onder so many bright, pretty girls dep into faded, worn out, nervous women. an cannot be a mother, a kitchen lge, laundress, seamstress, dairy-maid other kinds of maid, and retain her ooks and happy disposition very oug, if she had a good supply to start with never see a vinegary-laced, fretful not come to the conclusion instintly that has been overworked. And I do not that so many tired out creatures to "pull the cover et of green grass and over them, and take their last, long

Progressive Women. nan, lovely woman, established the iaily paper in the world in Load in, 1702. rs of the fair sex have also filled the of hank pres dent with dien ty and disfor respectful admiration the fragile, iful young girl, who unaided, save by ent and bony mule, has planted and vated a stupendous area of land, and tually harvested the crops with celerity rigour. The woman of to-day is ambi-She would invade the sa red interior pilot-house, and, seizing the spokes firm grasp, guide the wayward Mississteamboat in its tortuous path. She ld also be a conductor on the horse cars, yearns for a similar po ition on steam It must be confessed that for the last ed occupation she possesses advantages ch-should not be ignored. She is not blind, while the male of the species 18

usly very much so. Wonderful, if True, adies who are credulous enough to be that it is possible to stay the march of , and who cannot consent to grow old good grace, will perhaps provide them with the latest invention for the te table, namely, the "youth and beauty mirror," advertised by a Parisian ator in female folly. He has, of course, ulted ancient documents," which have ed to him a secret which he has turned ount in the interest of the fair sex sers of his marvellous mirrors, pre d according to the secret process revealed those mysterious documents he has been dying, are assured that, by the simple act ing at their faces in them, they will more youthful in ap earance and more tifal. How long the glass which works tated; but the advertiser affirms that he aggerates nothing" as to the results obed by constant use, stipulating only that ettes order the beautifying mirror spe-designed for dark women, and blondes tended for fair women. ill find a sale for his goods, and pe hings considered, since there are ladies o, by their credulity, aid and abet in im es of this nature, it is preferable and harmful to sit for a tew ho and perpetual-youth c mpounds that are ently, if not always, injurious.

High Heeled Boots, The London Lancet, which is a high mediand anatomical authority, has this to say ard to the evil effects of wearing high led boots:—
The evils of the high heeled boots or shoes due to the fact that it is an essentially fitting article. It is made in defiance which it ought to bear to the e foot, and to the direction in ch the pressure of the body weight falls on the latter. Hence the peculiarly crampwalk of ladies of the present day. Any advanced position," nearly under the in-ep, and the increased height of heel, in the abstitution of a forward inclination of the dy, and a trip suggestive in a measure of a stumbling gait for the upright carriage the free and graceful swinging ement natural to the leg in walking. he boot or shoe, in order that it ay not shift on the foot, which is lost much of its usual pur-hase of direct downward pressure, must hold firmly and even tightly, and in particular undue firmness just above the back of heel. With ome persons, perhaps, no nvenience results, with others who have

skins chafing is readily produced. This slight beginning of graver trouble. bably there is no practitioner fairly long acinted with town practice who cannot recall case or cases in which extensive inflammation the leg with abscess formation has followi even such a slight abrasion, and the ex-ting cause when looked for was discovered the patient's shoe. There have been even stances, fortunately rare, but still occasional, here the abcesses arising round some neglect-trifle of this kind have ended fatally. hese are facts which cannot be denied, and nould not be overlooked. CORRESPONDENCE,

What is the effquette, or is it considered as appropriety for a married lady to accept its of flowers from, 1st, a bachelor male equaintance; 2nd, from a married man: from a widower, whether intimate esame questions apply as respects acceptig an offer of a sleigh drive, a ride on horse-ack, or complimentary or other tickets to aces of public entertainment, such as con-[No inflexible rule can be laid down as ap-

lying to the above cases. The propriety or moropriety would depend upon the degree f acquaintance or friendship existing not ne between the wife and her friend, but etween the husband and the friend. With ne permission of the husband there would be opriety on the part of the wife in ac Without such permission an act, how ropriety.]

A vote of the members and adherents of estion on the first two Sabbaths in March



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, de Great Balsamic Distillation of Wite Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fur, Marigold, Clover islossom. Etc.,

for the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure fevery form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head old or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and learing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and very case. Nothing like it. Grateful. Iragrant, holesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never alling.

oline.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarris olvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one pactes, forming a complete treatment, of all druists for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Curl OTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. BOSTON.

AGRICULTURAL.

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

POULTRY EXHIBITORS, BEWARE.

Mr. W. F. James, of Sherbrooke, Que. writes to the Poultry Review in reference to the treatment he received at the hands of the N. Y. Madison Square exhibition, and from his statement there is every reason to believe that the birds forwarded by him to that exhibition were unfairly dealt with. Mr. James says he shipped a pair of his best Plymouth Rocks to New York, and as they were not returned is promptly as he expected he communicated by telegraph with the socretary of the association. Notwithstanding he sent three separate telegrams no answer was received until the expiration of a week, when he was informed by letter that his best cockeral had died in a fit, and the pullet had been sent to some other party. Subsequent letters contained the information that the cockerel died on the first day of the exhibition, and even then before the judges reached him. As the birds sent for exhibition were rare ones, and likely to be close contestants for high honours, probably superior to any ex-hibited, the natural inference drawn by Mr. James is that the cockerel was poisoned. It is to be hoped the New York association will cause a strict investigation to be made into this matter, for if something is not done to establish confidence in it Canadian exhibitors will be forced, in self-defence, to resist the tempting batts of fine prizes rather than run the risk of losing their birds.

CHEESE AND BUTTER-MAKING IN CANADA.

