at is good and noble in nature, and leads to ths of pleasantness and peace, and prepares all the bright hopes of the glor

A Hit at the Girls. "A young man," remarked a philosophical bler, who has patronized me for years, as keeping company with two ciris, also atomers of mine. I noticed that one of em wore out her shoes on the outside of the first, while the other stepped squarely wore down both sides alike. I've always wore down both sides alike. I've liking for the young fellow, and know g he was wavering between the two girls, took him aside one day and showed him the es of his flames and told him what I have The result was that he married square stepper and is happy, while the ner girl disgraced herself and she has gone

Black and White

There is every evidence that this combinawill be extremely fashionable during the ing season. Striped black and white in ing, in flounces, and for the fronts of es, re-appearing in the folds of the core or the fan shape at the back of the , looks particularly well with a pretty ite and bonnet of satin and jetted la ack and white checks and black and white ed silks are made up with the ribbon loops, the latter hanging at hetween the kilt lar distances upon or between the

ong the brocaded silks there are many patterns, nothing as yet having ex-in beauty the calla lily or passion wer design.

sses are likely to be more popu worn than at any time within the past ree years. There never was a season ten so many beautiful novelties were shown white goods. Embroidered robes in fine ite mull and nainsook are masterpieces of tic workmanship. The richest are in a sembroidery. These have about ten is of plain material, four yards of deep idery for the skirt and six or eight of narrow embroidery and insertion. skirt embroidery is frequently twenty-rinches deep, and consists of pansies, inths, lilies of the valley, and other g flowers embroidered in solid figures or tionalized designs, also in solid work more durable than the open work emes used to such excess for the past two ns. Irish point has had its day. Some ese embroidered robes are exquisite in ately tinted colourings through the em-

THE ORANGE ORDER.

occedings of the Grand Lodge of Ontarie
West.

ALLISTON, Feb. 20.—The Grand Lodge reed business at 9 o'clock this morning, the and Master presiding, and the other offiin their respective places. The attennce was very large, contingents from many tricts and counties having arrived last that and this morning. The spacious marnall was filled to the goods, and his siasm characterized the proceedings. elegrams were received from Col. Tyrelegrams were received from N. C. nitt, M.P. for South Simcoe, and N.C. allace, M.P. for West York, late Grand er, regretting their inability to

The report of the Grand Secretary was read officer. It reviewed the work of his ce and the progress made by the society in jurisdiction during the past

The reports of the Committees on Suspenas and Expulsions, and Petitions and Ap is were presented and adopted. motion of Bro. ORONHYATEKHA, a specommittee was appointed to consider ther it is advisable to make any amend-

nts to the constitution of the Mutual Inance Society, and to make a report thereon the Grand Lodge. At 11 o'clock business was suspended, the

At 1.0 clock business was suspended, the rand Lodge was formed in procession, and, saded by the Thornton brass band, proceed to the Methodist church, where divine truce was held, the Rev. Rural Dean per, Grand Chaplain, officiating, Peter, ii., 12, "Having your conversation mest among the Gentiles, that whereas ney speak against you as evil doers they any by your good works which they shall by your good works which they shall d glorify God in the days of visitation." The sacred edifice was crowded to the doors, d great interest was manifested in the ser-After the sermon a collection was phans' homes in the province. The service aving been concluded the procession was rewrited and returned to the hall, where an ment was ordered till the afternoon at o o'clock.

Joon resuming business in the afternoon Credentials Committee reported, showing e largest number of delegates in attendance at have been present at a Grand Lodge meetg for many years.

CATARRH



COMPLETE TREATMENT SL

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Ours inantly relieves the most violent Sneezing of
ead Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops
stery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, preents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervis Headache, and subdues Chills and Feverin Chronic Catarrh it cleauses the nasal passages
foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste,
in hearing when affected, frees the head,
aroat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter,
weetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough ens and purifies the bre id arrests the progress of Catarrh tow

imption.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal divent and Sandford's Inhaler, all in one packet, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sandford's ADICAL CURE. POTTER PRUG AND CHEMICAL O., BOSTON.

Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out izes Weak and worn Out see and does more in one half the time than izes Weak and Worn arts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents use, and does more in one half the time the yother plaster in the world. Sold everywh

40 YEARS

ALLAN TURNER & CO., Druggists, Br ALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for forty years, Ont., write, "We have solk WISTAR d know it to be one of the oldest as well as one ne most reliable preparations in the market the cure of Coughs. Colds, and Throat and ves greater satisfaction to those who use it, and not hesitate to recommend it."

R. MELVILLE, Druggist, Prescott, Ont., ys, "I can confidently recommend the prepa-tion as thoroughly reliable."

B CARMAN Morrisburg, Ont., says he HERRY one of the best preparations in the arket for the purposes intended, and takes

7 OTICE TO YOUNG AND OLD.—The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick, of London, has tablished an agency in Toronto for the sale his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous seases arising from whatever cause. This is new discovery, but has been tested for overenty years, and has cured thousands. No are, No Pay. Enclose stamp for pampilet, hich will be sent in sealed envelope to all whe dress to 483 Young Street, Toronto.

AGRICULTURAL

THE SHOW SEASON.

The spring show of the United Turnber Agricultural Society and Wingham Horti cultural Society will be held on Tnesday, 15th April, and the fall show on Tuesday and Wednesday, 7th and 8th October.

LANGSHANS WANTED.

COWANSVILLE—"Please give me the address of a reliable party from whom I could get a trio of Langshans. Also state about what price."

Langshans were exhibited at the Poultry Show here last month by Pierce, of Bowman ville, who may have some for sale. Breeders are not sufficiently alive to their interests of they would advertise in a paper that reaches the homes of thousands of families

THE VACUUM PROCESS.

FAIRMOUNT.—Having read of a new system of manufacturing cheese and butter, called the vacuum process, and, as we are about starting a cheese factory in our neighbourhood, we wish all the information we can get relative to it. Will you kindly in next week's MAIL inform us if the system has been successfully tried, and a you would recommend us to start a cheese factory on that principle.

From inquiries made regarding this newfangled notion in dairying we cannot recommend it. Experts unhesitatingly condemn it, and add that the centrifugal process is the

SWOLLEN LEG.

Holland.—"I have a horse coming five years old that became same about one week ago on one front leg. It was swoken from the fetlock all the way up to the body, and very painful about he knee. It is some better, but nas broken out behind the knee. and emits a thin discharge. Please let me know what would do him good."

Bathe the leg twice a day with lukewarm water and continue the bathing for an hour at a time. Apply to the sore behind the knee laudanum, two drachms; carbolic acid, one drachm, and water, eight ounces.

TERRIER PUP.

