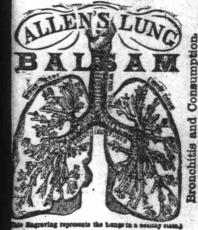


GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion. sery marked testimonials from College sors, respectable Physicians, and other men of intelligence and character to the of Warner's S.1FE Cure, published editorial columns of our best news, have greatly surprised me. Many se gentlemen I know, and reading estim my I was impelled to purchase bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and se it. Besides, I took some, swallowere times the prescribed quantity. I displed the medicine is not injurious, ill frankly add that if I found myself of the second second in the truth is, they called the second stands daved and is in the presence of more than one is in the presence of more than one of intelligent and very reputable genhardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. Harner has fallen upon one of those ery marked testimonials from College



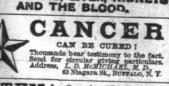
THE REMEDY FOR CURING INSUMPTION, COUCHS. COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP. Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and

Pulmonary Organs. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE UMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

en other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. ended by Physicians. Ministers, es. In fact by everybody who has ven it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

IN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL. s harmless to the Most Delicate Child. ntains no OPIUM in any Form. ctions accompanying each bottle, sale by all Druggists.

ACTS UPON BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS



Samples of Dr. R. W. Eead's Celebrated Asthma Relief sent free to any who ask. Immediate relief guaranteed. 50c. and \$1.00 packages sent by mail. A. ETHRIDGE, Rome, N.Y.

SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE. or the Cure of STAMMERING. forms of impediment in speech. For cir. and testimonials from all parts of of the grand testimonials from all parts of of the grand testimonials. The control of the grand testimonials are not control of the grand testimonials are not control of the grand testimonials. TIMONIAL,—I have been treated at the rland Institute and am perfectly cured. DMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P. O., Ont.

Dr. Lafieu's FRENCH MOUSTACHE VIGOR

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

ENOL SODIQUE. luable as an astringent and styptic applica HEMORRHAGES, as after EXTRACTION IEMORRHAGES, as after EATMACHES OF H, and to prevent subsequent soreness of H; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of ED GUMS or APHTHOUS conditions, or to ECT an OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a grather of the HERIA; as an application in PARASITIC STIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, and a feeting for all abnormal discharges and LE COMPLAINTS.

PREMIUMS SENT FREE scalog Sketchosis now issued ever tith choicent reading matter and hink of tot A large, spage, as paper three months and four or so cental. Either of the bis three months and four or bis the second of the second bis the second of the second bis three months and second of the bis three months and second of the sections as a second of the fold. Sample and second of the fold. Sample and the second of the fold of the second of the secon

AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letter of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

DEATH OF MERCEDES.

The celebrated Holstein cow, Mercede owned by Thomas B. Wales, of Iowa sity. Ia., died on Monday morning. Mercede won the challenge butter cup given by the Breeders Cazette, Chicago, for the greatest yield of butter in a thirty days' test, her rival being Mr. Fuller's Jersey cow, Mary Anne. The product of butter from the milk Anne. The product of outter from the mis yield of Mercedes for the thirty days was 99 lbs. 6½ oz., or a daily average of 3 lbs. 5 oz. Last fall Stilwell Bros., of Syracuse, N. Y., paid \$4,200 for a heifer calf of Mercedes, which was only nine months old when pur chased. Mr. Wales valued Mercedes and he calf at \$10,000. No particulars regarding he death have yet been received.

CROSSES IN POULTRY.

A subscriber in Kalamazoo, Mich., having read the references in this department to crosses between Brahmas and Houdans for the purpose of procuring egg-producing strains endorses the views expressed by THE MAIL. He says :- "I noticed the inquiry of Queenston Heights' some weeks ago about crossing the Brahma and Houdan, and in last week's MAIL a reply from a correspondent in week's MAIL a repty from a correspondent in which he said there is no advantage in crossing those breeds. I wish to say that from an experience of some years in keeping fowls, more particularly for eggs, I have found that crosses are very advantageous, especially, so with the Brahmas and Houdans. I tound the product of the cross from a Houdan cock with Brahma hens to be equally as good layers as the pure Brahmas with the good layers as the pure Brahmas, with the added advantage of being non-sitters to a certain extent. The great trouble with pure Brahmas is that they will sit so often unless broken up with some trouble. I have also crossed a Black Spanish cock with Brahma hen, and found the product an advantage over either breed pure, for winter birds at least, as the Black Spanish is too tender for our goold winters, while the Brahma is the best winter layer I know of.

A COW IN TROUBLE.

THAMESFORD.—I have a cew that has retain the afterbirth after calving. Can you prescrib a drench that will remove it. I have had it re moved in that way by veterinaries, and would like to know the ingredient It will now be necessary to have it remove by hand.

LAMENESS.

EGERTON,—I have a valuable mare that is lame on one of the front feet. The lameness seems to be caused by a swelling on each side of the tendon immediately above the fetlock. Please state what will effect a cure. Apply a blister over the swelling, and r

SWOLLEN SHEATH.

HOUGHTON.—I have a stallion whose sheat swells badly; has been bad about three months Please inform me through your valuable pape what to do for it.

Give your horse walking exercise for a hour at a time twice daily. Give him bran mashes for two days, and then administer an ordinary dose of some purgative medicine.