The Dominion House Committee on Immigration and Colonization met on Friday. and examined Prof. L. B. Arnold, the wellknown dairy specialist, on the subject of Canadian dairying. The examination brought out a great deal of valuable information in relation to the present condition of cheese and butter manufacture and the prospects for the future, the prices obtained, and the relative value of American and Canadian dairy goods in the Liverpool markets. He stated that in recent vears Canadian cheese has ranked as high as that of the United States, and that in petition with them for prizes we have generally been the winners. The Canadian limate too, while somewhat severe, was bet ter for the production of a continuous supply of succulent feed and pure water during the summer season than that of the United States. He believed that the common stock of the country furnished the best dairy cow with proper care and feed, and thought th most money was to be made by manufactur ing butter and skim milk cheese.
A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Prof.

Arnold at the close of the examination for the valuable information he had given the

"HAIRY" HENS.

Mr. Grenny, of Brantford, in referring to the item in last week's issue on the above subject furnishes, the following information, He says "hairy" hens is a new term to him, but the birds meant are Japanese fur fowls or Japanese Silkies, and have been bred in that neighbourhood for several years. They are odd and grotesque. They cannot fly, and are excellent setters. Their feathers are like hair. For pet chickens they are very fine."

CROSSES IN POULTRY.

Last week were given replies to queries made by "Queenston Heights," who wanted in ormation regarding the best egg-producing fowls, and the advisability of keeping one

In your answer, to "Queenston Heights" agree in the main, but the crosses mentioned, (Brahma on Houdan, and Black Spanish on Brahma,) are of no benefit in incressing egg production. In fact no cross has been made yet of any benefit, except to the size and quality of the fowl for table purposes. Black Spanish are too tender in our climate for winter layers. It is as easy to keep pure winter layers. It is as easy to keep pure bred fowls as mixed ones, and they are cer-tainly kept with greater profit and satisfac-tion to the owner than mongrels. Those who make the most successful breeders do not keep many kinds. One or two breeds are always haudled with more profit than more kinds. If a person wishes to make the hest remutation the most money and have best reputation, the most money, and have the finest fowls let him breed one variety, and stick to it."

[The last sentence may be strictly true from a breeder's point of view, but where fowls are kept for eggs as well as meat we certainly incline to the opinion that it will be necessary to keep more than one variety

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

In our issue of February 21st "W. L. M." asked for the distinguishing points of excellence of P. R. fowls, which we were then unable to give to our own satisfaction owing to doubts on certain points. In the last issue of the *Indiana Farmer* the following ap-

"The head of the Plymouth Rock should be of medium size; beak bright yellow, short and curved at point; comb bright red and single; wattles and ear lobes bright red; hackle abundant, and free from red, white or black feathers; back is broad and breast or black feathers; back is broad and breast broad and full; thighs covered with finfly feathers; shanks bright yellow; plumage all over bluish-grey crossed by bars of darker blue. Among the disquaiifications are feathered legs or legs of "off colour, ear lobes of any colour but red, white spots in breast or back, and red or brass coloured feathers in addle or neck."

REPRODUCTIVE POWER IMPAIRED

DUNNVILLE.—I have a stallion now four years old. When he was two years old he was hurt, and one testicle had to be removed. Will he still be all right for producing foals, if so, will he be of as much service as if he had both testicles No. He may possibly get loals.

MORPETH—Will you please give me the names of some persons who have pure bred-Brahmas, angshans, Black Spanish and brown Leghorn, and oblige. F. J. Grenny, Brantford, has high class pedigreed fowls of some of the varibles you mention. Correspond with him.

BOG SPAVIN.

Prince Edward.—I have a colt three years old, that has puffs on the front of its hind legs, on the gambrel joints, which come and go, but never lame or stiffen its legs. Please inform me if you can, what causes, and what will remove them?

The cause of spavins are numerous, but asually they result from sprains, bruises, hard work, &c., and sometimes are nereditary. Apply a cantharadine blister to the puffy enlargements, and after it ceases to act allow the colt to run out, either in the barnyard or a large box stall.

LAMINITIS.

GOWRIE.—I have a mare lame in the right foreigot. Standing quiet she keeps the foot advanced eight or ten inches, the heel raised and the toe resting on the ground. There is no heat in the foot, but pressing in the hollow of the heel causes pain. There is no wincing on tapping with a hammer the quarter or the sole on either side of the frog. Will you please tell me what to do for her?

scute laminitia or navicular disease. Remov the shoe, thin the sole, and cut the heels moderately down, after which poultice for several days. If still lame apply a blister around the coronet, composed of biniodide of mercury, twe drachms, and lard, one ounce. Use one-half of the cintment, and repeat in

HORSE FOUNDERED.

POCOLOGAN.—I have a young horse that foundered about three years are by getting wet. His hind feet are growing, but the old shell seems to be decaying. He is shed and working, but is tender in his forefeet. What would be good to restore his feet to make them grow. I have the shoe fastened to the outside of the old shell.

Keep the feet soft by poulticing now and then with bran or turning. Shoe acceptable. then with bran or turnips. Shoe carefully a round shoe is very serviceable for suc

ARE THEY WITH CALF?

Darkingford.—I have a breed of cows that is very hard to tell whether they are in calf or not at this time of the year, as they are very light-looking and have no appearance like other cows that are with call. Ifed them on good hay and light oats all winter; they play like horses when they get out of their house. Ifet them out once a day to drink, and then put them in again. I want to put one of them up to make beef for the suring market if she is not with calf. The one that I want to make beef of is dry now, and she was not giving much milk. Her milk was salty just before she went dry.

Have want cow examined by some person Have your cow examined by some perso who has had experience in stock-breeding.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

UFFINGTON .- Will you oblige an old sub ber to your valuable paper by describing:

(1) The appearance of trichine in pig. (2) Is i wholesome food if properly boiled or roasted (3) Is the disease transmitted from the parents the young, or is it contagious? (4) what is the form and colour of the parasite seen through magnifying glass? (5) Can itbe cured?