PARRY SOUND.—"I have a fine bred bull terrier cup, six months old. There are two lumps forming, one on each side of his throat; they are hard and increasing in size. What should I do with him? I am a hundred miles from a veterinary surgen."

Use compound iodine ointment, prepared as follows:-Iodine, two drachms; iodide of potassium, two drachms, and lard, one ounce, Ap ly a little of the ointment every third

STIFLE JOINT LAMENESS.

Waltowed have a colt, commencing three years eld, which got hurt in the stifle about a year ago. The joint slips out of its place, when the colt will go quite lame, but slips back of its own accord when the colt travels a short distance. Then after another short distance it will go lame again. When standing he favours that leg, and he shows a lump of flesh about the size of a hen's egg. What would you advise me to do for him ?"

Blister the stifle joint with a blister composed of powdered cantharides, two drachms; biniode of mercury, one drachm, and lard, one ounce. Use one-half of the ointment at an application, rubbing it well into the parts, and repeating it in ten days.

LUMPS IN THROAT.

SILVER CREEK, MAN.—"I have an ox that has a lump in his throat; has not hurt him so far; he eats good-and is in good-order. Can you, through your valuable paper, give me a remedy?"

Apply to the enlargement twice a week an ointment composed of biniodide of mercury, two descents, and lard, one ounce. It a share one-tourth of the outment at each appli-

PIKE CREEK.-"I have a cow that is affected with a lump under her jaw, not grown to the bone, as it moves with the hide. It does not

that are beginning to swell in the same manner. Please give a cure through your paper." Apply a small quantity of biniodide of mercury ointment to the enlargements once a week, rubbing it well into the parts.

" HAIRY" HENS.

Wisconsin.—"Will you kindly inform me where I can get a setting of hairy hen's eggs and cost, or if there is such in Canada? Perhaps some of the poultry men of your correspondence could give some information, or would correspond with I. A., box 234 New Richmond. Wisconsin. as it would be to their interest, as there are parties wishing to purchase. A reply through the columns of The Mall., or correspondence from some poultry man, would be kindly accepted."

We are not aware that such a breed of poultry exists. There is an Asiatic breed called the "Frizzled," or, as some persons call them, "Ruffled," whose feathers run reverse to the usual way. A breeder in Brantford, Ont., named Pugsley, exhibited them some time ago, and may yet have them in his yard. Constant additions are being made to fancy breeds, and the "Hairy" be one of them, but we incline to the belief that some person who thinks himself clever has been imposing upon you.

LICE ON CATTLE.

Hastings.—Please inform me by The Mail of the best cure for lice upon cattle and ticks upon sheep, and oblige a subscriber.

For lice on cattle, if a bad case, take soft soap, one pound, and blue eintment four onnces; mix thoroughly, rubbing small quantities well into the parts affected. After it has been on a few days wash off with warm water and a brush. All ointments containing mercury should be used with caution. Ing mercury should be used with caution. If the disease is not strongly developed oils all kinds will destroy the insects. For ticks on sheep make a tobacco decoction, and rub well into the wool, or mix together equal parts of coal oil and hog's lard. Make furrows in the wool, two or three inches apart, along the neak hack sides and control. along the neck, back, sides and quarters, and smear a portion in these furrows. This may be repeated at intervals of one week. Ticks are more readily removed at shearing time than at any other season.

POULTRY QUERIES.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS—"(1)What in your opinion is the best kind of hens to keep, where eggs are desired in preference to flesh? (2) Are mixed fowls as a whole better than single breeds? (3) What should be the proportion of Males %4) What is the remedy for hens who desire to brood %5) What is the best cheap food for poultry? (6) Do the common grey or white geese breed best?"

l: If this question is to beanswered by evidence educed at the majority of poultry shows held recently we should say that the Plymouth Rocks rank first as winter layers, White Leghorns coming next. For large ggs, however, the LightBrahmas topped the ist. Mr. Doel, a Canadian authority on poultry, says a cross between the Brahma and the Houdan would produce a good breed for laying, as would also a cross on Black Spanish with the Brahma. From what we hear of Langshans as early layers we are of opinion that they would be profitable birds to keep but the Black Spanish have undoubtedly held their own assists. to keep but the Black Spanish have undoubtedly held their own against all comers.

2. It would certainly be a mistake to keep but one breed of fowls. Those who have succeeded in poultry farming invariably keep several breeds. 3. There should be one male for every seven hens, and the male should be discarded when three years old.

4—The desire to brood is in response to nature and cannot be easily overcome. 5. A variety of food is best for poultry, but a mixture of, say one bushel each of corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, and screenings will be

found profitable and acceptable to the fowls In winter time an occasional cabbage or turnip will be relished, Ilf you aim at feedin for eggs give sunflower seeds. 6. Opinion differ, but the majority favour grey geese. LIVE STOCK

A good fully-grown breeding sow can com-fortably farrow two litters a year, one in the spring and the other in the fall. Trying to force breeding oftener than this is injurious. force breeding oftener than this is injurious, besides throwing some of the litters at sea-sons when pigs cannot be as well cared for. Until a sow is a year and a fail old she should have but one litter, and that in the spring after she can get a bite of grass.

Crib-biting is not a disease, but a vicious habit, acquired through the neglect of the owner to correct it at the first. It may be a correct in the correct It may be cured, or at least prevented, by removing everything that the animal can take hold of with the teeth. If the feed trough is placed low and not over 16 inches from the fle horse cannot exercise his vice, as to do so the head must be held nearly on a level with the neck. As a horse subject to this vice is usually troubled with indigestion, it is well to give a dose of physic, as a point of linseed oil, and to give soft feed for a short time

Plenty of good food and enough exercise t keep the muscles firm is the best treatment of horses in winter. It is quite common for many farmers to underfeed in winter, because many farmers to underfeed in winter, because they have little or nothing for horses to do. But a horse thus managed soon loses his capacity for enduring hard service. Such a horse may be fed so as to make a good show in spring, but it will be fat, not muscle, and a gew days in ploughing or dragging will bring him down. Horses worked continuously are also less liable to galls from the harness, as the skin is always for and head.