FARCY.

BEACONSFIELD.—I have a mare seven year old; one of her hind legs is enlarged from the hocioint down to the fotlock; midway between the two joints is a small lump. The mare is other wise in good condition and spirits. orse suffering from a usual discharge the welling and enlargement of the hock is symp-omatic of farcy. This is a contagious dis-

COUGH WITH NASAL DISCHARGE. BOUCK'S HILL.—I have a colt three years old that has had a cough for nearly a year. H sometimes discharges thick matter from the nose. He is in good condition and feels pretty well. There is no weterinary within thirty mile

Feed your colt well on nice clean oats, and allow only a moderate quantity of hay, which must be of the very best quality, and free from dust. Give one drachm iodide of potas-suim mixed in with a bran mash every night, and continue for two or three weeks.

POSSIBLY GLANDERS.

BEACONSFIELD.—Please inform me through THE WEEKLY MAIL what is wrong with my horse. He is aged, has a discharge from the nose (the right nostril more than the left), has two lumps underneath the lower jaw, one on each side (the one on right side larger than one on left); sometimes has a violent cough, as if he is choking, but only when commencing to eat; appetite poor.

The symptoms described indicate glanders, which is described elsewhere. Have the horse examined by a veterinary surgeon or some person who has had experience in the care of live stock.

CALLOUS ON ANKLE.

COLEBROOK.—I have a colt coming four years old which has a callous on the front of his ankle, caused by a pole striking against it. The callous is not on the bone, but only in the flesh. Please instruct me through your valuable paper, The Mail, what I will do to remove it.

The callons will be difficult to remove Try the effect of a biniodide of mercury blister composed of 2 drachms of biniodide of mercury and one ounce of lard, repeating it in two or three weeks.

FIRST-CLASS BUTTER.

HURDVILLE—Be kind enough to send me the didress of a respectable firm that will pay cash rice for first-class butter by the hundred?

No firm will "pay cash" for any sort of outter until it has been inspected. Should the butter offered answer to this view of "firstclass" Messrs. Hawley Bros., James Park & Son, or A. V. Delaporte would pay 18 to 19 cts. for all obtainable. But the chances are fifty to one, that what the country dealers call "first-class," city dealers will set down as "rejected" or inferior.

DOG WITH CHOREA

ALFORT.—I have a dog troubled with a violent pulsation of the chest and scaip on the left side. The fore leg on the same side is troubled with contraction, relaxation of the muscles, causing the fore part of the body to work like a pump handle. Hot water makes it worse. Have the kindness to state remedy, but not liquids as they are too awkward to administer. It is a splendid cattle dog or I should have shot him ere this. Your dog is apparently suffering from sort f chorea. Give him ten grains of bromide of potassium daily, and continue for several

weeks. As many people are unacquainted with the proper mode of administering medicine to dogs we give the following, taken from a recent issue of the American Cultiva-"Al Watts says, grasp the dog firmly by the muzzle with the left hand, his teeth being covered by his upper lip preventing him from biting. As he opens his mouth, drop the medicine quickly past the roots of the tongue with the right hand. Keep the head elevated until you are satisfied it is swallowed, allowing the animal to close his mouth so that he may swallow easily. One person may administer to small nim, and take a lime boat of the inducte as above. Liquids may be given by making a pouch of the side of the mouth and pouring it on to the teeth, through which it will make its way to the throat and atomach. Give but one swallow at a time, test the dog.

should choke. In the large dogs pills should be covered with tissue paper and disguised in a piece of raw meat, first having tempted the dog with a few pieces of meat. Some medi-cines which are tasteless may be mixed in with food, but not in sight of the animal, who is apt to be suspicious. Castor oil and the like may be given to puppies without any trouble.

GLANDERS.

BEACONSFIELD—Please give a minute description of the glanders? If this disease always assumed the same character, and every glandered horse present-ed the three special symptoms—greenish, sticky, and, at times, bloody discharges at the nose, the hard, painless and adherent swollen glands at the jaws, and, above all, the peculiar and characteristic ulcerations of the mucous membrane upon the cartilage of the cavities of the nose—there would be no the cavities of the nose—there would be no difficulty in recognizing it. Unfortunately it assumes many forms. Sometimes there are only slight glandular enlargements, at others, discharges from the nose, while in a third animal neither of these will exist, and only small ulcers will be detected in the upper angle of the nostrils. The horse may appear the bealthy condition, with nothing apparently wrong to a casual observer, able to dette work without signs of fatigue, and yet communicate the loathsome disease to all, even mankind, who may come in contact with it.

If the disease has assumed an acute form the appetite will be impaired, the pulse accelerated, general prostration, staring coat, watery eyes, yellowish or purple streaks on the membrane of the nose, a discharge from the nosal chambers, varying from a watery to a sticky mucous character. Little red elevations will frequently be observed on the mucous membrane of the nose, which develop into ulcers of irregular form and coloun. The glands on the inside of the jaw are enlarged, hard and lumpy. Sometimes a cough larged, hard and lumpy. Sometimes a cough is present. In the latter stages the nasal dis-

is present. In the latter stages the nasal dis-charge becomes bloody, fortid, and so profuse as to cause suffocation.