(1) When a pig is suffering from an attack of these parasites its limbs are greatly swolen and very sensitive or tender. There is great pain caused by the slightest movement, and the animal exhibits the most feverish ymptoms. The attack generally proves at al on the fourth week. If the patient survives that period the parasites become quies-cent, and cease their growth. (2) Pork affected with trichina, if thoroughly cooked through-out, especially near the bones, is not danger-ous food. (3) It is not transmitted nor contagious, according to the the usually accepted definitions of these terms. (4) They are cylindrical and tapering in form, one twentyeighth of an inch long, one-six-hundredth of an inch thick, and can be seen through a magnifying glass. (5) Some authorities claim a cure, but we are of opinion that once the parasites enter the system, even in an em-bryo condition, a cure is impossible.

PLOUGHING ORCHARDS. FORT ERIE. - I have read your answers in THE

MAIL and now come to you for advice. (1) Is it in-urious to plough an old orchard? (2) Will sow-ng with salt on black ground help fall wheat? (1) It will not injure your orchard to plough it. Far more orchards are destroyed for want of cultivation than by over-cultiva-

tion. Mr. Young, of Trenton, at a late meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Associa tion, said :- "I never grow grain among my trees. I have about ten acres of an orchard. and I cultivate about one-third of it—what we call summer-fallowing. I run a gangplough we can summer-tanowing. I run a gaughlough through it frequently; sometimes every week, if it is growing time; but I do not cultivate much below the surface." Mr. Beall, of Lindsay, at the same meeting said:—"Ten acres of land planted with healthy well-grown pple trees and carefully cultivated every apple trees and carefully cultivated every year for seven or eight years by growing potatoes and mangolds of other root crops, will prove a profitable permanent investment." Mr. Sheppard, of Montreal, in addressing the Fruit Growers' association of Quebec, referred to the plan pursued by Mr. McColl, of Two Montains, who cultivated his orchard like any other field, raising actal sheeter, when without apparent in investment the plan pursued by the cultivated his orchard like without apparent in just, to theo trees what who manured heavily. Mr. Sheppard's opinion is that it matters little what crops, are raised in the orchard so long as the vigour of the trees is kept up. (2) Heavy loam is of the trees is kept up. (2) Heavy loam is benefitted by the use of salt, as fall wheat not only ripens earlier but is usually freed from rust. Sow about 300 pounds to the acre this season, and judge of the yield for yourself.

LIVE STOCK. A gill of strong green tea is said to be a pecific for sheep poisoned by eating laurel. A farmer who has used this remedy many ears says he has saved hundreds of sheet

Scalding the milk before feeding will usually remedy scours in calves if taken in time. Checking the discharge too suddenly is a common mistake, as the drugs us by given for this purpose permanently injure me digestion, which is all important for the animal either fo et or milk.

beef or milk.

An experienced sheep breeder says that the best ration he has ever known to be fed to fattening sheep was composed of equal parts, by weight, of oats, peas and millet; to fifteen bushels of the mixture was added one bushel of flaxseed, and all were ground fine together. Each sheep was fed two pounds of this ground mixture with hay, and made a regular gain of three pounds each week, besides growing an unusually fine staple of wool. This small amount of flaxseed is peculiarly southing to the digestive organs. It is a perfect preventive of all diseases caused by dry fodder.

In speaking of chronic diarrhea in stock Prof. L.B. Arnold says:—"It is best cured by removing the cause, which must be known in order to be avoided. In horses it may come from over driving, over feeding, or imperfect mastication from defective teeth, or from eating too fast from an unnatural and too greedy appetite. If the 'friend who has trouble in this direction will carefully look over all the habits, treatment and, surroundings of the animal ha will be very likely to over all the nabits, treatment and, surroundings of the animal, he will be very likely to find the cause himself. In the meantime let the exercise be gentle, the food easy to digest, and, if possible, in a shape to prevent swallowing too hastily. Tonic stimulants are useful in all such cases, as tincture of spice, coves, ginger or peppermint, given steadily in moderation. Medication will be less effective than looking closely to feed and

less effective than looking closely to feed and Tobacco is a universal insectciide. It kills injure plants. Just at this season an application of fine tobacco dust or snuff may be used effectively to relieve calfs and fowls from the vermin which keeps them poor and wretched, and a doocction of tobacco, applied to house or greenhouse plants with a brush, will destroy, the pestiferous green fly and all other insects which infest them. The same liquid may also be poured around the roots of house plants that are infested with the small white worms which are the larve of a small white worms which are the larve of a small black fly that may be found in the pots and

Cows in Calf.

As the cows are now growing heavy with calf they need more care and attention, and, perhaps, a little better feed than earlier in the winter. It is better to carry the water to them from the pump than to allow them to go out when the yards are so icy that there is danger of their alipping and breaking bones. It would be well if every farmer could give his stock their water in their stalls, where it would never be cold enough to freeze, and where the animal system would not be chilled by copious draughts of icy water inside and blasts of wintry wind outside at the same time. These are among the causes that may produce abortion, and when to these are added the strain of sliding about in icy yards, or down the steep path that leads to the brook, it is strange that such cases are not more frequent than they are. In speaking of better food, it does not mean more grain. Much cornmeal is not good for cows before calving,

and cotton seed meal is even worse, both being too heating. Now is the time to feed good hay and roots, and a daily ration of wheat bran or shorts. The latter is especially valuable, in consequence of the large percentage of bone making material which it contains, which is so necessary to the perfect formation of the framework of the unborn offspring. A chance to run out in the yards during pleasant weather, when they are not toy, is very desirable for the animals, but if there is a disrosition to fight much mais, but if there is a disposition to fight, push, and worry one another, it is better to separate the offenders, and even to take the chance of estricting a part of the herd to the stable ntirely.—American Cultivator.