as the skin is always firm and hard. Salivation or slobbers produces a drain upon the system which soon appears in a loss of condition. It may be caused by acrid weeds in the food or by disease of the teeth, the mouth or stomach. The mouth should be examine first, and if it is found diseased chlorate of potash, finely powdered, should be applied to the parts. If the teeth are sharp on the edges and around the cheeks or tongue, they should be rasped. If nothing is found wrong in the mouth or in the feed it will be necessary to treat for somach disorder, and give two dram doses of chlorate of potash twice a day. Give, also, easily digested food, as brau mash, cut hay wetted with warm water and mixed with fine bran and corn most and are the contract of the

with fine bran and corn meal, and a small handful of salt added to it, once a day. A great many farmers are complaining that call it. This disease is caused by filth; wet manure, mud, ice-cold water, snow, and constant wetness of feet stant wetness of feet, especially between the claws of the hoof. The skin becomes irritated and in flamed and soon breaks out into blisters, which break and run together. I have seen cows which were kept in a close basement stable without litter, and in manure a foot deep-because the owner could not pull him self together sufficiently more than once a week to clean it out—very bad with this disease, so that the hoofs had come off. this disease gets so bad as this, it becomes contagious, and soon spreads through the herd; just as foot-rot in sheep, which is very similar, becomes malignant and contagious from the poisonous virus produced. It is very easy to prevent it, and I would suggest just

new that prevention is the easiest cure. A sprain of the hip is shown by a quick short step and dragging of the leg, but most certainly by tenderness and pain when pres-sure of the fingers of knuckles is applied to the point of the hip where the tend large muscle plays over the joint. Sprain of the stifle is indicated by dragging the toe or the stifle is indicated by dragging the toe on the ground and indisposition to bring the foot forward; also by the leg being kept half bent when the horse is standing, and by pain when the patella or loose bone, the knee cap, in fact is pressed or moved. In this case a high-heeled shoe should be used, and rest is indispensable; warm fomentations should be applied and afterward some active liniment rubbed in over the joint. When the hip is sprained (sprain of the whirl home) rest is acceeded with former stions of the spins, and in many cases rubbing of the affected part with oil of turpentine and exercising until the animal sweats are used, followed by covering the constant with a darkled was the state and quarter with a doubled wet blanket strapped

Care of Horses' Shoulders,

For the benefit of the readers of your paper, I will give you some of my experience with horses on the farm, which I have tried and know to be of value. I would suggest that if farmers would use soft, clean, well-fitting collars, on their horses, and bathe their shoulders daily with cool water, after working them to the plough or other rough work, the the horses would not have sore shoulders. Last summer I ploughed my team steady, all through the drouth, and they suffered very little with sore shoulders. I advise the readers of the Indiana Farmer to try this simple remedy. It will pay well for the time and trouble. "The merciful man is merciful unto his beast."—Correspondent Indiana Farmer.

A Cure For Stumbling. A writer in the Pittsburgh Stockman gives

the following as the cause and cure of this disagreeable habit:—

Some good horses are addicted to stumbling, walking or moving in a slow trot. A wellversed veterinarian states that there are two causes that would tend to produce this faulty action; one a general weakness in the muscu action; one a general weakness in the muscu-lar system, such as would be noticed in a tired horse; the other, a weakness of the exterior muscles of the leg, brought about by carrying too much weight on the toe. To effect a cure, he adds, lighten the weight of each front shoe about four ounces; have the toe of the shoe made of steel, instead of iron; it will wear longer, have it rounded off about the same as it would be when one third were same as it would be when one-third worn out same as it would be when one-third worn out, in order to prevent tripping; allow one week's rest; have the legs showered for a few minutes at a time with cold water through a hose, in order to create a spray; then rub dry, briskly, from the chest down to the foot. Give walking exercise daily during this week. for about an hour twice a day. commence driving again, omit the slow jog, either walk or send him along at a sharp trot for a mile or two, then walk away, but do not speed for at least several weeks. By this means the habit of stumbling from either of the above causes will be pretty well overcome. come.

Feeding Pigs The First 150 Days, As we have often said, pig raisers ahould avoid giving young pigs a specially fattening food. In the dairy there is plenty of skimmilk, which is well adapted to grow the young pig, as it is rich in phosphate of lime to grow the bones, and of cheesy, albuminoid matter to grow the muscles. A little corn may be given with the milk. Such pigs never grow into little round dumps of fat, but grow into rangy shoats. Yet, probably. but grow into rangy shoats. Yet, probably, a majority of our readers have the pigs without the skim-milk, and we must name the out the skim-milk, and we must name the food for pigs under such circumstances. One of the best foods for the young pig is a small quantity of linseed-oil meal, a tablespoonful to the fifteen-pound pig, increased as the pig grows; this, fed with oats and corn ground together, made into slop, will cause rapid growth but not represent the fifteen of the pig growth but not represent the fifteen of the pig growth but not represent the fifteen of the pig growth but not represent the pig growth and pig together, made into slop, will cause rapid growth, but not premature fattening. Cotton seed meal is sometimes used, but we cannot recommend it for young pigs. It is not so easily digested, and it has not the same beneficial laxative effect as linseed meal, which is found to be a promoter of health in the pig. This can be procured at any considerable town all over the country, and those who raise and feed large numbers of hogs can afford to send to the oil mills for it, and get it at wholesale rates. It can be bought at the afford to send to the oil mills for it, and get it at wholesale rates. It can be bought at the mills at \$20 to \$25 per ton, and it is always worth these prices as a food. It is so rich in muscle-forming matter as to be of great value to feed with corn, which is so deficient in this quality. — National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

THE POULTRY YARD. See that the fowls get a drink of water twose a day not snow or ice water, but water with the chill taken off. A drink of milk

once a day will help along the egg supply Let the fowls get out of their bouses int open sheds or into the cow yard every day i possible. If they must be kept in conline ment, compel them to take exercise by soat tering chaff and grain on the floor of them

A narrow box having three divisions should be fastened to the inside wall of every poultry house within easy reach of the poultry. This box should contain granulated charcoal, granulated cyster-shells, or bone and sharp gravel. Let them have all they will eat. It will be a good plan to sift the coal ashes in the ben house. The fine dust that flies about and settles on every exposed surface will do no harm, and that which falls on the doors and under the roosts will act as a disinfectant and deodorizer. This is the next best thing to dry road dust or sifted garden soil to strew about in the quarters to keep

things clean and wholesome. If you want your hens to lay now show it by your treatment of them. Give them mush and milk for breakfast, wheat or oats and caband milk for breakfast, wheat or oats and cab-bage for dinner, with plenty of broken oyster shells and a square meal at night. They must have clean water to drink when they want it, reasonably comfortable quarters, warm sleeping places and any tid-bits in the shape of oldal meat and table scraps that you may have on hand. Treated in this way the hens will lay and return a good interest on the outley. But if they are neglected they will not pay interest on their roosting poles, and their owner has no right to complain if they don't.