If the disease is chronic there is invaribly ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nasal chamber, but the ulcers are sometimes so high up as to be seen with difficulty. There will also be discharges from both nos-trils, which vary from a thin watery, to a thick and bloody nature, frequently very offensive. In the chronic state there is no tever, and the animal appears to a be in exceltever, and the animal appears to be in excellent health and spirits.

LIVE STOCK.

Horses hard at work need water mucl more frequently than the morning, noon, or night plan. If not allowed to drink between morning and noon they become extremely thirsty, and will overload their stomachs with water, so that their food will not digest

Oat straw is generally preferred to any other for feeding horses, though analysis shows it lest nutritive than wheat. Barley straw is objectionable for most kinds of stock on account of its rough beards. It is probable that the soft texture of oat induces nimals the more readily to eat it .- Indiana

The Rural Messenger says the hog is very sensitive to cold, and should be well sheltered when the weather becomes severe. He will try to keep warm by burrowing into his litter, and when hogs are in large numbers they will crowd together or upon each other for the same purpose. This is injurious, as it is opposed to a sunny of pure air. Potence posed to a supply of pure air. Potatoe should always be cooked when fed to hogs. Sir. J. B. Lawes says: "In writing upon Sir. J. B. Lawes says: "In writing upon the subject of our feeding experiments at Rothamsted, we have stated that, with good food, pigs will increase at the rate of 1 lb. to each 4 lbs. or 5lbs. consumed. With oxen, however, the case is very different, as they have very large stowards which are not edaphed for concentrated food, taken above. Our results lead us to think it requires from 12 to 13 lbs. of dry food to produce 1 lb. of increase in the live weight of oxen.

In many places milk is so valuable that it sends many calves to the outcher that should be saved for cows. With milk until it is a week old it may be largely dispensed with thereafter. We have found nothing better for young calves than finely-sifted oats boiled into a thick porridge and diluted with water, and, if possible, a little milk. At two weeks also the calf will begin to nibble at clover hay, and a little should be given daily. Even when we have had plenty of skim milk we have sometimes economized in its use by feeding catment in order to save the milk for fowls. There is nothing better at this season to make hens lay than wheat bran mixed with skim milk.

Sale of Theroughbred Stock. Grand & Walsh's spring sale of thorough-bred cattle and two hundred horses closed on Friday, and it is understood that the pro-ceeds realized about \$20,300. The demand for Jersey cattle was far in excess of the supply, several intending purchasers being compelled to leave without buying. Those from a dis-tance, who came intending to purchase a number, were compelled to ship in some cases only two or three head. At the con-clusion of the sale several prominent breeders waited upon Messrs. Grand & Walsh, asking them to call another sale on a much larger scale. The gentlemen present started the list with about one hundred entries of thoroughbred stock, Messrs. Rathbun & Son, thoroughbred stock, Messrs. Rathbun & Son, of Descronto, entering their herd of thoroughbred Jerseys. Toronto is a good centre and well adapted for a market of this kind, and well adapted for a market of this kind, and the enterprising firm that has taken it in hand will spare neither trouble for expense to bring it to a successful issue. Their en-deavours will be appreciated by the breeders of fancy cattle in this country, who will now have a market where their stock can be dis-posed of at once by auction and a reliable firm to deal with.

Is Ensilage Dangerous Horse Food? This question has alarmed some of our readers, who have seen statements made at a meeting in New York, where it was stated that ten horses fed on it had died in one that ten horses led on it had died in one stable. There were no circumstances given to show that it must have been ensilage, and we do not think there is any serious ground, for alarm. There have been more than twenty cases reported during the last three years where horses have been fed successfully on

nsilage.
It is well known to be very dangerous It is well known to be very dangerous to turn a horse, wholly accustomed to dry food, into a pasture jot flush grass. The sudden change to green food probably causes a rapid fermentation in the stomach and bowels. Ensilage, fed in large quantities, may do the same thing. But in the case of the pasture, no one ever thought of calling it unwholsome food, even for horses. If the horse is turned the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the pasture where he must cather the case of the pasture where he must cather the pasture where he must cather the pasture where the upon a short pasture, where he must gather his grass very slowly, he comes out all right. So, also, if the horse is fed only a few pounds

So, also, if the horse is fed only a few pounds of ensilageeach day, till his stomach becomes used to the change, there will not be likely to be any trouble. We are not speaking of spoiled or decayed ensilage, but of that which has been properly preserved.

The writer has found it safe food for all classes of farm animals, including horses and pigs. But all judicious feeders must beware of the effects of changing the diet of animals suddenly, and do it gradually. They are fond of succulent food, and must be restricted at first.—National Life-Stock Journal, Chicago.

Pig Pork. There has been much said and written favouring early maturity of cattle intended for beef. The case seems to be clear that it doesnot pay to keep steers till three or four years old before attempting to fatten them. The law that the older and larger an animal becomes, the more feed it takes to make a pound of growth, has been announced and proved by several men who have brought the farmers of America under obligation by their patient and painstaking experiments in feeding.

that he is done with the business of feeding bullocks until they are three years old and The Canadian Agricultural College has an-

The Canadian Agricultural College has announced that cattle matured at two years give thirty per cent more profit than those fed till three years old.