Thrush,

The most effectual remedy for thrush in horses consists mainly in proper attention to cleanliness of the parts, as the affection may, to some extent, be a consequence of slight constitutional disturbance. It will be proper to change the diet, and give some internal treatment. For this purpose take of powdered saltpetre, one ounce; powdered sulphate of iron and powdered common resin, of each half an ounce; powdered or ground juniper berries, two ounces; mix and divide into four parts, of which give one part mixed among food, morning and evening. The feet should be properly cleansed twice daily, and a portion of the following mixture applied between the crevices of the frog, after the loose or decayed portions have been removed. Eight ounces of ortions have been removed. Eight ounces of arbadoes tar, one ounce of melied lard, half be kept clean and dry. -Breeder's Ga

THE POULTRY YARD.

Giddiness results from too high feeding, and is likely to develop in apoplexy. Hold the head under a stream of water, and reduce the system by a dose of castor oil, and feed on sparer diet. It is all-important to give early chicks some flesh, cut very finely, such as beei,

bacon or mutton. Nothing seems so delicious to them as these occasional meals, which they wallow with great avidity. swallow with great avidity.

Gout is a disease of the legs which can be distinguished from leg with heast by the feverish condition of the legs. Remove the bird to a warm and dry place, give a dose of jalap or calomel to open the bowels, after which a half grain pill of extract of colohicum should be administered twice a day. The legs and joints may be rubbed with sweet oil daily with benefit, — Western Rural.

Weakness of the legs, stiffness of the joints weakness of the legs, stillness of the joints, contraction of the toes are symptoms of rheumatic disease, which may be mistaken for crainps. The treatment is similar. The birds must be put in a warm, dry place, and fed with warm and rather stimulatin food. The legs should be bathed in rather hot water containing some mustard, and afterwards dried. Half a grain of opium twice a day should be given internally. A little cocked meal every day is benenical, and minnte doses of oil of mustard have been of marked efficacy in some cases.

A Patent Hen's Nest, Mr. N. Ballard, of Monrovia, has presented us with a patent hen's nest of his invention, that is not only a novelty but a very useful little affair, and one which all chicke men should possess. It is a little box about two feet long, with a door in one end so constructed as to remain open when no hen is inside. As soon, however, as Dame Cackle has taken her seat in the nest at the farther end, the door closes, and so remains until she has completed her task. When she rises and steps upon the platform at the side of the nest the rest the rest that the side rises and steps upon the platform at the side of the nest the removal of her weight causes the door to open and out she goes. It is an admirable device for setting hens, preventing entirely the interference of other hens. While the setting hen remains on duty the door stays closed. It is a valuable device and was highly commended by the visitors at the poultry show in January.—Indiana Farmer.

I wish to describe a beautiful form of aqu atic life lately seen upon one of our Western rivers. To my eye it was the most conspicuous objects n sight; with its presence it hon-oured and indealized the atream, and made the moment in which it was seen seem worthy of rememberance.

A figure all curves and grace, as befits whatever lives in the suave communion of waters; pure white, like a drift of new-fallen snow kept by enchantment from melting, it

the alightest wake, while itself and its mirrored mage "floated double."

I may have wished it would rise from the water, that I might see the spread of its wings and the manner of its flight, but in this I was not to be gratified. I was not to be gratified.

It had the appearance of sleep; and as neither head or neck could be seen, these were doubtless folded under its wing. If it had come as a migrant from distant regions, it was now resting oblivious of its long voyage. Fancy suggested that the poetry of its imotion be set to the music of a swam's song.

To what island of rushes, or to what bare sandy margin, would it at last come to die—to dissolve in the sun and the wind, leaving on y a pinch of yellow-white dust, which the least breath might scatter away?

Was I perhaps mistaken as to the species of this water-fowl? I looked again, and saw that it was one of the brood fledged in storm at the foot of the mill dam.

t the foot of the mildam. Air and water were its parents, and its whole substance but a drift of foam. A wild, white swan it was (such as no fowler ever snared or shot), salling solitary and beautiful down the amber-coloured river.—March Atlantic.

Time-Honoured Spanish.

There are scores of fanciers in the United States who watch the rising popularity of some breeds and the neglect and decay of others who would not exchange their time-honoured Spanish for any breed in the American standard of excellence. This is a grand delineation of independent mind and taste, and a wise provision in the moulding of the odds and ends of our diverse natures to give us those special likings for this or that colour, breed, variety or pet, as our tastes and judgment may dictate.

Nothing appears to us more laboured or out of place than for some men whose taste differ from our ours, to try to force us into the conviction that we are specially adapted for raising swine, cattle, horses or other domestic animals when our special vocation and tastes are for poultry and other pet stock. The countless varities of the feathered creation give the amateur and veteran objects worthy of special tastes and love. If it were not so not serve world field scaling in the server world field scaling products and server world field scaling products a tion give the amateur and veteran objects worthy of sieir tastes and love. If it were not so poulterers would find nothing to interest and instruct them in the poultry business. The white-faced Black Spanish has seen the rise and fall of many a breed. Although it is not as popular nowadays as some new comers, it has had a good measure of popularity years ago, when the poultry industry of this country was in its initiancy, when it was ranked as the leading breed for egg production. The Black Spanish through good and bad repute have held their own. They are among the oldest well bred fowls, preserving their individual characteristics without change or deterioration, they are aristocratic, their individual characteristics without change or deterioration, they are aristocratic, proud, stately and graceful. In good condition of health and feathering a nice flock with their burnished eboa plumage, white face and red combs and wattles, are ornaments to the breeders' yards or lawns.—American Poultry Journal.