One of the very best tonics for chickens or moulting towls is "Douglass' Mixture." The ingredients cost but little and are easily obtained at any drug store. This is an old recipe, but applies now as well as ever. The proportions for small flocks could be made one-quarter less. Care should be used not to put in too myoch at ence of the control of th put in too much at once; a tablespoonful to six quarts of water in a drinking vessel is about right. Its good effects are soon appar ent in any flock, producing a vigorous and bright look in the fowls. The proportion are:—One-half ounce sulphuric acid, one-half pound copperas, four quarts rain water. Keep handy and give when a tonic is wanted in the fowls' drinking vessels, as described above; if the birds have a cold or are out of sorts, its effects are marvellous. -Pouttry Monthly.

B. A. SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

Second Annual Report of the Executive The second annual general meeting of the British American Shorthorn Association was held at the Albion hotel, Toronto, on the 20th, the President, Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P., North Ontario, in the chair. There was a large attendance, the following members being present:—Sol White, M.P.P., Windsor; A. R. Gordon, assistant superintendent Meteorological office; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; James I. Davidson, Balsam; 'Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; W. C. Heron, Ashburn; James Gardhouse, Malton; William Linton, Aurora; William McKaw, Elmback, Palestin, Palestin, St. School, Control of the Control o Aurora; William McKay, Elmbank; Robert A. Kirby, Speedside; J. L. Cowan, Galt; S. J. Pearsen Meadowvale; J. D. Pellet, Paris; W. G. Pellet, Burlington; H. Groff, Elmira; J. B. Conboy, Belfontaine; Simon Lemon, Kittleby; A. Franks, the Grange; William Porter, Humber; J. S. Armstrong, Speed Porter, Humber; J. S. Armstrong, Speed-side; J. Hardy, Ashgreve; James Hunter, Alma; James Crerar, Shakespeare; W. W. Goodall, Branchton; Arthur Muldoop, Thorn-

EXECUTIVE'S REPORT. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed the presiden read the annual report of the Executive Con mittee, which was as follows :-

The president and officers of the British American Shorthorn Association have much The president and officers of the British American Shorthorn Association have much pleasure in reporting the continued growth of the Association and its consequent improved financial standing as shown by the appended statement. Vol. II. of the B. A. Herdbook, which is to-day placed in the hands of the members, contains the predigrees of 1,042 bulls and 931, fee males, and the association may be gratified to learn that this book is got up more promptly than any other volume of a similar nature. The entries were closed on July 1st, 1883, and on the 20th February 1884, the book is in the hands of the binders. The Managing Committee would be glad to hear the views of the members on the method which has been adopted in publishing the binders. The Managing Committee would be glad to hear the views of the members on the method which has been adopted in publishing the pedigrees: especially any suggestions as to how pedigrees can be best arranged for publication to facilitate their examination. No steps have been taken in regard to arranging with the American Shorthorn Associaton for reciprocal recognition of registration in the herdbooks of the two associations, but the American Association has kindly forwarded to us complimentary copies of their 25th volume, which has just been issued, and it is hoped that arrangements may yet be made with the American Association, and your committee would point out that whiist the value of the A. H. B. is charged for at \$5 to members and \$7 to non-members this association gives its publications free to members. The first sunfinal sale of pedigreed stock under the auxnices of the association was held at Toronto on the 14th and 15th December last. And whilst the prices which were obtained were much more favourable to the buyer than the seller your committee trust that the next sale will prove more remunerative. The press has heartily commended both the enterprise and the fidelity with which the regulations were carried out. Your committee have pleasure in reporting that the council of the Agricultural and Arts Association has rescinded the rule which required animals exhibited at the show to be registered in the C. H. B. Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures during the current year:—Balance on hand January 1st, last year, \$544.48: members subscriptions, \$720; subscriptions from new members, \$365: registration fees, \$359.05; sale of herdbooks, \$118; fees for first association sale, \$170; total \$2.456.53. The expenditure is given for each month and amounts to \$2.154.34, leaving a balance on hand of \$302.19. The balance on January 1st, 1884, is smaller than that of last year, but as against this the expense of printing vol. II. will be \$235 less than vol. II. which if added to the balance ca

The report was adopted. ELECTION OF OFFICERS, Then followed the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of those of Then followed the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of those of last year with one single exception. Following is the list:—President, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont. Vice-Presidents, Richard Gibson, Ilderton. Ont; J. S. Williams, Knowlton, Que.; Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax, N.S.; Acton Burrows, Winnipeg, Man.; James Steele, New Westminster, B.C.; Julius L. Inches, Fredericton, N.B. Executive Committee, A list.—H. Snell, Clinton, Ont.; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Prof. Brown, of Guelph Agricultural Collège; Henry Groff, Elmira, Ont.; J. D. Pettit, Paris, Ont.; J. L. Cowan, Galt, Ont.; J. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. B list.—John Clay, Brantford, Ont.; J. S. Armstrong, Speedside, Ont.; Francis Green, Oakville, Ont.; Edward Jeffs, Bond Head, Ont.; Wm. M. Miller, Claremont, Ont.: Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.; Sol. White, M.P.P., Windsor, Ont.; Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; W. G. Pettit, Burlington, Ont.; John Miller, Brougham, Ont.; A. R. Gordon, Cooksville, Ont.; James Hunter, Alma, Ont.; Wm. Wirigham Carebo Ont. Ont.; James Hunter, Alma, Ont.; Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont. Secretary, R. L. Denison, Toronto. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of motion that at the next annual meeting he would move that the price of the Herd Book shall be in-creased one dollar to those joining the asso-ciation after the lat of January next year. Considerable discussion followed as to the advisability of taking such a step.

Mr. Gordon brought up the question of having an annual sale of Shorthorn stock next December. Although the last had not been as favourable for sellers as buyers it was still a success, and gave promise of attracting a larger attendance year after year and better prices.
It was resolved to leave the matter in the

hands of the Executive Committee to deal with.

A few matters of merely local importance were discussed, and the meeting adjourned. .The revolt which is caused in a dyspeptio

The revoit which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health, can be permanently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscers, and removes all impurities from the blood.

THE ONTARIO GRANGE.

Continuation of the Convention—List of the Delegates Present.