Now if cattle-feeders have so recently discovered that the profits of cattle-feeding are made by early maturity, may not feeders of swine look about them to see if there are not strong reasons favouring early feeding of pigs. The writer's attention has been more recently called to this by the assertions of one who writes much favouring lean pork, and who has even suggested the question whether we "have not already gone so far in the work of improving our swine and developing the tendency to lay on flesh readily, that we should go back a generation and make a cross with the wood's hog to counteract this, and secure an animal that will fatten less easily and produce more lean meat?" It seems to me that the man who would advocate a backward movement in the work of meat production must have a breed that is so far behind in the race of profitable meat production that he is anxious to secure a prejudice in favour of his slow-maturing animals. It reminds one of the fable of the old fox who unfortunately lost his tail in a trap and thereafter began to proclaim to the younger foxes that it was so very handy to be without a brush that he advised all foxes to dispense with their tails—Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.

THE DAIRY.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times says of all the methods he has tried for making a cow give down her milk which she has been holding up, the best is to put a rope round her horns and lift her by it. This he has tried in the worst cases without failing.

A Western dairyman, whose butter took the first premium at a recent fair, writes:
"Every pound of my butter has been worked with a ladie bought by my wife's mother, over 70 years ago, from and made by an Oneida Indian, from the natural crook from the root of a birch tree, and presented to my wife by her mother on the day of her going to housekeeping. \$50 wouldn't buy that ladle, as it has become a family souvenir.—

Dairy Journal.

A good cow should not be fat, even when not giving milk. Her sides should appear flat, but rather by the deepness of her body than by its narrowness. Her head should be small, neck thin and flat, and chest deep. In a very young heifer it is impossible to decide what her bag and teats will be, but an animal that shows these points is worth saving and trying as a cow. One that has a round body and a coarse, bull-shaped head will be worth more for beef than for milk.

The disease known as "blind staggers" or the "tremples" is caused by disorder of the

will be worth more for beef than for milk.

The disease known as "blind staggers" or the "trembles" is caused by disorder of the brain produced by indigestion and disordered stomach or liver, or both. It is the same in cows as in horses. Probably the cow has stopped chewing the cud, which is a certain indication of indigestion. Give her a pint of linseed oil; repeat the second day, and also give her a brain mash with a tablespoonful of carbonate of sods in it every-day for a week. Feed lightly for a week or two and gradually get up to full feeding. This is caused by over-feeding—giving too much grain food or feeding on frozen grass, mouldy corn fodder or other indigestible food. If the oil does not effect the bowels freely give 24 ounces of epsom salts dissolved in warm water, followed by drinks of thin warm bran alop or linseed gruel; this will relieve the stomach if impaction of the undigested food in thas occurred. This disorder affects the whole nervous system, and one of its first effects is to stom the flow of milks. whole nervous system, and one of its first effects is to stop the flow of milk.

Jersey Cream. Jersey Cream.

There is one characteristic of the product of Jersey seldom mentioned, namely, the superior richness of Jersey cream in butter. The general impression prevails that the great butter production of a Jersey lies in the large percentage of cream in the milk.

Many are incredulous of the butter production from what to them seems a small amount of cream. Until quite recently comparatively few were aware of the difference in the butter-producing qualities of cream.

The inch measurements.

the butter-producing qualities of cream.

The inch measurement adopted by the creameries was based on the false idea that "cream is cream, and one lot is as rich in but-ter as another." ter as another."

This assumption almost brought disaster to the creamery interest, and was the source of the "shortage" which, but for their change to the testing method would, have ended the creamery business in insolvency.

The testing system has shown the wide difference in the butter production of cream, and will result in as great benefit to the dairy interest as anything that has yet occurred. It is the making a great change in the mineter.

interest as anything that has yet occurred. It is the making a great change in the minets of many favourable to Jerseys, and is rapidly advancing them to their merited position as the dairy cow.

They have been styled in derision the "Gentleman's cow," the "Fancy Lawn cow," and the claims of her advocates as a dairy animal denied. Under the testing system this prejudice is fast giving way, and the creamery and Jersey interests are becoming identical.—Ereeder's Gazette, Chicago.

Salting Butter,
What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to, and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about ail he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasoning

ing about ail ne does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasoning animal, because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than of thought, and our conduct in salting butter is only the outgrowth of our most prominent human characteristic, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut.

The safest rule to follow in salting for seasoning, is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horses. He said, when he had an ugly looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine looking animal, he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness, and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted, this is the true rule to follow, for the flavour of choice butter is very much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used, the more the butter flavour is hid; but the taste of salt; better than no flavour or had flavour. more the butter flavour is hid; but the taste of salt is better than no flavour or bad flavour so, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence,—National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Copperas is a splendid medicine to keep on hand for poultry. When they have the croup wash their heads with a tonic. It provides them with solute iron, which is necessary. There is no denying the fact that the Leg-horns are the best layers, but they are small in size. They are excellent for broiling when very young, and possess but little offal.—Ex-

All kinds of spice dust is good to mix with the soft food for poultry, such as pepper, mace, cinnamon, cloves, allspice, and ginger. Such refuse dust can be easily procured at any

The habit of eating eggs is most commonly learned early in the season, and generally from having frozen eggs in the nest, which the fowls learn to peck at. It is good economy to use porcelain eggs, and unless the headhouse is well protected, gather eggs twice a day in cold weather. If any fowl is caught eating eggs, its head should come off at once, as others will soon learn the habit. The habit of eating eggs is most commonly learned early in the season, and generally from having frozen eggs in the nest, which the fowle learn to peck at. It is good economy to use porcelain eggs, and unless the headouse is well protected, gather eggs twice a day in cold weather. If any fowl is caught leating eggs, its head should come off at once, as others will soon learn the habit.