Profits of Duck-raising. C. B., the poultry correspondent of the Country Gentleman, gives the following instructions as to the way to raise these formula:

fowls:

"Ducks can be kept and raised quite as profitably as chickens, with only water sufficient for drinking purposes. Indeed they become a great source of profit if limited to their runs.

They consume a large amount of food if allowed access to it, but after a certain amount the surplus food is rather a disadvantage, and should be kept from them, for it is consumed at a waste. Ducks should be

kept separate from the other fowls, as they are apt to create a disturbance.

Ducks are great foragers, and will live largely on inaceta, like other fowls, if kept from the neighbourhood of running streams. When once given access to a rinning stream, they become difficult to control. If kept like other fowls, they give no week treatly.

When once given access to a rhnning stream, they become difficult to control. If kept like other lowls, they give no more trouble.

There are many varities of ducks, but the common grey duck is about as profitable as any. They are good layers, and the young mature early, and are fit for market by mid-summer, when they bring good prices.

A duck will lay from 14 to 16 eggs, when she will sit. The period of incubation varies from 26 to 28 days, according to the weather and the steadiness of the sitter.

Ducklings are not hardy; indeed, I think they are more delicate than our common chickens, until fully feathered. The growth of young ducks is very rapid when well fed, in which case they are quiet, and are little trouble if given a place of resort where they can do no mischief. They are mischievous if allowed access to the garden, as they will destroy the young vegetables. If given a place by themselves with a shallow trough of water to bathe in, renewed daily, they will give no trouble when well fed.

The mother will lay two, and where well kept, three clutches of eggs, which may be put under hens, if it De desired to keep the ducks in laying, which they will do it well fed, and also mother the ducks of the first hatching.

Ducklings that are raised by the natural

hatching.

Ducklings that are raised by the nature

mother are the more profitable, as she leads them in wrys agreeabe to the instincts of their nature.

Ducks do not pine in confinement, but take to their quarters naturally, providing they are kept furnished with food and water regularly. The feathers of ducks are worth more than those of the turkey or fowl."

A Vermont dairyman says a young calf should be fed three times a day. Overfeed-ing at long intervals, and especially with cold food, kill a good many valuable calves. The American Dairyman says: A hayseed n a cow's eve will turn it white. It will

come al right in a day or two if left alone. If doctored we don't know when it will get It has been shown that a pail of milk standing for ten minutes in a strong-smelling stable, or where any other offensive odour can reach will receive a taint which never wil

eave it. There is a general opinion among old far and to be superior milkers. This is often the fact, and one reason doubtless is that cows which give large quantities of rich milk are most liable to those injuries from inflammation which so often destroy one of the teats.

It is a serious mistake to neglect handling young heifers until after they have dropped their first calf. At this time their bags are their first calf. At this time their bags are apt to be swollen and tender, and the task of accustoming them to be milked is more difficult. For some time before calving heifers will take kindly to having their udders handled. The operation tends to enlarge the bag and the teats, and with good milking stock may make it necessary to draw milk once or twice a day for a week or more before the calf is dropped. Do not begrudge the extra trouble that this makes. It is a sign that the heifer will prove to be a deep milker.

Milk From Silo Products. From some rather imperfect researches during the winter of \$1882-83 upon the milk made from the maize contents of a silo, we were led to conclude that, under some conwere led to conclude that, under some conditions, perhaps all, the fodder was not well adapted to make good, healthful milk. We have never believed that acctic acid or alcohol could be allowed to form even minute constituents of the food of milk-giving animals without injury to the lacteal secretion, and ultimately to the animals. Is there an intelligent physican living who would permit a nursing mother to use rungar as a condiment as secryomeal, or would be allow here to take the property of the condition of t hakspeare puts it, be ** mewling and puking in the narse's arms from morning until evening, and from evening 'until' morning, and
paregorie and anise seed cordial would be in
constant demand. And yet the milk of cows
fed exclusively, almost upon fodder containing vinegar in considerable quantities is
poured into nurse-bottles, and into the stomachs of tender infants, 'th many of our large
towns and cities. Popular Science Monthly.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Canadian Methodist Magazine for March contains four handsomely illustrated articles. The sketch of "St. John's, Newfoundland, and the Cod Fisheries," being specially interesting to Canadians. Dr. Clarke, Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, contributes an important article on "Heredity," abounding with wise suggestions for promoting the mental, moral, and physical well-being of the race. An eloquent sermon by the late Dr. Punshon, on "Character Building," never before printed, will no doubt be read with deep interest.

A neat little pampblet published by F. J.

A neat little pamphlet published by F. J., Grenny, of Brantford, Out., descriptive of the Eureka Incubator and Brooder, contains the Eureka Incuestor and Brooder, contains not only many points relating to hatching eggs by artificial means but also as! to the general care of fowls. The continually growing demand for spring broilers wenders the use of artificial hatching a necessity, and those who raise poultry for table purposes with the expectation of securing the best possible prices, cannot succeed unless they use an incubator. The testimonials published by Mr. Grenny are very flattering, and commend his invention to more than passing notice.

The Atlantic Monthly for March, contains another instalment of Dr. Mitchell's story 'In War Times," one of the most interesting

"In War Times," one of the most interesting serials ever written by American authors, A paper of more than passing interest is contributed by Henry M. Layman, on "The Discovery of Peruvian Bark," which is so much used in medical practice under the name of quinine. The Atlantic keeps up the high reputation it has justly gained of being the best literary monthly published on the continent, and reflects credit on its publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The descriptive cata gue of ornamental trees and plants, issued by Samuel C. Moore, of Morrisville, Pa., deals specially with nursery stock. In introducing fruit trees to the notice of readers, the publisher gives the following hints, and if they are carried out fewer failures regarding crops would be the result: "The necessary requisites for success in fruit culture are: To select the varities best adapted to the locality; to secure good young trees or plants; to plant them in good soil, about as deep as they stood in the nursery; to keep the ground clean and in good order; to preserve them from injury by insects."