The Ontario Provincial Grange met in Temperance hall, Toronto on the 20th, with Mr. R. J. Doyle in the chair. There were also present the following delegates:—London, S. F. Pettit: North Grey, R. J. Doyle and wife, A. Gifford, H. Reid, J. Webber, A. Lewis, Mrs. S. A. Neilis, John McManus; Halton, John McDougall; South Bruce, John Kipper and Peter McKenzie; York, W. Shunk, J. Davis; Peel, E. Crawford; Kent, R. Wilkie and wife, W. H. White and wife; North Middlesex, A. McLaughlin; Durham, Jesse Trull and wife, Levi Van Camp and wife, John Garbett and wife; Crangeville, Wm. Clarke and wife, J. Spence; East Lambton, Thomas Brandon and wife; Elgin, J. Robinson; North Simoce, J. S. McLeod, John Darby; Weilington, P. Hepenstall, J. Connell; Beaver Valley, Daniel Wright, S. Goodfellow; South Huron, Robert McMurdie; Ontario, Henry Gjendinning, J. Armstrong; Wentworth, D. Patterson; Huron, P. Currie, George Hood; Noriolk, G. H. Crisier; Waterloo, James Wilson; North Bruce, D. H. Morden and wife, S. Bellachy; Haldimand, Thomas Walker; Rose Valley, J. P. Palmer and wife, A. Shire and wife; Essex, S. G. Wigle, J. C. Shepley and wife; Horning's Mills, Thomas Reazen and wife; Horning's Mills, Thomas Reazen and wife; Union, John Ramsay; Prince Edwards, P. W. Knoxon; South Grey, Charles Moffatt and wife; Dundas, John McLogan and wife, Peter McIntosh; Glengarry, Robert Baker; Lanark, J. H. Fraser and wife, W. J. Wood and wife. ontinuation of the Convention-List of th

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. After some routine outliness the Hen. G. W. Ross proceeded to address the meeting on the education subject. At the close of the address he was submitted to a rigorous questioning on the points arising out of his address. The Worthy Master then called on Mr. Peter Graham, M.P.P., who spokes few words on the same subject. A vote of these is words on the same subject. A vote of thanks was passed to the speakers.

Internal management matters and private discussion filled up the remainder of the time

of meeting.

The Grange resumed at two o'clock, when Meesrs. J. H. Mason, Wood, and Beverley Jones were heard on the question of the Torrens system of land transfer, the adoption

Torrens system of land transfer, the adoption of which the deputation warmly advocated. The auditors' and treasurer's reports were adopted and ordered to be printed.

At the evening session the only business done was the considering of the clauses of the treasurer's report, which showed that at the close of 1882 there was a balance of \$995.92 in the treasury. The receipts for last year were \$1.724.64, and the proceeds of the arrangements with the Provincial Exhibition Association \$298.77. The interest on deposits was \$29.77, making a total of \$3,045.10. The disbursements were \$1,891.85, leaving at close of last year \$1,153.25. The committees were then set to work, and the Grange adjourned.

The Ontario Provincial Grange met Thursday morning, Worthy Master Doyle in the chair.
The Committee on Agriculture presented of The Committee on Agriculture presented a report, which was referred back to them, and when it was again considered it spoke of the higher standing of agriculture and agriculturists with every succeeding year. The tillers of the soil were now looked upon as being engaged in the most noble of occupations. The advantages enjoyed by farmers were very many, and their employment was at once healthful, elevating, and enjoyable. The increase of dairying was recommended as being very remunerative. Amongst the other resommendations were: wire fences for the prevention of drifts; rotation in crops; growing of more clover; the where teness for the prevention of drifts; rota-tion in crops; growing of more clover; the establishment of joint stock companies in dis-tricts to keep thoroughbred horses and cattle, and the report concluded by general reference to the importance of the science of agricul-

The report of the Committee on Wool and In report of the Committee on Wool and Mutton contained several important suggestions. 2 They named as the most desirable breed of acceptant success the Shrop shire Downs and a long weekled species as producing a wool worth from 10 to 15 cents per pound more than ordinary flees. It recommended the keeping of more sheep on farms, also the keeping of wethers till the age of from 15 to 18 months as being best fitted for the knife at

that age.

The election of officers for the ensuing year The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Executive Committee, Messrs. T. McLeod, Simcoe, and Robert McMordie, Huron; Auditors, Messrs. Tolmie, Bruce, J. Logan, Lanark; Worthy Master, Alex. Servoe, Niagara; Overseer, R. Currie, Wingham; Secretary, A. Gifford, Meaford; Lecturer, D. Kennedy, Peterboro': Treasurer, R. Wilkie, Blenheim: Chaplain, D. Wright, Grey; Steward, Wm. Brock, Adelaide; Assistant Steward, J. Holmes, Dundas; Ceres, Mrs. White, Chatham; Pomona, Mrs. Nellis, Grimsby; Flora, Mrs. Moffatt, Durham; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Chambers, Grimsby: Delegates to Miss Chambers, Grimsby: Delegates to the Dominion Grange, Messrs. Gifford, Robinson, Currie, Clendenning, Doyle, Mo-Leod, Wilkie, McMordie, Servos, Moffatt, Nellia, Trull. On behalf of the Offario Sait Association an address was delivered by Mr. E. H. Hilburn in reference to supplying the farmers with salt. Some discussion on the project ensued. In the afternoon committee work was gone through, and in the evening the session was prolonged till after 12 o'clock in the reception of the reports. The Grange then adjourned.

BEEKEEPERS.

Meeting of the Bay of Oninte Associatio

Meeting of the Bay of Quinte Association.

This essociation held its winter meeting in Believille last week. Among the subjects ducused on the first day were "wintering bees and the masaagement of apiaries in spring," with the case of the first day were "wintering bees and the masaagement of apiaries in spring," with the case of the control of the foot of the foot experimented with. He extend that he put a rack on filled with saw-dust, and furnished the bees with plenty of good Mr. Porto opened his hives when the boner of the control of the

day the colony should be overhauled, and the dead bees cleaned out. Before there is much natural pollen in the spring, nitrogenous food may be fed in the open air near the hives. He followed the bees in his paper from early spring up to the honey season and gave an interesting history of bee culture. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction with the prospects of apiculture in this province and his regret at the departure of Chief Justice Wallbridge, whose absence he considered a serious loss to the society.

ONTARIO'S DAIRYMEN

Seventh Annual Meeting of the Easter

The seventh annual Meeting of the Eastern Association.

The seventh annual meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association opened in the Council Chamber, Peterboro', on the 20th, the president, Mr. Derbyshire, in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Vandewater, Walker, Ashley, officers of the association, and the following gentlemen:—Prof. Brown, Agricultural College, Guelph; Prof. Roberts, Cornell University; Prof. Arnold, Rochester, and Messrs. Lynch, Wade, Whitton, Bissell, &c.

The President, in addressing the convention met under very favourable circumstances. He anticipated a bright future fon the great dairying industry, one that, on account of the interests involved, was the most important in the country. The future dairymen would have to use more brain and science. The demand of the trade calling for a first-classe article of cheese or butter, a capital first-class cheese made on the Cheddar principle, mut, be made. If we expect to hold the market and compete with our American neighbours, cheese-making people must be educated to keep pace with the improving tasses of their customers.

Referring to butter, he said the poor quality of much of the butter made left large amounts of useless stuff on hand, on which five, six or seven cents per pound was lost. The money lost was not all. The custom was lost, and the customer looked elsewhere for the butter which we might supply.

muen of the butter made left large amounts of useless staff on hand, on which five, six or seven cents per pound was lost. The money lost was not all. The custom was lost, and the customers looked elsewhere for the butter which we might supply.

A 1ew years ago farmers were speculators in cheese, holding it for a better market, but the association had secured a change to regular marketing, which tended to the advantage of the industry.

The qualifications of a manager of a cheese factory were ability and experience, and a careful study of the wants of the trade and improvements in process. The same principles that apply to other trades were required in this. Cheese-making needed apprenticeship and experience as well as other indusples. The speaker asserted that no factory should be less than a 500 cow factory; less would not pay. Managers should see that the milk delivered is the best in all respects, as related to cleanliness, food of cows, &c. No manager can succeed without a theorem knowledge of the business. An ignorant manager might sell his cheese once, but after the was a marked man. A cheap cheese make the was a marked man. A cheap cheese make the own of the county of the most delicate vannipulation and thorough knowledge, and a man of ability was required to manage the business. Cheap cheese industry required the most delicate vannipulation and thorough knowledge, and a man of ability was required to manage the business. Cheap cheese was puts. There is cheese in Liverpool now that could not be sold for forty shillings, while first class cheese would bring seventy shillings. Canada has produced. The day of cheap cheese was puts. There is cheese in Liverpool now that could not be sold for forty shillings, while first class cheese would bring seventy shillings. Canada has produced. The day of cheap cheese was puts. There is cheese in Liverpool now that could not be sold for forty shillings, while first class cheese this year than ever before, and yet there was a brisk demand. The interests of the countrie

ter, though it was said to contain more solid fat. He then proceeded to examine the figures obtained from the three months feeding. Four kinds of feeding were used.

The first kind called "ordinary," consisted of 15 lbs. hay, 24 lbs. turnips and 9 lbs. of bran per head per day. From this feeding the result was:—Milk per head per day, 164 lbs.; cream by weight from 100 lbs. milk, 112-6 lbs.; butter from 100 lbs. cream, 284 lbs.; from 100 lbs. milk, 12-2-6 lbs. Food cost of producing—1 lb. milk, 6 milis; 1 lb. cream, 3 cts.; 1 lb. butter, 13 cts.; 1 lb. cheese, 7 cts.

The second kind, named "bran." consisted of 12 lbs. hay and 15 lbs. of bran, and the result was:—Milk per head per day, 144 lbs.; cream from 100 lbs. milk, 14-10 lbs.: butter from 100 lbs. cream, 28 lbs.; butter from 100 lbs. milk, 14-10 lbs.: butter from 101 lbs. cheese, 5 cts.

The third kind of feedind. "roots," consisted of 15 lbs. hay, 35 lbs. turnips, and 6 lbs. bran, the result being:—Milk per head per day, 17 lbs.; cream from 100 lbs. milk, 13 l5 lbs.; butter from 100 lbs. cream 29 lbs.; butter from 100 lbs. milk, 14 lbs.; cheese curd from 100 lbs. milk, 6 milk; 1 lb. cream, 24 cts.; 1 lbs. theces 4 cts.

"Ensilege" was the fourth kind of feeding "Ensilege" was the fourth kind of feeding "Ensilege" was the fourth kind of feeding "Ensilege" was the fourth kind of feeding

34.10s.; cheese curd from 100 lbs, milk 142 lb. Food cost of production—1 lb. milk, 6 mills; 1 lb. cream, 22 cts.; 1 lbs. butter, 9 cts.; 1 lb. cheese 4 cts.

"Ensilage" was the fourth kind of feeding used, and consisted of 183 lbs. oat fodder ensilage, 154 lbs. hay and 9 lbs. oat fodder ensilage, 154 lbs. hay and 9 lbs. bran. The result from this food was:—Milk per head per day, 15 lbs; cream by weight from 100 lbs. milk, 15 lbs. butter from 100 lbs. milk, 15 lbs. food cost of production—1 lb. milk, 19 mills; 1 lb. cream, 3 cts. 1 lb. butter, 11 cents.: 1 lb. cheese, 5 cts.

The value of skim milk was deducted, at half the cost of new milk, from the cost of producing cream. The professor also furnished a statement of the chemical composition and nutritive ratio of the food experimented with. He explained the manner in which he had prepared the silos for the ensilage, and referred to the butter produced from the four kinds of feeding, asking that a committee be appointed to examine it. He examined and explained the figures given above at some lergth.

Prof. Brown, in reply to Mr. Ashley, said that it would cost less than \$1 a ton to cut fodder and put in silos for ensilage.

Prof. Arnold said that he had made a good many experiments in feeding bran, and they corroborated the stand then by Prof. Brown. When they had feed to buy nothing would pay as well as bran. Bran would cause butter to lose colour and grow insipid, but it was good to keeping. In feeding it was important to have the food properly proportioned, so as not to have an excess of any one matter. If a cow was fed on corn alone, whether it had been in ensilage or not, it would have a bad effect, but it was good when fed in connection with other things.

Prof. Roberts argued that in calculating the cost of production Prof. Brownshould have used the market prices, and not the actual cost of krowing the feed. He gave a humorous account of his experience with ensil uge, which had led him to the conclusion that all those plants rich in nitrogen were the ha

agment rated cheese at half its possible value, a average price not being above that of but-er's meat.

judgment rated cheese at half its possible value, the average price not being above that of butcher's meat.

He had made a number of tests of the digestibility of cheese, and the average results had shown over half of the solid matter to be digestibility of cheese, and the average results had shown over half of the solid matter to be digestible. The state of curing had much to do with its food value.

Digestibility increased as the green or curdy state diminished and the cured state advanced. It often acquired an agreeable flavour before it did digestibility. A thorough curing and breaking down of the tough and elastic condition of the curd by which it is changed from curd to cheese must take place before the human stomach can cope with it.

One of the leading items in defective cheese making was the faulty care and preparation of rennet. Another cause of depreciation was the manner of employing acid while manipulating the whey after it had become sour. This was done for the purpose of hardening it endeese, but the hijury it did by dissolving out of the curd the mineral matter far outweighed the good. By the so-called acid process, one-third of the mineral matter far outweighed the good. By the so-called acid process, one-third of the mineral matter for of the milk was carried off in this wher. This worked injury in two directions. First, it so impaired the digestibility of cheese that the average human stomach was unable to cope with it, and secondly, its tendency to unhealth-fulness from its imperfect character. This loss compelled a very limited use of cheese by most people, and was the effect of imperfect cheese making, for when properly made and cured it was as healthful as other human food. Enough clean and sweet rennet, prepared only by steeping in brine, or rennet extract, should be used to cure the milk and cure the cheese in the time desired, which should not be too soon.

Assuming that the milk for applying rennet, and the modes of heating and stirring out one of the whey was an important point. The

quality and in fair condition, the customary temperature of the milk for applying rennet, and the modes of heating and stirring curd need not be changed.

The time for taking the curd out of the whey was an important point. The best time for drawing the whey was just before acidity was likely to appear, or it might be drawn at any time when the curd had become firm, so that it could, by brisk stirring, be kept firm, so asto give the whey a chance to drain away quickly and thoroughly. The stirring should be enough to keep the curd fine and should be continued for three hours or more' and kept warm, or in the vicinity of 90 degrees, till the curd begins to grow tender and to smell and taste like cheese when soorched on a hot iron. Thoroughly airing the curd while fine and warm would remove all the animal odour of milk, and the strong odours and flavours occasioned by cowe actingstrong scented and strong flavoured weeds, but the whey must be drawn sweet to make the work effectual. When the curd had been matured and, freed from odours it might be cured andsalted and put to press in the usual way.

There was another way of handling, curds after the whey had been drawn sweet. As soon as the whey was off the vat was tapped, the curd was hauled to the sides of the vat and towards the elevated end, and briskly stirred for ten or lifteen minutes, till the whey was well drained out of it. It was then allowed to pack until it was well formed into a solid mass, when it was cut into pieces convienent for handling and turned occasionally to give the whey a better chance to escape and to keep all parts of it warm alike. This treatment is continued for an hour and a half, or until the pin-holes from the development of gas began to appear, which should be the limit of packing. The curd was then put through a curd mill and ground pretty fine. After grinding the ourd is kept warm and skirred enough to prevent the pieces from adhering, and in this way the airing is continued for two hours or more. till the curd begins to grow tende

process.
Mr. D. M. 'MoPherson differed from Prof. Arnold in regard to drawing off the whey while sweet. It was important to have the whey expelled from the curd sweet, but it should main in the outside until the change. The in the contract of the curd was the breakage of the curd was the breakage. sweet. It was important to have the whey expelled from the curd sweet, but it should remain in the outside until the change. The important point to gain was the breakage of the curd into such sized cubes that the moisture would be expelled before there was any preceptible acidity, and the whey should then remain on the outside. When the acid was developed to a certain extent, it was, impossible to expel the moisture. The remet was more active just at the point of change. If the whey was drawn entirely off sweet, the cheese was liable not to retain enough moisture, and to become dry. Another point he had noticed in his experience was that when milk was cooled down lower than the air, the condensed air on its surface produced injurious gases, which became part of the cheese. The Bureau established by the Government should be worked so as to obtain statistics regarding cheese, as it would be largely in the interests of the farmers. It should receive fortnightly roris from factories.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University. Ithaca, N. Y., began his address on "Milk, Beef Cattle, and Fertility," by asserting that agriculture was the mainspring of national wealth. The subject was receiving greater attention, and he predicted that ere long cows would be produced that would yield 100 pounds of butter per month. The aim of dairying was to increase the yield of the herd.

Farming succeeded better by paying attention to active rime. Every appliance of the farm should be utilized, such as small fruits, bees, etc., etc., Farmers could raise wheat for their own use, though not in a wheat district. Money could be made by using diversity in farming, more than by pursuing special lines.

Prof. Roberts, the accepted the fall with the state of the heat of the heat of their own use.

though not in a wheat district. Money could be made by using diversity in farming, more than by pursuing special lines.

Prof. Roberts then proceeded to illustrate the experiments at Coneil University farm, which showed that the most satisfactory results had arisen from a diversified system of farming. The farm was a dairy farm, and in this respect the results showed the excellent effects of making every branch of industry mutually beneficial. In respect of purchasing food he showed that cotton seed meal was a most important food, both for its autritive and manurial value. The manure alone from a ton of cotton seed meal fed was worth \$2.50. Malt sprouts costing \$14 per ton gave results after feeding of \$17 in manure. Wheat bran after feeding was worth \$13 per ton. He emphasized the importance of studying the manurial value of feed.

Cows have been heretofore regarded as milk producers and ignored as producers of fertilizers. A cow properly fed would give twice as much profit in manure as it would in milk. Cornell farm had doubled its productive condition in ten years, which was done by manure from cattle liberally fed. The manure was made under covered barns with paved and cemented floors.

The dairy had been kept to tertilize the farm.

der covered barns with paved and cemented floors.

The dairy had been kept to tertilize the farm, though there was a five fold purpose in it, namely, experimenting, producing milk, fertilizing and making milk, beef, and cattle.

To improve the dairy cow, selecting and weeding out inferior animals was the grand point in dairying success. A good young animal should always be ready to replace a deteriorating cow, that is, sell an aged cow for \$60, and replace with a young cow that cost only \$30 to raise.

The true way to improve dairy cattle was through breeding from grade cows and thoroughbred sires, and by solecting the poorest animals and turning them to beef. Cut off the heads of the poorest cows, instead of allowing them to eat their heads off. The value of a cow could be determined by keeping a record of the promance of each individual, which could be done with very little trouble.

Farmers should take more pains to see how they were getting on—see whether they were making or losing money. Farmers should follow up their successes, and not from force of habit sick to failures. Too little attention was paid to pastures, and too few farmers studied to understand their business.

SECOND DAT. The second day's session began with the elec-tion of officers, which resulted as follows:— President D. Derbyshire, Brockville; Vice-President, D. Vanderwaters, Foxbore'; 2nd Vice-President, Thos. Walker, Wellman's Cor-

Vice-President, Thos. Walker, Wellman's Corners,
Directors—Division I. Mr. D. McPherson, Lancaster; No 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalf; No 3, Jas. Bisseli, Alzonquin; No. 4, Jas. Haggert, West Huntington; No 5, Platt Hinman, Grafton; No. 6, Henry Wade, Toronto.

The joonmittee appointed to report on the samples of butter made under the experimental feedings of Prof. Brown, reported that the butter produced from the grain and roots ration was in their opinion the best sample.

A resolution was adopted restraining the cheese instructors of the association from competing in cheese at agricultural exhibitions.

A resolution was adopted asking the Dominion Government to send Prof. J. B. Harris, who is going to Scotland this season as an instructor in cheese making, to the Continent to gather information for Canadian dairymen.

What a Woman Says. Mine Run Furance, Va., Jan. 31, 1884. E. St. John, G. T. & P. A., CHICAGO, ILL

Your valuable Cook Book came to hand, for which accept my thanks. It's a treasure for its recipes are plain, and the book is wel gotten up; its typographical and general make-up speaks well for your department in doing so much for the "Women of America." May your road be as successful as every wo-man will be who follows your Cook Book, and every man who eats the Yours, &c., Mrs. M. R. Karsters,

This beautiful book contains 128 pages, with illuminated covers. Sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps or cash. Address E. Sr. John, G. T. & P. A., C.R. I. & P. Ry, Chicago, Ill.

An association has been formed in London An association has been formed in London, known as "The London Poultry and Pet Stock Association," with the tollowing officers:—President, Mr. Allan Bogne; Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Moore; Second Vice-President, Mr. R. P. Wright; Secretary, Mr. W. R. Garner; Treasurer, Dr. Mac-Arthur. Directors—Mesars. Wm. McNeil, Richard Oke, Dr. MacArthur, W. R. Garner, R. McGurdy, Geo. Bedgood, Samuel Scott, S. Sage, and James F. Williams.

OVER THE CATARACT. The Current Leading to Death's Whirlpool, and How a Prominent Man Avoided it.

Albany, N. Y., Journal. Among the hundreds of thousands of tour Among the hundreds of thousands of tour-ists who have visited Niagara Falls and stood in awe before its miracle of power, there is, probable, not one who has failed to notice the large stone building which stands directly opposite the cataract and a short distance below the railroad suspension and cantilever bridges, This building is known to all as the "Mont-eagle house," and it has been a popular place of resort for hundreds of traveliers during many years. Nearly every place in America possessing unusual natural scenery has its legend, and a most tragical one is located on the site where this stone building now stands, Monteagle, a young chieftain of the Miami Indians, loved the daughter of a mighty chief among the Iroquois. His wooing, unlike that of Hiawatha, was not received with favour by the father chief, and hence he was compelled to resort to the usual methods of abduction and flight. The escaping pair were overtaken on the banks of the Niagara where the hotel now stands, and rather than submit to capture the lovers cast themselves into the cataract below. Their bodies were subsequently found at the mouth of the river clasped in an embrace which even the cataract could not sunder. Many occurrences since that time have tended to make the Monteagle famous, and it was with surprise that it was learned a short time since that the edifice was to be entirely transformed, re-arranged, and re-furnished transformed, re-arranged, and re-furnished for the benefit of tourists, and especially Feeling that this is a subject in which the

Feeling that this is a subject in which the public would take unusual interest, especially as the National park question is being so strong y agitated, a representative of this paper visited Niagara Falls yesterday and learned the following facts:

Dr. W. R. Crumb, who is about undertaking this control of the control of by. W. K. Crumo, who is about under-taking this important task, is a gentleman who is well known throughout the land, having successfully practised medicine in the city of Buffalo for nearly thirty years. He is exceedingly well preserved, though nearly sixty years of age, while his energy and ambition are something wonderful. sation with the reporter he said :-"I anticipate great success here, although

a few years ago I should not have dared undertake it, for I was then what people call "How was that, doctor? How did it oc-'a dead man. "It was brought about, as such troubles usually are, by mental and physical depression, arising out of troubles and reverses.

The mind has a remarkable effect upon the body, and when one meets with misfortunes financially, or in any other form, they are likely to be accompanied by misfortunes

physically. Such, at all events, was my case. I was irritable, restless, and feverish. I had a heavy and irregular pulse, my food did not assimilate, my heart would throb violently and then stop, and the fluids I passed were profuse, high-coloured, and thick with deposits. I was obliged to abandon my practice, and also to suspend pushing my valuable invention, known as 'Crumb's pocket inhaler,' for the cure of catarrh and " How long did this continue ?" "How long did this continue?"

"For about two years, I realized that I was quite sick but like everyone else I felt it would only be temporary. The majority of people drift along the way a man might who knew nothing about these great Falls and was floating with the current. It is so easy the drift ways as At the and of a way. to drift, you see. At the end of a year, however, my condition became simply horn-ble. I had a serious irritation of the throat, a hard, sluggish pulse, a swelling of the limbs

and numbness extending down the thighs. I had terrible night sweats and my urine was oaded with albumen and acids, I called in several of the most skilful physicians but I continued to sink rapidly. I was the victim of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and I looked forward with almost certainty to a few weeks of terrible agony and then death?"

" " It is painful to describe this experience and it is sufficient to say that I am entirely well and that my life has been saved by means of Warner's Safe Cure, which arrested the disease, effected a cure and has preserved

me in health ever since. Then it was this remedy that saved your life, doctor ? "Yes, I can testify from a grateful heart that it is invaluable for men or women who are depressed by reason of disappointments and reverses; who are losing flesh and strength and who must find relief or a fatal termination awaits them. I prescribe this great remedy to my patients constantly and the wonderful effects I observed in my own case I see repeated in their experiences. It is this that makes me certain I can endure the cares of the great Sanitarium I am about to

The Shetland Cow.

The Dairy says small cows are sometimes thought desirable for family use. The small rough Shetland cow is now proposed as a subject for importation and booming. This cow has no claims we should respect. It is a creature of untoward environments and hard fortune. It was born of sorrow and grief, and reared in misery and starvation upon storm-wept rocks and moors where no tree can survive, and where the coarse heather is its bed and food, and the lee side of a rock its shelter. It is small; very small; thirty inches high or thereabouts; but where a goat can be kept this would make a better family cow than the Shetland. There is some poetry in this, but more truth. But we should not e surprised that it got an importation boom

NOW IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS.

T is at this season, when the blood and persui-ration are loaded with impurities, that Dis-figuring Hunnors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itohin Tortures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Tea-ter, Ringworm, Baby Humors, Scrofula, Scrofu-lous Sores, Abscesses and Discharging Wounds, and every species of Itohing, Scaly and Pimply Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedily and economically cured by the Cuticura Reme-DIES.

IT IS A FACT.

Hundreds of letters in our possession teoplet of which may be had by return mail; are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humours, whether Scorollous, Inherited, or Contagious, may NOW be pormanently oured by CUTTOURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purder, Duretic and Aperient, internally, and CUTTOURA and CUTTOURA SOAP, the great Skin Cursoura and Beautifiers, externally, in one half the time and at one half the expense of any other season.

CREATEST ON EARTH.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Sait Rheum
in this county. My mother had it twenty years,
and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA
would have saved her life. My arms, breast
and head were covered for three years, which
nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTIUCRA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and
DUTICURA SOAP externally.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O. CREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

The half has not been told as to the great cura ave powers of the CUTIGURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure liseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTIGURA RESERIES, CHAS. A WILLIAMS. Providence, R.L. CURE IN EVERY CASE. Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outself all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My customers and patients say that they have effected a oure in every instance, where other remedies have failed.

Franklin Falls, N.H. Sold by all druggists. Price—Cuticura, 50c., Risolvent, \$1; Soap, 25c. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Humours, use CUTICURA SOAP, a real Resultifier.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Terouta, Dominion, Agebta.