

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Seat of Government, Battleford.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Edward Dowdney.

Clerk of Council.—Amédée Forget.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is a sufficient post office address for all the following:

ACTING GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir Ambrose Shea.

Private Secretary.—Henry M. Jackson, R.A.*Colonel, aide-de-camp.*—Edward L. Jarvis, Fred. Crowdy, M.B.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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Pigs, when carefully managed, are hardy and little liable to disease. Wild breeds in both the Old and New Worlds are remarkably healthy; but it must be recollected that they constantly breathe pure fresh air, have regular exercise, feed moderately on roots and fruits, and carefully avoid all kinds of filth; for they are naturally a very cleanly race, and indulge in wallowing in the mire, not from any love of filth, as is generally supposed, but, like the elephant, rhinoceros, and other pachydermata, for the purpose of protecting their skins from the attacks of insects. In a state of domestication, however, their condition is usually very different. They are cooped up in narrow, damp, and dirty sties, and constrained to inhale all kinds of noxious vapors, and to eat coarse, innutritious, and unsuitable food. We cannot, then, be surprised that under such circumstances they should not only become the victims of disease from which in their natural state they are free, but should also transmit to their progeny a weakened and morbidly predisposed constitution. But we believe that much of the hereditary disease of pigs is due to another cause than that just indicated, viz.: breeding in-and-in. * * * In several cases which have come under our own observation, it has induced total ruin of the entire stock. At first it merely rendered the animals somewhat smaller and finer than before, and improved rather than injured their fattening properties. Very soon, however, it caused a marked diminution in size and vigor, and engendered a disposition to various forms of scrofulous disease, and to rickets, tubercles, mesenterica, and pulmonary consumption.

JUNE.—Some important hints may be found in this paragraph about feeding. Food in which putrefaction has commenced is not good for man or beast. The blood produced cannot be free from germs of disease and decay. Impure blood can only create flesh tainted with its own impurities, and these impurities will reach as far as the circulation of the blood extends. Take the case of swine: they will eat any thing, and thrive upon food that would be rejected by other animals. Unfortunately any thing is considered good enough for pigs. Yet if corrupt food is given to sows with young pigs, it will be found that the pigs will speedily sicken and die. If the milk of a sow fed on unwholesome food can be poisoned so as to be unfit food for her young, would the milk of a cow fed upon similar food be fit for the delicate stomachs of children? So also, poultry grown on such food cannot be nourishing to invalids. All impurity is injurious.

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