Vick's Illustrated Monthly for March is re-

by insects."

Vick's Illustrated Monthly for March is replete with interesting original and selected articles snitable for the season. A description of the Military Home for Disabled Soldiers near Dayton, Ohio, is profusely illustrated, and conveys readily how public grounds can be rendered attractive by an experienced gardener. A prize essay on the cultivation of raspheries is worthy of perusal, as many valuable hints are given regarding points that should be thoroughly understood by those engaged in the cultivation of small fruits. The usual space is devoted to the care of flowers, and all who are interested in adorning their grounds or homes by such means would find a deal of useful knowledge in the pages of the Monthly.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Seed Annual for 1884

means would find a deal of useful knowledge in the pages of the Monthly.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Seed Annual for 1884 contains specimens of plants, &c., grown by themselves on their extensive farm near Detroit, where all seeds, roots, &c., are fully tested before being placed on the market. The Annual is freely illustrated, containing three coloured plates in addition to the numerous engravings representing all sorts of garden stuff, from dwarf beaus to their encoice variety of potatoes, White Stars, which are colaimed to be great yielders. A chapter is deyoted to the formation and management of

where may be found the quantity of seed required to produce a given number of plants to the acre, the number of plants or trees to the acre at given distances apart, and the weights per bushel of seeds, &c., according to law or custom in Michigan. Brief descriptions are given regarding the culture of everything mantioned in the catalogue, and so plainly set forth that mistakes seem impossible. The catalogue is issued by the reliable firm, D, M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Unt., and Detroit, Mich.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

A correspondent signing himself "An Ontario Farmer" sends the following protest against the present management of the Guelph Agricultural College, and suggests how that institution could be successfully conducted in the interests of the community that it was established to benefit. He addresses his suggestions to the Minister of

that it was established to benefit. He addresses his suggestions to the Minister of Agriculture, and says:

The following is respectfully submitted, and laid before the farmers of Ontario at the same time, under the firm conviction that the hon. Minister of our province will do as here directed, and the farmers and everyone that pays taxes in Ontario will ever bless his cre-We are annually treated to two sets of

We are annually treated to two sets of statements regarding the School of Agriculture at Guelph, one praising and the other blaming the management, as the publishers happen to have sympathy or aversion for the Local Govenment and Minister of the day; while those whose interests are intended to be served, and for whom the institution was established, and who furnish the material and means for its support have no voice, no vote, no influence in the management; a state of things which is unprecodented in past history, and unparalleled in modern times. Will anyone in America point out another school or college, in which not one of the particular class for whose benefit the college was instituted can be found on the board of trusteesor has no trustee board? The Agricultural Col, or has no trustee board? The Agricultural Col. lege of Ontario is the only exception. Let us see how others are in this regard:—
Massissippi Agricultural College has 14 regents, retiring 3 at a time.

Cornell has 23 regents, 8 ex officio, and 15 Kansas has 7 regents, 1 ex officio, and

Connecticut has 9 regents, 3 ex officio, and elected by the Legislature.

Iowa has 5 regents.

Michigan (Lansing) has 8 regents, 2 exofficio, and 6 elected.

Indiana and Nebraska have each 6 regents.

Massachusetta has 18 regents, 4 ex officio, and 14 elected. Tennessee and South Carolina have 21 re ents each, and Wisconsin 10.
Minnesota has 9 regents, 3 ex officio, and

New Jersey has 17 regents, 3 ex officio, and 14 elected.

Maine has 9 trustees, and Ohio 19.

Hence we see that we in Ontario stand Hence we see that we in Ontario stand alone as an anomaly, having no vote or voice in our Agricultural College. With such a state of affaira, is it any wonder that our only school of agriculture should be converted into a political football, and torn to pieces by party press concerns? Nor is it in shape to give confidence to farmers, or enable them to say a word in its favour, while the way it is used for political party purposes is intended to ina word in its favour, while the way it is used for political party purposes is intended to in-jure its usefulness. What is to prevent our Legislature and Minister of Agriculture from imitating those that we have quoted?s What the farmers of Ontario want is a governing board of practical farmers, who may be called regents, directors, trustees, or anything else, who shall have advisory power in the management direction and expendianything else, who shall have advisory power in the management, direction, and expenditure of the institution, and shall retire something on the plan of members of school boards, the Minister of, Agriculture to be exofficio member, and the President of the Collega, also an exofficio member of the hoard. The board could be made up of the following committees with

ommittees, viz :--Farm Committee of 2 members.
 Experimental Committee of 2 members.
 Horticultural Committee of 2 members.

5. Auditing Committee of 2 members. This would give an elective board of ten, and a full board of twelve members. The elective portion could be chosen from the en-tire province, either on the basis of parliamentary or agricultural districts. Until farmers have some such arrangement, the Government will be kept continually in hot water, without any aid or comfort from us, who wish to do all we can for our only insti-

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The fact that in the Dominion of Canada nearly twenty-one million dollars' worth of butter was produced in the census year, and the further fact that it is beyond dispute that if more care and attention were given to the production of butter the value to the farmer at five cents a pound increase would be four million dollars a year—these facts give point to the inquiry now going

increase would be four million dollars a year—
these facts give point to the inquiry now going
on before a select committee of the House of
Commons in relation to the Department of
Agriculture. I send the following:—
Sir.—A special committee has been appointed by Parliament to consider what steps
should be taken to place the Department of
Agriculture in a position to better promote
and encourage the agricultural industries of
the country. The committee being anxious
to become possessed of the advice and experience of men engaged in the culture of the
soil, as well as of those devoted to the study
of sciences, baying a practical bearing on
agriculture, beet to solicit your oc-operation,
and to request that you will express your
views on those of the following questions
with which you reel prepared to deal. Enclosed is a printed envelope for reply, which
the committee would be pleased to receive at
as early a date as possible.

G. A. GIGAULT,
Chairman of Committee.

1. Under what difficulties does the present system of agriculture labour, and in what respect is the Canadian farmer placed at a disadvantage when competing in foreign markets?

disadvantage when competing in iterage markets?

2. What deficiencies have come under your notice in the cultivation of cereals, cultivation of roots and grasses, raising of stock and wool-growing, production of butter and cheese, culture of fruit, fertilizers in ordinary

ase?

3. Would the importation of seed from foreign countries benefit our farmers?

4. Would a general system of inspection and branding be likely to enhance the value of our butter and cheese in the home and foreign markets? reign markets?

5. Would the importation of fruit tree scions and plants from Russia and other countries under climatic conditions similar to those of Canada, be of service to our fruit

growers?

6. Would the appointment of a public analyst, to whom samples of soil and of home manufactured and imported fertilizers might be submetted, prove of advantage to our

armers?
7. Would the establishment of an experi mental farm or garden where varieties of foreign grain, fruits, trees, and fertilizers might be tested, and whence such seeds, plants, &c., might be distributed throughout the Dominion, be advisable?

nips, potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, tomatoes, squashes, apples, pears, plums, grapes,
strawberries, currants, &c.?

12. Have the timber trees in your district
suffered from any of these destructive agents?

13. Would the appointment of an entomologist, whose duty it would be to give information concerning birds and insects (injurious
and beneficial) and the means of protecting
the crops against their rayages, accomplish the crops against their ravages, accomplish any benefit to the farming classes?

14. Would it be desirable to extend the

14. Would it be desirable to extend the duties of the present system of veterinary inspection of stock in quarantine, and if needful, the staff also, with the view to deal with the local development of infectious diseases among farm stock and poultry throughout the Dominion, and the best means of stamping them out?

15. Is there in your neighbourhood suffi-cient standing timber to supply shade, fuel, and other domestic wants? 16. Have any steps been taken to maintain

this supply, or to replant where, it has failed?

17. Do you know of any attempts to introduce tree planting for timber purposes, what varieties and area were planted, what were the conditions of the soil, what have been the results, and to what do you ascribe the success or failure of those attempts? the success or failure of those attempts?

18. Would the establishment of a central oureau, having for its object the collection of information upon all matters relating to agriculture, and having a skilled staff capable of giving advice, making experiments, and noting the improvements effected in other countries that might be advantageously introduced into the Dominion, be a benefit to

our agriculturists?

19. Would the dissemination of hand books and reports containing the data thus collected, on culture, stock-raising, dairying, poultry-keeping, &c., have a beneficial effect?

effect?

20. Would you recommend in this connection the formation of a section devoted to agricultural statistics, showing the acreage under the different crops, the movements and prices of grain, cattle, &c., rates of transportation, fluctuation of foreign markets, &c.? And what advantages might be expected to accrue therefrom to the producer?

21. Would the issue of monthly bulletins and abstracts containing such information be and abstracts containing such information be of sufficient advantage to warrant their pub

22. Does your experience enable you to offer any further suggestions whereby such central bureau might be utilized to promote the agricultural interests?

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

List of Canadian Dealers in Difficulties Bradstreet's weekly report contains the following information : ONTARIO.

J. A. Garlic, drugs and books, Brussels, as John Craib, dry goods, Clinton, offering t ompromise at 70 cents on the dollar. J. A. Cameron, grocer, Guelph, assigned

Wm. Robertson, boots and shoes, Palmers ton, asking an extension.

John Howie, tinsmith, St. Johns, assigned E. S. Faulkner, dry goods, Hull, has assigned in trust.

Alex. Shird & Co., grocers, hardware &c., S. G. A. Raiche, general store, Mayo, as signed in trust. J. L. Taillefer, general storekeeper, Monte-bello, assigned in trust.

Godfroi & Chapleau, safe manufacturers Montreal, failed. J. S. Mayo. wholesale oils, offering to com-promise at 40c. on the dollar. J. Rozand Co., merchant tailors, assigned

Henry N. Osborne, general store, Portage du Fort, asking an extension. Charles E. Dion, dry goods, Quebec, premised at 75 cents on the dollar. NOVA SCOTIA.

McKenzie, Widden & Co., groceries and flour, assigned in trust. R. G. Campbell, saddler, Kentville, assigned in trust. Jno. C. Border, general store, Pugwash, as-aigned in trust. P. J. Stevens, general store, Pugwash, assigned in trust.

MANITOBA. John W. Winnett, cabrnet maker, Winnipeg, stock seized by the sheriff.
G. E. Breemer, auctioneer, Emerson, has assigned in trust.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caus-

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpusele of theerele, the germ polson of syphilis, mercury, toxemes, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the custachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper attructure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the amæba are either deatroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers Messre. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and get full particulars and treatise free by inclosing stamp.—Montreal Star.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Elm street Methodist church, Toronto, Rev. Dr. Potts was unanimously invited to the pasto-rate of that church at the termination of his

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

His Infirmity Repeated in the Experience of a leading Public Man—Truths for the Aged. Suracuse, N.Y., Courter.

"How long has he been in public service?"
"Before the memory of the oldest inbitant." "And he has kept his name untarnished uring all that period?"

"Absolutely!"
"He is a man I should like to meet." "He is a man I should like to meet."
The above conversation occurred between two gentlemen at one of our leading hotels. The interrogator was from abroad, the other a resident of this city. The conversation had drifted into politics, and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord was the man whose record and qualities were being discussed. To trace the history of public men who have grown old in the service is a task both interesting to the investigator and entertaining to those who read his investigations. It was with this truth in mind that the writer set out to call upon the man, about whom those politicians upon the man, about whom those politicians

upon the man, about whom those politicians were so earnestly talking, at his spacious residence on Turtle street.

Mr. Aivord, who has been and is familiarly known as "Old Sait," owing to his advocacy of the salt interest, is now well advanced in years, being on the shady side of seventy. He has long, white hair and a snowy beard, which give him an appearance both dignified and grand. His voice is full and clear, and the moment any stranger comes into his presence he cannot but be impressed with the inherent power of the man indeed, he was endowed by nature with an unusually strong organization, both mentally unusually strong organization, both mentally and physically, which all the strain of public life, both as Speaker of the Assembly and Lieuteant-Governor, failed, for many years, to in any way undermine.

to in any way undermine.

It was during the year 1881, while Mr. Alvord was a member of the Assembly at Albany, that he first began to feel most peculiar consistence. At that time he was in the midst of very important work, which was seriously interfered with by reason of the mysterious troubles which seemed to assail him. He felt unaccountable nausea almost constantly, accompanied by occasional violent retchings. History recounts that Napoleon the Great, while in the midst of his public career, was frequently attacked by an enemy

the Great, while in the midst of his public career, was frequently attacked by an enemy greater than any he had ever faced, which came in the same insidious yet violent manuer as the terrible troubles that overtook Mr. Alvord, and are to-day menacing so many thousands of others. In speaking on this subject to the writer, Mr. Alvord said:

"This same bitter experience came to me again in 1882 while I was a member of the Assembly, with symptoms identical with those I had felt the year before. I believe it was largely caused by my advanced years, for I had a 'worn out' feeling that was terrible. This conclusion is evidently the correct one, for I was again attacked last summer while away from all cares and recreating at my away from all cares and recreating at my Island in the St. Lawrence river. I experienced a painful sense of fulness in the lower portion of the body, accompanied by sensations of feverish heat or chilling shudders. All efforts to move my limbs or body were followed by intense weariness or exhaustion. Those who have reached my years can appre-

ton, asking an extension.

Mra. Morden, millinery, Picton, sheriff in possession.

J. B. Rouse, grocer, Trenton, assigned in trust.

Alfred Wright & Co., wholesale hoot and ahoe merchants of Lindsay, are offering to compromise at 25 per cent. on the dollar.

John Lagan, grocer, Seaforth, assigned in trust.

A. Patterson & Son, wholesale and retail hardware of Toronto, have made an assignment in trust.

QUEBEC,

F. L. Derry, general store, assigned in trust.

G. & J. St. Piewe, general store, Ferguson-ville, offering to compromise at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Isaac F. Pigeon. boots and shoes, and grocer, Montreal, assigned in trust.

Mrs. E. B. P. Paulin, fancy good, Montreal assigned in trust.

Mrs. Reeves, millinery, Montreal, assigned in trust.

Mrs. Reeves, millinery, Montreal, assigned in trust.

John Howie, tinsmith, St. Johns, assigned in trust.

And did neither yourself nor the physicians these cause or nature of these troubles?"

"It seems not entirely, for the physicians failed to relieve me and I kept growing worse. I suffered intenety, and the only relief to could possibly obtain was by lying upon my back, and this was only temporary."

"But you are looking well and strong now Mr. Alvord. How did you bring about the change?"

"By using a remedy which is very popular and which I have found wonderfully efficient——Warner's Safe Cure. Indeed it has proven remarkable in its power over me, I believe in it, and therefore recommend it to others, especially to those who are advanced in life; who feel a breaking down when there is no necessity, and whose lost vitality and man-hood remind them of their increasing years."

The interview then drifted to other topics, especially to those who are advanced in the could not but wish that those who are auffering from the various forms of physical allment, and especially those persons who are advanced in trust. from the various forms of physical ailment, and especially those persons who are advanced in years, might see and converse with the veteran whose experience and knowledge have been so rich and who is so firm a believer in the efficacy of the remedy that cured him. There is no excuse for shortening life, as so many have done and are doing. There is no necessity for "breaking down "early in years. Premature decay and death are a disgrace to our modern civilization. They are wholly needless, and men or women who permit them when they can be so easily avoided should blame no one but themselves.

Adulteration of Butter and Cheese. New York, March 3.—The Senate Committee investigating adulteration in food to-day examined Dr. Martin, a chemist, who during the past year, has investigated, under the direction of the State Board of Health, several factories where imitation cheese is made. In one factory in Orange county it was found that the cheese made consisted principally of pure lard the constituent prewas found that the cheese made consisted principally of pure lard, the constituent portions being 75 per cent. of lard to 25 per cent. of butter. The lard used was rendered at a temperature scarcely higher than blood heat. The witness did not think the temperature employed sufficient to destroy germs of animal life. Dr. Love testified that out of this translated of what was added to the constitution of thirty samples of what was sold him as pur butter, only six were genuine.





CALT RHEUM or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scal Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and ever form of Itohina, Scaly, Pimply, Serofulous, in herited, Contagious, and Copper-coloured Di eases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the Curnota REMEDIES. Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood puri-leanses the blood and perspiration of imp ies and poisonous elements, and thus remo he cause.

Outleura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays teching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautific and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cutrounk is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Bab Humours, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped, o Oily Skin. Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beauti-fiers, free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatso-

It would require this entire paper to do fus-tice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTIC CURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. Forems of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and Salt Rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face.

Scalled Heads with loss of hair without num-ber, heads covered with dandruff and scaly gruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of Itching, burning, and scaly torture affied even relief from ordinary resouthed and healed as by magic.

Psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful form of skin diseases, scrotulous ulcers, old sores, and ilecharging wounds, each and all of which have been specifily, permanently, and economically bured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents
RESOLVENT, \$1.00; BOAP, 25 cents. POTTES
DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass,
Send for "How to Cure skin Diseases."
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominio-