amount of \$35,000,000 stock certificates, the company to have the right to do so on depositing with the Government in cash a sum of money which, with interest added thereto half yearly at the rate of 4 per cent. Per annum, would be sufficient to pay a minimum dividend of 3 per cent. If any portion of the stock certificates shall remain undrawn at 17th day of August, 1893, the Government to return the same to the company.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Question of Total Prohibition—A Ma jority Vote Only Desired to Stop Sale of

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance after routine to-day elected the following officers:—G. W. P., John McMillan, Toronto, re-elected; G. W. A.,

Wm. Stewart, Ottawa; G.S., Thos. Webster Win. Stewart, Ottawa; G.S., Inos. Webster, Paris, re-elected; G.T., H. Alexander, Ot-tawa; G. Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Brethour, Halton; G.Can., John Elliott, Mount Mel-drum; G.Sent., Geo. Power, Bowmanville.

tive Sister Halkett and P. M. W. A. George McLean Rose retired, and introduced to the

Grand Division Mrs. Tilton, president: Mrs.

Immediately after the election

buntil she had mutilated the fair face of hated rival and bondmaid. Abraham ho had knowledge of his wife's intent hid his utmost to pacify his embittered spouse, but long in vain. At length, however, she elented and decided to forego her plan of evenge. But how was she to fulfil the ns of the vow she had entered into? Aft ture reflection she saw her way out of the ficulty. Instead of disfiguring the levely tures of her bondmaid, she contented her-f with boring a hole in each of the rosy bes of her ears. The legend does not inform whether Abraham afterward felt it incum ent upon him to mitigate the smart of wounds by the gift of a costly pair of ar-rings, or whether Hagar prorinkets for herself. The fact remains, how. ver, that the Turkish women, all of whom use of these jewels from Hagar, who is d in veneration as the mother of Ishmael. the founder of their race.

Men in Petticoats

Men appeared in Elizabeth's time in ruffs. leated and plasted as daintily as any dame; they carried fans and pocket glasses by which to arrange any occasional disorder in their dress. Then, too, they carried muffs, nd revived a fashion of wearing earrings. But lest it should seem that this arraignment of men is, piece by piece, taking from our forefathers all titles to our respect, it should mentioned that to men originally belonged he right to wear ruffs by virtue of original wnership. It was only when ladies invaded sculine privileges, and took to ruffs, keen competition began, in which each ex strove to outdo the other in extravaice, and the heads of people appeared as if orne on linen trenchers. Earrings, too, were worn by men before the Conquest.
This cannot be held to exonerate men from blame, nor divert us from the conclusion that at certain periods men have generally adopted an unseemly display and been guilty of an ate refinement in dress.

It is not so much to the discredit of Engshmen that they wore petiticoats and tomachers in early days, when those were ecegnized parts of male costume, as it is to the disgrace of their descendants who took ap the wearing of fripperies and fineries prodisgrace of their descendants who took er to women-the dissolute cavaliers who, er the restoration, pranked themselves out n laces and ribbons and feathers and flowing urls, or the cravated and bewigged dandies nd macaronies of the succeeding reigns, who with their garish coats, laced cuffs, silk preeches, clocked stockings, and buckled hoes, were at least as fine, and certainly no ess deprayed, than their fathers. It is well hat masculine dress has now distract lines of markers" and "dudes" perpetuate ef-eminacy in men, they have not at least the dvantages which gaudy apparel and common ments might give them in parading the de-erate daintiness of which they seem so uncorthily vain.

A clergyman in Amesburg, Mass., stopped he service last Sunday with the remark that lod loves mercy as well as sacrifice, and ad-ised the shivering congregation to gather bout the furnace register. The suggestion as acted upon with alacrity.

They had to saw the pipe off from a hy-rant in Allentown, Pa., the other day to librant in Allentown, Pa., the other day to lib-rate a man who had tried to drink from the le when the thermometer was near zero. 71th the piece of pipe sticking to his lips he taken to a fire, and there the piece fell. A single mahogany tree has been known bring \$5,000 when cut up into veneers. he tree takes 200 years to mature to full eight, and is generally sound in every inch.
taleigh mended his ship with mahogany at
rinidad, just 286 years ago, and was the
rst to introduce the wood into England. hat country now imports \$2,000,000 worth





Sanford's Radical Cure. Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose of Eyes, Ringing Neises in the Head, Nervous leadache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and earing restored, and ravages checked. Cough, Brenchittle, Droppings into the Throat, hins in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strenth and Flesh, Loss of Steep, etc., cured. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solont, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one packe, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Sandproku's, ADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch axel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blosms, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Coession.

Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect banishes Pain. A perfect banishes Pain. A perfect bined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out larts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disse, and does more in one half the time than sy other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

A WONDERFUL PLAN.

the Greatest Interest to Bible Students.

Perhaps some of Our Readers

Would Like to Try

Their skill.

There is a very well gotten up monthly aper called the Ladies Journal, published at cronto. Each issue consists of 20 months. ito. Each issue consists of 20 pages of interesting information for ladies; two of full-size music; large illustrations of ages of full-size music; large musics; one or test English and American fashions; one or o short stories; household hints, &c.; altor' one of the best publications for the oney (being only fifty cents for one year's bscription) that we know of. We did not tend to describe the paper so fully, but hat we started out to say was that they are ing as a grand first prize a SILVER TEA SET OF SIX PIECES;

nd, a VALUABLE GOLD HUNTING CASE ENTLEMAN'S WATCH; third, an EXTRA FINE LD HUNTING CASE LADIES' WATCH; fourth, COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE ATCH; fifth, a GENTLEMAN'S COIN SILVER ING CASE WATCH. Including the beauul articles just mentioned, they give TY-THREE very valuable prizes, consisting watches, varying in value from \$90 down \$7, Silver-plated Dinner and Tea Knives, aspoons, Rings, Books, &c., to the first irty-three persons who send correct answers e following Bible problems :-I. Who is the first Prophet named in the

II. Who is the first King named in the III. Who is the first Judge named in the

Each person competing must send FIFTY with their answers, for which th lies' Journal will be sent to any desired ress for one year. Each question must be wered correctly in order to secure a prize, competition will only remain open till a February. The names and addresses of e-winners, together with the correct vers, will be published in the March issue the Ladies' Journal. The publisher says prizes will be awarded without favour or tiality. If any of our readers think of apeting, the address is Editor Ladies' rnal, Toronto, Canada. A large sum of ney must have been spent in obtaining ese prizes, and the publisher says:-"It is ly in order to get the Journal talked about, to interest people in the study of the e that these prizes are onered." These estions are submitted by the Rev. E. B. arper, D.D., a leading minister of the mada Methodist Church. Names and adeas of prize winners in former competition a given in the February number of the urnal. Remittances had better be made post-office order, scrip, or small com.

AGRICULTURAL.

will always be pleased to receive letters enquiry from farmers on any matters affect, g agricultural interests, and answers will be ren as soon as practicable.

KNEE-SPRUNG.

KEMPTVILLE.—"I have a horse that is knee-sprung and is inclined to stumble. He s a valuable single driver. Can I help him

Knee-sprung may be relieved by keeping the horse when in the stable standing in a stall rather lower in front than behind. As soon as spring comes, would advise the application of a blister to the back sinews, and after it ceases to act allow a run in pasture for two RINGBONE.

Eran sa. - "Can you inform me of any re ceipt or cure for ringbone on a horse, as I have a colt which I have blistered and 'fired' repeatedly, and still he has not de-rived any benefit from either application; f you will please observe this you will great-

Firing and blistering are the most potent remedies for ringbone. It is also necessary that the foot should be brought as near a natural position as possible. It is quite probable that your colt may gradually improve, as immediate results are not always derived from POULTRY AND INCUBATORS.

INQUIRER.—"Kindly give address of person who would sell me eggs for fancy breed of poultry. One upon whom I could rely as to kind of breed."

PAISLEY .- " Please favour me with the ddress of the manufacturer of incubators." These enquiries will afford some of our enterprising poultry breeders an opportunity of patronizing our advertising columns, and aking known to the readers of THE WEEKLY MAIL where the goods sought after may be obtained. We frequently receive similar enquiries.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.

Young FARMER .- "I have a colt rising two years old. He has an enlargement on his fore leg right in front, of the pastern joint, about half the size of a hen's egg. It has been there about a year. I think it was dauged by pawing in the stall. Would you is form that through the columns of your valuable paper how to remove it?"

The enlargement described is a bursal enlargement of the same character as a windgall, and will be difficult to remove without a great deal of care, but it will not injure the colt in any way for work. You might try the effect of a cantharidine blister. Cut the hair off and apply the blister, repeating it in about three weeks.

TOO VAGUE TO ANSWER.

"I had a ewe in fine condition, except for an occasional sueeze and cough with distress in the nostrils. In the morning it seemed weak in the legs, refused to eat, and in a few hours it suddenly died. The ewe was in lamb, and all the rest of the flock are since, as before, doing well. They had been brought in from the pasture under good shelter for two weeks. What was the matter or how prevented ?"

The symptoms described are not sufficient to enable us to arrive at a conclusion as to the cause of death, and consequently could not say how it might have been prevented.

SHOEING HORSES IN WINTER.

BATELAU.— Please give me your opinion in your valuable paper, The Weekly Mail, about keeping horses shod in wieter, as I think it is a very wrong idea, as the fron draws the frost. I think it must be very that the purple large when it was the property of cold to the animals legs? What is your

only to a grassy surface; so that when we wish to bring the horse into practical use upon our hard, stoney or frozen roads it becomes necessary to protect the hoof, by shoeing, from the unnatural wear and tear which it is subjected to. Horses do very well without shoes in winter where the snow is deep and the pulling moderate—in fact the feet, in many cases, improve. Where the snow is light and the ground slippery, then it is absolutely necessary to use shoes, as without them the horses would be useless.

BREATHING ORGANS AFFECTED.

Pense .- "I have a valuable horse which has been ailing for about two months, the symptoms at first being a cough with a slight wheeze in the lower part of the neck. Fo the first month he was not much affected unless when driven, when he would breath wask and stiff, when the wheezing in-creased, and when confined to the stable the hind legs began to swell slightly. He eats fairly unless when worked, then he won't eat. He seems tired after walking two miles. His eyes look a little dim, but are not a bad colour nor are they bloodshot. Does not run at nose. Seems to be a dry cough, a wheeze in throat, and weakness. He lies down regularly at night and appears to be all right when in the stable, but cannot d any work. Please inform me as to treatment and disease from above symp-

Your horse is evidently suffering from som disease of the respiratory organs. Give sift very great care and the best of food which should consist of good oats and clean timothy hay. Give one drachm iodide of potassium every night mixed with his food and continue

THE FARM.

Apples may be pruned now, in fine weather, and perhaps better than in the spring, when time presses more. In cutting off large limbs, the cut should be covered with common paint to preserve it from water.

Orchard-grass will not always head out and seed the first year it is sown, especially if it is sown thickly or is crowded with clover or other grass. But we know of no reason why orchard-grass should not head out every year The writer's orchard-grass has not failed to head out every year after it was one year old, Market gardeners find it profitable to alter-

nate stable with other manures rather than use the same kind continuously on the same land. Farmers can take a hint from this. Perhaps one reason why phosphates have been so largely successful has been because the stable manures previously used have been deficient in phosphoric acid.

Unless the crop can be got in early oats are safer than barley. Barley, if late sown, is usually below standard weight, and then it is almost unsaleable except for feed. Lightweight oats, on the contrary, will commonly sell for as much per bushel by weight as will those that are heavier. The same weight when measured out by the peck or half peck goes farther. - American Cultivator.

It is not difficult to move a 6-year-old It is not difficult to move a 6-year-old apple or cherry tree. It is best to do it in the spring. Proceed as follows:—Cut the branches back to about one-third their length, and prune back all the small wood; dig up the tree carefully, and cut the roots smooth when it is necessary to break them; remove the tree at once to its new place, and replant it carefully; tie it firmly to a stake, to prevent disturbance, and mulch the ground-around it well. If necessary moisten the soil thoroughly.

J. A. Foote has been experimenting with potatoes, and gives the result in a recent is-sue of the Indiana Furmer. The following is the yield in bushels per acre of the varieties named :—Early Sunrise, 242; Kennebec,

202; Early Mayflower, 127; Garfield, 151; Vicks Early Gem, 222; Blush, 100; Early Ohio. 265; Early California, 145; Early Electric, 202; Defiance, 118; Rogers No. 4, 188. The first seven named were planted April 18, the other four May 2, all being dug on August 28. They were planted in rows 24 feet long, one good eye or two less distinct being placed at intervals of one foot, the drills being three feet apart. three feet apart.

Wheat on Clay Soils. It is generally known that clay soils are the best for wheat. One reason is that these are strong soils, rich in plant food, and when properly drained and outlivated good for most grain crops. But a special reason why heavy soils are good for wheat is found in the fact that the lumps which even thorough outlive tion will leave on the stirf on a require. ultivation will leave on the surface are just what the wheat plant needs for winter pro-tection. When frozen in winter they dis-solve with spring rains and fall in a mass of fine powder about the roots of the wheat in Most of the advantage of clays for heat is lost if the ground is rolled after sowing so as to present a level surface during the winter. On other soils than clay rolling the surface after sowing is often an advantage for wheat.

Ploughing Wet Soil. Injury is sometimes done to heavy soils by loughing in winter or early spring when the round is filled with water. The bottom of the plough in such cases compacts the clay sub-soil, pressing it in a smooth surface, which hardens during the summer and bethis is the reason why much of the winter wheat is killed, as this hardpan keeps water near the surface.

Philosophy in Hoeing. Hoeing may be overdone or undone. The same may be said of ploughing, or the pre-paration of the soil. Assuming that the ploughing is none too well done, and that the soil is lumpy, if hoeing is done by hauling the lumps about the plant, the air spaces are so great that the earth becomes heated, the roots of the plant enfeebled, and an irreparable injury done. Such lumps should be crushed down, and though admitting the possage of the air, are in just the condition to absorb moisture, and serve as a protection rather than an injury. But in avoiding one error, the farmer should not run into ing one error, the farmer sho one equally great, or that will lead to equally injurious results in the other extreme; that is, the soil should not be so pulverized as to e beaten down hard during a rain, so as to come baked and entirely impervious to air, for air is necessary even in the soil. This would be liable to occur only in some soils, and where such exist, a working into the surface of manure, or a surface mulch of some vegetable matter, greatly improves and favours the productiveness of the same.

LIVE STOCK.

Cut hay mixed with bran or middlings makes profitable hog feed soaked with swil or steamed with roots. It is also highly elished and is a great pork producer. It is hardly safe to feed potatoes, turnips.

or other small roots to cows without slicing. Cattle chew food very little before it goes into the stomach; bad root snape to readily choke them. bad roots are just the The season for the use of the blanket has arrived, and horsemen should be careful that

their horses are covered after having been well warmed up. Horses are very sensitive to cold. They are in this respect very much ike the human, and the man who regards the health of his horse will not let him stand hivering for hours in the cold winds we observe The condition of well-fattened abimals; its which the fat and lean meat is mixed in alternate layers, has generally been regarded as only the result of long and careful feed ing, which is necessarily expensive. It is now believed by some that this desirable result can be secured by feeding on grains conng a larger portion of albuminoids and less of carbohydrates. In other words, oats, peas, and beans will make more lean meat in

proportion to fat than a diet of corn. There is a belief among many farmer which is mainly born of laziness, that some kinds of stock do not need supplies of pur water in winter so long as snow covers the ground. Let any farmer who thinks that sheep will thrive on snow in place of water try it himself. After every mouthful of snow the throat speedily becomes parched and dry, and if he continued to eat snow, serious throat troubles would result. Eating snow and drinking ice-cold water is believed to

be one cause of goitre in sheep. The Elmira, N.Y., Farmers' Club has been discussing the prevalent practice of black-smiths in burning the hoofs of horses that they are shoeing. It strongly objects to the practice. S. M. Carr, one of the members, ays he has shod horses since he was sixteer years old, and is now nearly seventy, and he objects to burning the hoof because it conobjects to burning the hoof because it con-tracts it and narrows the heel. Blacksmiths like to burn the hoof because burning makes it pare easier; but the practice should not be olerated by owners of horses.

A straight iron bit is very objectionable or a colt, as its pressure upon the mouth is oo severe. For the same reason a linked bit objectionable. A plain curved bit is the best, and very gentle handling is needed to prevent injury to the mouth. A flexible rubber bit is not a desirable kind for a tenderouthed horse; because of its elasticity i hother note; because of its elasticity in Keeps up a constant pressure, and its bearing upon the mouth is not less than that of an iron bit. To relieve the tenderness it might be advisable to cover the bit when in use with a few folds of cloth dipped in a solution of borax, or sprinkled with the powdered borax before it is wrapped around the bit. The cloth should be sewed firmly on the bit and changed every day.

Weak eyes, when concurrent with an un-thrifty condition, as when a horse pants when moderately driven and the legs swell, indicate constitutional and not local disorder This may be caused by urinary disorder this hay be caused by urinary disprder, chronic indigestion, or pulmonary disease. It might be advisable to try some simple remedy at first, as a brisk laxative—16 ounces of sulphate of magnesia or soda (epsom of giauber salts), followed by daily deeps of open first as the followed by daily ses of one dram each of powdered sulphate of iron and gentian root, with bran mash once a day. The skin should be thoroughly once a day. The skin should be thoroughly cleansed and the legs well rubbed. If these are not found effective, the horse should be examined and treated by a good veterinary

Use and Abuse of Horses, It does not pay to work a horse so hard one day that he will be good for nothing the next, when the work could just as well have been divided between the two days. It does not pay to feed a horse half rations, and then expect him to continue doing the full work of well fed animal. Nor is it sound philosophy to suppose that a horse can very much or ver ed his natural powers by crowding nim with a surplus of hearty stimulating food Examples are frequent where this has been tried among members of the human family, and found wanting. Are we ready to admit

the want of setting or removing. Nor does it pay to let a horse's clinehes get out where they will out the flesh and make sores that will be slaw to heal, even after the cause of the sores is removed. It does not pay to let a hard, ill-fitting harness wear out the hide, and make sores which can never heal, except the animal be turned out to a period of idleness, when a well-fitting harness might just as well have been used at first, and all the time,—New England Farmer.

A New Disease in Cattle.

It is reported that "a disease called 'swell head' has appeared among cattle in the Western stock yards." This disease is exceedingly malignant and practically incurable. It is a question, however, if it is really a new disease. It is more likely to be an old and rather common one, which has been recently more accurately known and described than heretofore. Without a close microscopic examination it is not to be distinguished from the common "big head" or "big jaw," which first appears as a tumour or awelling of the jaw, and ends by death and destruction of the bone, leading, of course, to a miserably slow death of the animal by blood-poisoning or by starvation. And as it is exceedingly rare for the microscope to be made use of in the examination of a diseased animal, there may be every probability that this disease has long been in existence here without becoming identified until attention was recently called to it in the columns of the American Veteringer Regime where a market decariation. to it in the columns of the American Veterinary Review, where an accurate description of it was given. From its nature it is contagious, sub-soil, pressing it in a smooth surface, which hardens during the summer and becomes almost impervious to water. Fields that are ploughed only in the spring, and at a nearly uniform depth, have sometimes a hardpan just where the keel of the plough has pressed down the earth. When the soil is baked hard by drought it is almost impossible to break up this crust, and the failure to do this is the reason why much of the winter. the other, at intervals from what has been sup posed to be the common disease known by surgeons as osteo-parcoma, or tumor of the bone. As the peculiar fungoid growths of the so-called new disease, to which the name actino-mykosis has been given, can only be seen by very close examination, and as the old and the new one are both malignant and ncurable, and have precisely the same apparent cause, there may be a measurable cer-tainty that some of these cases referred to may have been of this particular klud. Just here we can only call attention to the necessity for using every precaution against this contagion by keeping a diseased animal isolated or by slaughtering it as soon as the disease is identified and has passed the stage when it can be hopefully treated. This pre-caution is especially required in dairies, in-which a large majority of the cases occur.—

THE DAIRY.

During the past year 1,062 Jersey cows and 82 bulls were exported from the island. The Jersey cow Hazen Bess has changed ands in the United States, the price paid being \$3,500.

It is common in some quarters to use any kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will soil low. It is economical to procure good salt for such purposes. A correspondent in the Breeders' Gazet

rives details of a butter test of a grade shorthorn cow for a week, when she produced 15 lbs. 8 oz. of "nice yellow unsalted butter." The cow. was fed upon ground meal and hopped hay, fed dry.

One of the most successful of Illinois dairy-men keeps 100 cows, but never raises a pound of hay. He feeds his cattle on corn fodder, cut when in blossom, bound and set up till winter, when it is removed to the barn. He gets seven tons of this dry fodder to the acre. and claims it is worth as much as the best of

As a rule, a cow's best work is done from fer third to her tents year, says the American Daisyman. After the sighth year you had better become suspictous of her, and unless she is an extra good one, let her go farrow and feed her heavily, and let the butcher or the beef fattener have her at his own figures.

The American Dairyman says there is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairyman's mind, and that is if he wants to make a first-class article of butter he must hurn often. Never let the cream get over hree days old, no matter how cold it may b kept. If cold, it will get old, flat, and frinky, f sour, the whey will eat up the best butt lobules. Churn as often as you can. If you don't believe it is the salt in the buter that causes it to present a mottled ap-cearance, remarks the American Dairyman, ust take a sharp-pointed knife and dig a lit-

tle out of a dark spot and taste it; then try some taken from a light-coloured spot and see if one sample does not taste much more salt than the other. If this experiment is atisfactory then work the butter over gently and the mottled appearance will be gone. There is probably no feed so good for raising good dairy animals as warm skim-thilk with a mixture of moderate quantities of ground oats scalded. The milk and oats or ground outs scalled. The milk and cats contain a large amount of muscle' and bone material, and, as a consequence, we have a cow with an excellent constitution and a good sized frame. Cornmeal does not contain enough of the requisite material for giving a good sized and at the same time a wall-formed animal.

well-formed animal. The art of butter-making will never reach The art of butter-making will never reach perfection until we stop putting salt in the butter. It is a deprayed taste that requires a salt taste in butter. The most critical judges in the Old Country never think of allowing salt to come near the butter, and after getting accustomed to it there is all the difference between the two that there is be-tween salt and fresh fish flesh, other dried or prepared food. The true epicure could eat a pound of unsalted butter at a sitting. It will be money in the dairyman's pocket when salt is abandoned in the dairy.

Curing Cheese,

Curing Cheese.

Every rise and fall in the warmth of the room in which cheese is curing warps and impairs the development of flavour, and causes an extra shrinkage in weight. Moisture is essential to rapid curing and to the formation of flavour. Dry air and much light are objectionable. We have found the best curing in dark, close rooms, and as damp as they could be on account of the mould. It was the that led to our little experiment in curing cheese in boxes, which, by the way, has proved a perfect success. We have just cut one of the cheeses so oured, now about six months old, and find the curing perfect—all that old, and find the curing perfect-all that ould be desired—and it was so considered by an expert who happened to be present when it was cut. Though skimmed at the rate of a pound of butter from fifty pounds of milk, the flavour is perfectly clean and quite full and nutty like that of well-made, whole-milk cheese, and would easily be mistaken for such by the average consumer. It is greatly superior to those cured on the open shelf. The result has proved so favourable, we propose to experiment further another year, and hope others will do so too.—National Live Stock Journal.

The Best Dairy Cow: I, for one, doubt whether the best breed of dairy cows has yet been produced among us, noth withstanding the repeated efforts to acand found wanting. Are we ready to sdmit that the animal is our superior in this regard? It does not pay to keep a horse constantly blanketed when in a warm stable, and then, on taking him into the cold, let him stand uncovered, and perhaps with a frozen harness on, while you are keeping warm throwing on the load he is to draw. It does not pay to make your horse draw your lazy body up a steep hill on top of a heavy load, when you yourself are shivering with cold, and would be far more comfortable and safer from bodily ailments if you would get off and walk yourself warm. It does not pay to come in with your horse tired, wet, and with his legs covered with mud, and then let him have a hearty supper without first rabbing him into a condition of comfort.

It does not pay to let a horse's shoes remain on his feet until the feet are ruined for

for butter, then a rich quality, rather than if for butter, then a rich quality, rather than a large quantity, is the most desirable. I wish an association could be formed of men among those who are keeping the different sorts of cows known in our country, and after a full discussion of what is necessary to produce perfect dairy animals, they would perhaps be able to suggest a course of breeding that would accomplish the object.—Correspondent of National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

How to Milk. John M. Stahl, in the Indiana Farmer, gives the following advice, which will strike many of our readers as being specially intended for their benefit:— "Never milk while a cow is eating. If you do in time you will never milk the cow while she is not eating. Do not encourage

bad traits in a cow.

"If the cow will not give down her milk, don't swear, don't dub ber, don't feed her, don't put rocks in a sack and hang them over her hips, don't do anything; go to the house and nurse the baby. Where a cow says she won't, why she won't, and there's an end on't.

on't.
"Do unto the cow as you would have the cow to do unto you. Don't take this literally, but practise the spirit of it. You should bear this in mind when you attempt should bear this in mind when you attempt should bear this in mind when you attempt to the first time. Should be the company for the first time. to milk a young cow for the first time. She is weak and nervous; very much afraid that something will hurt her basy; and modest, something will hurt her baby; and modest, as young mothers always are. When you come feeling around her adder she naturally feels that you are taking liberties, that you are going pretty far. She dosen's know what you mean by your fooling. She thinks you are making a calf of yourself. Go slow and gently, keep your temper, and you will gain in the long run."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Canadian Horticulturist for January i The Canadian Hortculturist for January is adorned with a coloured plate of a new strawberry, the Atlantic, that is being prominently brought before those interested in the oulture of small fruits. Numerous engravings and instructive reading contribute to make this issue one of more than usual interest to those whom it is intended to reach. This magazine is published monthly by D. W. Beadle, St.

Catharines, the price being \$1 a year.

Hilborn & Co.'s catalogue of small fruits is
also embellished with a coloured plate of a
new variety of strawberry, known as Daniel
Boone, which is considered one of the most promising. Hilborn & Co. make a specialty of small fruits, which are grown upon their arm at Arkona, Ont., and the merits of the arious fruits are set forth in the publication

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

Conference of Delegates from Councils Throughout the Province, In pursuance of a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Ottawa City Council on Dec. 21st, it was deemed advisable to have the whole question of assessment discussed by municipal delegates from municipal connects all over the province. Accordingly the report of the Assessment Committee embody. report of the Assessment Committee embodying this suggestion was adopted, and copies mailed to the principal municipalities calling a meeting at the Queen's hotel for noon of Tuesday. The following delegates were present:—James Gordon, A. Pratt, D. MacTavish, Ottawa; Geo. Wapps, Hamilton; R. Bowie, Brockville: Lieut.-Col. J. Graveley, mayor, W. H. Floyd, town clerk, A. Black, Cobourg; G. Faulkner, warden, County Hastings; L. H. Henderson, solicitor for Belleville: Ald. G. B. Smith, Toronto; Ald. James Cowan, W. S. Kinner, London; Ald. F. C. Denison, Toronto; A. Maughan, assessment commissioner, Toronto; C. Chase, mayor, Guelph; A. Boswell, mayor, Toronto; John R. Mouro, St. Catharines; N. Ferris, M. P. P., East Northumberland; D. McCraney, M. P. P., Bothwell; H. Ashley, reeve, Township Thurlow, County Hastings. report of the Assessment Committee embody