If the hen-bouse is double walled, as it should be, and the fowls are laying eggs.

freely, is is time to prepare for early hatches of chickens. The first eggs of the season have usually more vitality than those laid later, and if not chilled a larger proportion of them will hatch. But the samep recaution in keeping the eggs where they can absorb moisture are needed as in summer. Usually in early springtime hens are set on nests perched several feet from the ground, and containing nothing but dry straw, In such places the best eggs are more apt to addle than to hatch.

To Keep Lice Out of the Hen-hor

To Keep Lice Out of the Hen-house.

These pests are about the worst the poultry keeper has to contend with, I therefore give a simple cure if not a preventive.

Take a hot pan evenut pot, place it in the hen-house and pour into it at least one pound of sulphur. Be careful not to enhale the fumes. Close all windows and doors and let the lice enjoy the atmosphere for about two hours. Then air the house and give it a good coat of whitewashi hot forgetting the roosts. Change the nests and you will find yourself free from these pests a Rural World. Eggs and Nests for Sitters.

A proper selection of eggs for setting is the first point to be attended to in raising poultry. The eggs should be regular in shape, of good size, not the wery largest, but the most uniform and from the best layers.

Every breeder should make it a point to selecteggs from the best hens whether using them at home or sending them to customers. Often the nests used for laying are made to serve for hatchings: We do not approve of this plan, as there is but one excuse for the practise—some hens are so stubborn that they will sit only in the nests they deposit their eggs.

nests.

Nests used for sitters should be thoroughly cleaned both before and after hatching. The straw and loose material committed to the flames, or you will have myriads of lice and It is a great mistake to make nests where

It is a great mistake to make nests where there is much woodwork, particularly in summer. It is wise to copy nature, nothing therefore can be better for making nests on than a sod hollowed out just sufficient to prevent the eggs rolling out and finished up with a little cut straw on the bottom.

The best time to place heas on nests is at night, for then they are more likely to sit quietly and become accustomed to their new position. The sitting place should be well ventilated, neither too cold nor too hot. It should be where the light is subdued and away from noise or exciting causes.

A dusting place is requisite by the nests where the sitters could go to cleause and exercise themselves when off for food or drink.—

Amarican Poultry Journal.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Canadian Poultry Review, published in Strathrey, Ont., is a credit to its editor, Mr. James Fullerton, who presents his readers every month with an interesting magazine, containing much that is of interest to raisers of poultry and pet stock. The services rendered poultry fanciers in Canada by Mr. Fullerton have been so appreciated in the past that at the recent meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association he was presented with a watch, chain, and seal, which was a fitting resognition of his worth.

Mr. Henry Wade, secretary of the Agricultural and Arta Association of Ontario, has forwarded a copy of the report of that body, which contains if addition to the transactions of this association prize essays on various subjects, which are full of interest to the farming community. As soon as our columns

Waish was such a success. Had those animals been registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register in place of the American Herd Book, I know many Jersey breeders in Canada who would have been glad to purchase some of them, and there is ittle doubt the Jerseys sold at Grand & Walsh's sale would have realized twice as much money. There are two Jersey Cattle Herd Registers in the United States, one called "The American Jersey Herd Book," and the other "The American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register."

Much stock that is ineligible to registra tion in the latter can be registered in the former, and as a result in the United States, atook registered in the American Jersey Herd Book, although of undoubtedly pure blood, often sell for the same price as un-

blood, often sell for the same price as unregistered stock.

Although the stock registered in the American Herd Register has to trace to animals imported from the Island of Jersey, or they must have been imported themselves, yet but few regular Jersey breeders in Canada or the United States will purchase Jersey stock for breeding purposes unless it is registered in the "American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register," and Canadian Jersey breeders were practically debarred from becoming purchasers at the late sale from the coming purchasers at the late sale from the fact that, save some males, the stock was not registered in the A. J. C. C. H. R. I enclose a dipping taken from the *Breeders' Gazette*.

registered in the A. J. C. C. H. R. I enclose a clipping taken from the Breeders' Gazette. which fully explains the matter:

"I. B. F. Lanark, Ill.—What is the difference between the A.J.H.B. and the A.J.C.C.H.R.? Are cattle registered in either one eligible to entry in the other? If so, what are the conditions?

"REPLY.—It is simply a question of difference in standard or eligibility to record, the rules of the former. The former will register anything that is eligible in the latter, but very few of those who record cattle in the A.J.C.C.H.R. pay any attention to the A.J.H.B., and the fact of registration in the latter outs but little figure in the selling value of breeding stock. Address T. J. Hand, 3 Broadway, New York, for the rules of the A.J.C.C.H.R., and O. J. Hadwen, Worcester, Mass., for those of the Jersey Herd Book."

The American Jersey Cattle Club is a most flourishing institution, having an annual income of \$36,000 and a surplus annual income of \$10,000 per year." I make this explanation in order that the public may not fancy the late sale of Jerseys in Toronto is any criterion of the prices Jersey breeders would have been prepared to pay for stock of similar individual merit, if aregistered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.

Will some of the Jersey breeders in Canada owning A.J.C.C.H.R. animals join together and make a sale of such stock, and thus, through its dispersion throughout Ontario, aid the Jersey oause generally.

Yours, &c.,

aid the Jersey cause generally. Yours, &c., VALANCEY E. FULLER. Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton

Foot-and-Mouth Disease, TOPEKA, Ks., March 18.—The Legislatur convened a special session this afternoon in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor to consider the means of prevention of the cattle disease. The Burlington, Iowa, March 18.—Dr. D. P.

Frame, veterinary surgeon of this city, has examined the bard of cattle at Wapello reported to be afflicted with foot-and-mouth disease. He gives it as his judgment that the cattle are suffering from an ailment produced by frost. He says not one symptom of footand-mouth disease is manifest

Annual Meeting of the Provincial

tawa Preferred for Holding this Year's

The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario was held on Thursday afteracon. There were present:—Messrs. D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; Ira Morgan. Metcalfe; J. Legge, Gananoque; John C. Snell; Edmonton; John Carnegie, Peterboro'; George Moore, Waterloo; Henry Parker, Woodstock; L. E. Shipley, Greystead: Hugh Reid, Annand; J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Stephen White, Chatham; Charles Drury, M.P.P., Orown Bill. The chair was taken by Mr. Wade, secretary of the association.

chair was taken by Mr. Wade, secretary of the association.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

—President, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; Vice-President, George Moore. Waterloo; Treasurer, George Graham, Brampton.

A communication was read from the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, stating that the tollowing gentlemen had been elected members of the Council:—Henry Parker, Woodstock; Hugh Reid, Sydenham; L. E. Shipley, Greystead; Stephen White, Chatham; Charles Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

males, 20; remaies, 33. Jerseys, males, 2-; females, 5.

Swine, —Berkshires, males, 77; females, 77.

Suffolks, males, 3; females, 4.

Horses.—Clydesdales, males, 30; females,

Total males, 1,300; total females, 1,530; grand total, 2,830, for which we received in fees \$1,848.50, against 2,532 entries in 1872, and \$1,072 in fees, a considerable increase. We would no doubt have had more Shorthorn entries had the Council not rescinded the rule that "cattle for our Provincial Exhibitions must be entered in our Herd Book," and from the unfair way in which we are used by our opponents in forcers, which we are used by our opponents in forcers, which we are used by our opponents in forcers and plants, which had been suggested, was unnecessary, but the appointment of a Herd Book," and from the unfair way in which we are used by our opponents in forcing and spreading the cry that "they will not buy animals unless they are registered in the British American Herd Book," when it is a fact that two-thirds, if not three-quarters, of the animals in that book are in ours as well. Many of their customers were perfectly satisfied with our, book, but have been driven by that cry to enter in both. The ly satisfied with our, book, but have been driven by that cry to enter in both. The public are apt to forget what services the old book has done, and is still doing, for them. I hope our friends will combat that cry, and explain that entries in the old book, under the new standard, will do just as well.

I may also say that our new certificates are neeting with the appropriate of the services of the services.

In much that it is not because responsive from the state of the control of the co Herd Book, in November of 1883; as they are not arranged alphabetically, and the registration numbers are not changed when publishing, it enables us to get our volumes out much sooner. I may mention that an arrangement of a very satisfactory nature has been made since I was in Kansas City last, by Mr. David McCrae, with the Galloway Breeders' Association of America, subject to your approval, whereby they will accept our first volume as whereby they will accept our first volume as their standard, taking all our spare copies, and paying us \$650 for our stock and good-will. We also hand them all the pedigrees we have and can take. up to the first of May,

at this or a future meeting, to appoint super-intendents for the different live stock de-partments at exhibitions, one for horses, one for cattle, one for sheep, one for pigs, etc., the same as the Illinois people do, making each superintendent responsible for his own department to the control superintendent. the same as the Illinois people do, making each superintendent responsible for his own department to the general superintendent? It would also lighten the labours of our central superintendent, who has at present too much to do. I would also suggest a uniform fee of \$1 for each horse, 50c, for each head of cattle, and 25c, for each sheep or pig, to pay for stabling, in addition to the \$1 member's fee now charged.

The report was received, and referred to The report was received, and referred to the Finance Committee.

FAT STOCK SHOW. Mr. Morgan moved, seconded by Mr. Drury, "That the next fat stock show be held by the Fat Stock Club at the city of Guelph, and that a grant be given for that purpose, providing the city of Guelph assist the same upon the same terms as when held last year in the city of Taronto." Carried.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. Mr. McKinnon moved "that the Provincial Exhibition be held in Ottawa." He claimed that Ottawa had a right to have the claimed that Ottawa had a right to have the exhibition, and that the eastern section of the province should not be disregarded. Car-

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The special committee appointed to strike the standing committees for the year reported as follows:—

Executive and Building—Parker, McKinnon, Morgan, and Aylesworth.

Finance and Printing—Drury, Carnegie, Moore, and Rykert.

Gates and Turnstiles—McKinnon, Reid, White, Parker, and Aylesworth.

Prize Farms—Aylesworth. Legge and Carnelling** Prize Farms-Aylesworth, Legge, and Carnegie.

Herd Book-Carnegie, Shipley,

White, and the secretary. The report was adopted. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. Mr. White moved that the Provincial Exhibition be held on September 22nd, lasting for one week. Carried.

crease the number of copies so printed for stribution." Carried.
"The Council then adjourned.

lar members' fee now charged. Carried.
The Finance Committee recommended that on and after April 1st the salary of the secretary be increased to \$2,280 per annum, out of which sum he shall pay the clerks employed in the office. The committee further recommended the acceptance whether offer of \$200 made by the Eastern Dailymens. Association. Having considered the contress. Association, Having considered the correspondence from the chairman of the local ham; Charles Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary submitted the following report:—Believing that aireport of the work done by the association for the Dast year would interest you, I have prepared a short one, which I now submit for your consideration. Commencing with what is our principal work, taking the year round, the registration of stock, in 1883 we recorded the following number of animals, viz.:—

Cattle.—Shorthorns, males, 1,010; females, 1,000. Ayrshires, males, 50; females, 133. Galloways, males, 54; females, 62. Devons, males, 40; females, 45. Herefords, males, 40; females, 45. Herefords, males, 40; females, 62. Devons, males, 20; females, 33. Jerseys, males, 2; females, 5.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Weld, of the Farmers' Advoc Mr. Weld, of the Farmers' Advocate, audressed the Council with regard to the proposed Dominion Bureau of Agricultural Statistics. He said the matter was a very interest. was unnecessary, but the appointment of a public analyst might effect same good. The Council then adjourned till April 29th.

The Grange and Monopoly,

To the Editor of The Mail. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—I have seen it stated in some of the flewspapers that the members of the Provincial Grange, at their late meeting in Toronto, sent a telegram to the Government at Ottawa asking them not to pass the Railway bill, the merits of which were then being discussed in Parliament. I have read in a late issue of The Mail, that there was but a late issue of

Trunk. I would say to those delegates let your charity commence at home. It is a mistake on your part to suppose that you can strike at the Dominion Government and make use of the Grange for the defence. The Conservative element in the order will not allow you to do so with impunity. It is to be hoped that in future the late Provincial Master will confine his ill-concealed insinuations towards Sir John Macdonald and his Government to his own little paper at Owen Sound, as there will not be a great number who will read or

hear of it. Yours, &c., A GRANGE SECRETARY. March, 13, 1884.

ERIN'S ANNIVERSARY. St, Patrick's Day and the Manner in which TOBONTO.

St. Patrick's day weather was promised on Monday when daylight ushered in "The 17th." The morning was dull and gloomy looking, and the drizzling rain which was falling did not tend to improve the condition of affairs. Unfortunately for those who are interested, St. Patrick's day falls in an unfavourable season of the year, and fine dry weather can only be hoped for and not expected. Towards noon, however, the sun burst through the clouds, and for the rest of the day smiled benignantly upon all beneath. The absence of the procession of former years, and the preparations which preceded the demonstration, were elements lacking in the creation of unusual excitement, and old Sol's kindness was in a measure thrown away; but the fine weather filled the streat with citement, and old Sol's kindness was in a measure thrown away; but the fine weather filled the streets with promenaders, and hothouse shamrocks and green ribbon were extensively used for purposes of decoration. In the evening several entertainments were given in the various halls, Ireland's woes and Ireland's glories, and Irish song and music, comprising the programme in each place.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES. St. Patrick's day, as a religious festival, was observed in the different Catholic churches yesterday morning. At St. Michael's cathedral masses were said at 6 o'clock, 7.30, and at 9.30. At the first Rev. o'clock, 7.30, and at 9.30. At the first Rev. Father Laurent, V. G., was the celebrant; at the second, his Grace Archbishop Lynch, and at the third, Rev. Father Hands. On the last occasion Rev. Father Kenny preached the sermon, the subject being St. Patrick's work in Ireland. Reference was made to the firmness with which the Irish people adhered to the Catholic faith. ALBERT HALL

And the provincial Exhibition be held on September 22nd, lasting for one week. Carried.

A communication was read from Mr. Thos. Guy, of Oshawa, complaining that milch cows had been dropped from the prize list. He thought it was an important matter as it represented the dairy interests. The matter was referred to a special committee.

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

Mr. PARKER moved, "That the divisions of the ploughing matches be as follows:—No. 1, districts 1, 2, and 3; No. 2, districts 4, 5, 6, and 13; No. 3, districts 7, 8, and 9; No. 4, districts 10, 11, and 12. That the sum of \$300 be appropriated to each of the divisions above named, with the additional sum of \$300 to district No. 3, they not having held their match last year, it being understood that two matches shall be held in that district the present year; that the committees for the respective divisions consist of the three members of each division; that \$100 be added to district No. 2, as was done last year."

Mr. Moore moved, "That as the reports of the Agricultural College and Experimental farm are eagerly sought after by the agricultural community, it is desirable that a large number be printed for distributions, so that the Commissioner of Agriculturs be asked to

increase the number of copies so printed for distribution." Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. Parker moved that the following be appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the committee of the Guelph Fat Stock. Club for the purpose of holding a fat stock show in that city this year:—Messrs. Moore, Snell, McKinnon, Aylesworth, Shepley, and Wade; also that Messrs. Drury. Carnegie, Buckland, and Mills be appointed an Educational Committee. Carried.

Mr. SNELL moved that the Council take steps to appoint an efficient superintendent on each of the classes of live stock at the provincial exhibition to be subject to the general superintendent and to be on the ground the Friday of the week preceding the exhibition to properly classify and place the stock on its arrival. Carried.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the charges on entries be as follows:—Horses, one dollar each; cattle, fifty cents, each; and fifteen one of stabling, in addition to the one dollar members' fee now charged. Carried.

The Finance Committee recommended the doors, and many who came late could not well known in the countries of Europe, in India. Africa. South America, and the islands of the sea. Amongst those who participated in the vocal and instrumental part of the programme were Mrs. Lalor, Mrs. Petley, Mrs. Adamson, Miss Payne, Miss Hillary, and Mr. Simms Richards. Mrs. T. Lalor presided at the piano during the evening.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL,
Montreal, March 17.—St. Patrick's day,
as usual, has been celebrated here to day as
a holiday by a large proportion of the citizens. The weather was not propitious in the
early part of the day, snow coming down
with as much perverseness as if the colour
had not been seen before for the winter. It
had little effect, however, in deterring citizens from appearing in gala attire and coming out en masse to brave the storm. At
morning mass in St. Patrick's fine morning mass in St. Patrick's fine church, which was chastely decorated with evergreens and streamers as well as mottoes in the interior, those who intended taking part in the procession attended, and were devout worshippers, as a fitting inauguration of the anniversary of the saint whose memory is so warmly cherished by the Irish people and their descendants. Mgr. Fabre officiated at the altar, being assisted Irish people and their descendants. Mgr. Fabre officiated at the altar, being assisted by a large number of Irish priests connected with the diocese. The venerable and universally esteemed Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, occupied a seat on the episcopal throne. In addition to a superb choir and the organ there was an orchestra, and it is needless to say that in this city, where there is so much taste and rare talent in art, the music was of an inspiring nature, both in its selection and artistic execution. The service being over, 'the Rev. Father Quinlevan ascended the pulpit and preached a mest eloquent sermon from the appropriate text: "Your faith is spoken of in the whole world," taken from St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, i. 8. After the sermon the multitude assembled inside and butside formed in procession, the Carters' Union of the city taking the lead, all being thoroughly mounted and looking well. The various Irish national organizations followed. Temperance societies, schools, members of churches in the suburbs of the city, clergy, and finally the Mayor and members of the corporation brought up the rear. Every society had a brass band at its head, which kept up the spirits of those on the march during the entire route. On returning to St. Patrick's hall short speeches were made by the president of St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Bellew, Mr. D. Barry, advocate, and Mr. Guerin, after which the people dispersed. The sidewalks were lined with crowds of both sexes to witness the procession, which was of great length and larger than any that has taken place here for many years. The festivities were wound up by two

Laing &. Ruth, stoves and tinware, Ridge

town, offering to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar secured. G. B. Hamilton, general store, Russell, assigned in trust.

Misses Rutherford, millinery, Toronto, assigned in trust.

Donald McDougall, tea peddler, Wingham, sheriff in possession.

MANITOBA. Lewis Arnett, dry goods and clothing, Winnipeg, assigned in trust.

QUEBEC.
S. Ganan, furniture, Montreal, compromised at fifty cents on the dollar. Arthur Guay, grocers, etc., Ripon, assigned in E. Marchand, grocer, St. John's, failed. L. P. Lesage, general store, St. Leon, assigned

Zatique Valois, general store, Vandreuil, assigned in trust. NOVA SCOTIA. Douglas M. Story, grocer, Halifax, assigned in E. Spence, grocer, Halifax, assigned in trust. G. A. Porter, general store, Wolfville, assigned in trust.

Spring Humors a Spring Medicine, Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, no other so-called

THE HERITAGE OF WOE Misery, shame, and agony, often bequesthed a sole legacy to children by parents, is newlect scrofula. To cleanse the blood of this here tary poison, and thus remove the most prolicause of human suffering, to clear the skin of diguring humours, itching tortures, humiliatis truptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, purify and beautify the skin, and restore thair so that no trace of the disease remain CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purific flueric, and aperient, and CUTICURA as CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are infallible.

I HAD SALT RHEUM In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine, or doctor did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I suffered. When I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on orutches. Used the CUTICURA REMEDIES five months, and was completely and permanently oured. Mrs. S. & BROWN, Malden, Mass.

References:—Any citizen of Malden, Mass. COPPER-COLOURED.

COPPER-COLOURED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-coloured hue. It could be rubbed of like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the Curtoura REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural colour. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

Milan, Mich. Sold by all druggists. Cuticura. 50 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. SOAP, 25 cents, POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass,

BABY For Infantile and Birth Hu and Skin Blomishes use (nr soap, a deliciously perfumed skin Reau and Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative.