh, nervous debility, liver complaint, and kidney disease, and as a consequence of catarrh I become very hoase and lost my voice, so that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I had spent hundreds of dollars without any relief, and applied to Drs. K. & K., who have removed my troubles so far that I can scarcely feel anything wrong, and I am onlident that I shall soon be well.

GEORGE B. GRANTHAM.

1-ENEFIT MY SUFFERING SISTEES.

Mrs. Geo. M. Franklin, 65 Hunter street, Hamilton, Ont., suffered from torpid liver, congested kidneys, ulceration and falling of the womb, weakness and paintation of the heart, dyspepsia and catarrh. She complained of pains in the left.

rom the use of your medicines, convinced that, with the blessing of God, I owe my life to your skill. Being in a most pitiable condition, badly broken down, nervous system shattered, unable to do the least work for six months. my friends thought I was sinking with consumption, a constant cough, pains in the back and limbs, chills, nervous debility, and exhaustion, foretold approaching death. After trying several local physicians and many kinds of patent medicines without any benefit, and getting worse, I decided to try your skill; and now, after three months' treatment, I feel that I am a strong man again, axed 28, and able to work hard on the farm. I would advise the afflicted everywhere to apply to you, and not give up hope, even after other dectors fail to cure. With my permission to publish this, I am, yours, &c.,

FROM DEATH'S DOOR.

Mr. B. Henry, aged 31, of London, Ont., save 1

FROM DEATH'S DOON.

Mr. B. Henry, aged 31, of London, Ont., says:
"About eight months ago I took a severe cold, and neglected to take proper care of myself; it settled on my lungs, and I could not get rid of it. Several persons warned me of the damer of neglecting my condition, but I only laughed at their solicitude, thinking the cough would disappear in time without treatment. But I soon discovered that I was mistaken. The cough continued week after week, and I was finally attacked with an acute pain in the side of the cheet, which was followed with quick puise and high temperature. After these symptoms I rapidly grew weak and emaciated. I would have sweat one night and chilis the next. My cough became more severe, and I expectorated a thick, purulent matter containing particles of lung tissue. The Drs. K. & K. surgeons found me in this condition, and told me my case was desperate, but there was still a hope. Their best hopes were realized. Their treatment atrested the progress of my disease, and though my lungs are injured by the ravages of the dreadful malady my life has been saved."

WOMEN suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex; MEN suffering from the effects of exposure; OLD and YOUNG MEN suffering from the results of excess and indiscretion; PARENTS whose children inherit a scrotulous predisposition; THOSE OF ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES who suffer from any chronic disease, from deformity of any

any chronic disease, from deformity of any description, or from any Cancerons, Con-sumptive, Nervous, or Rheumatic Complaint,

once to Drs. R. & L., Detroit, Mich., or dat at the American hotel.

Send two three-cent stamps for illustrate books. You can write freely; all communi-cations are confidential. Charges are res-sonable. Consultation free. Don't let preju-dice kill you or imitators deceive you.