The CHAIRMAN explained at some length the objects of the convention. The situation of affairs in Ottawa, as regards assessment, was gone into. He could never understand why banks, telegraph, and telephone companies, etc., should be free, while merchan panies, etc., should be free, while merchants and traders bear the greater portion of the burden of assessment. He read the report of the Assessment Committee which had been adopted by the Ottawa Gity Council. In Montreal, he said, the Gas Company pays \$5.000 appendix into the different councils. \$5,000 annually into the city treasu the Street Railway Company \$12,000. did not apply to other cities. In the city of Ottawa there is an annual less of \$15,000

through the non-assessment of the personal property of those in the Civil Service,

Mr. Wapps, of Hamilton, said he had given the question considerable study. He gave as an example the case of three imaginary individuals. individuals, A, B, and C, who each have \$10,000. A has his \$10,000 in cash waiting \$10,000. A has his \$10,000 in cash waiting for investment; B has \$10,000 invested in mortgages, and C has his in debentures. A therefore has to pay the assessment, whatever it may be, on his \$10,000; B is better off, as he has only to pay on the amount he receives as interest, six per cent; while C gets off without paying anything. It was perfectly impossible to have fairness under the present law. The whole municipal and assessment law requires amendment. and assessment law requires amendment. The individual earnings of a man should, he thought, be exempt, but anything beyond that should be assessed as surplus capital. He hoped they would discuss the whole question of assessment.

tion of acsessment,
After speeches by other delegates the following resolutions were adopted:— Inter species by other detegates the following resolutions were adopted:

That this convention desires to affirm the expediency of the principle of taxing all bapks, banking institutions, or branches, agencies therein doing business in the municipality on their income, or receipts in the nature of income, as defined in the Assessment Act; that with this view the Legislature be petitioned to amend the Act so as to carry out the views of the convention by enacting that such income, or receipts in the nature of income, be assessable, and that with a view of ascertaining the income of each bank, banking institution, branch, or agency thereof in each municipality, the law be amended by requiring the manager or agent thereof, upon the demand of the assessor or other officer duly authorized, to send him a declaration showing him the amount of the last year's income of such institution or agency in such municipality.

That power be asked from the Legislature to assess fire, marine, and life insurance companies, guarantee companies, and express companies or their respective incomes as defined in the Assessment Act by them received in the municipality during the last year preceding the year in which the assessment is made, at their offices or agencies in the municipality where such income is received, or through their agents in the municipality.

That failing a general abolition of exemptions

come is received, or through their agents in the municipality.

That failing a general abolition of exemptions the pipes and mains and other apparatus or gas, water, heating, and other companies or proprietors, laid in the public streets, highways, or places, and the pipes, poles, wires, and apparatus of telegraph, telephone, or electrical companies or proprietors, planted, placed, erected, or fixed, in the nublic streets, highways, or places, shall be assessable to the companies or proprietors as personal property, which they are declared to be for all the purposes of the Assessment Act in the municipality in which the said pipes, mains, poles, wires, and apparatus are situated. situated.

That all property owned or dealt in by an incorporated company, and not required or used for the purpose of carrying on or in, the business for which such company was incorporated, shall be assessable to such incorporated company.

ness for which such company was incorporated, shall be assessable to such incorporated company.

That whereas the power conferfed upon municipal Councils to grant exemptions from taxation, exposes the Councils and their members to undue pressure, and enables certain speculators to excite and avail themselves loft an unseemly and injurious rivairy and competition between the Councils, while if a Council exempts one manufactory it must, at the cost of a large part of its revenue, reluctantly grant exemptions to all, almost indiscriminately, or be exposed to the hostility of the parties interested; and whereas it would be a relief to members of municipal Councils if the law was so changed as to throw the responsibility of granting such exemptions upon the public themselves. Resolved, That section 388 of the Consolidated Municipal Act be repealed, and a new section substituted therefor, providing that municipal Councils shall have power to pass bylaws granting exemption from taxation in whole or in part to any manufacturing establishment for any period not longer than ten years, provided that all such bylaws before the final passing thereof shall receive the assent of the electors in the manner provided by the said Municipal Act, and by the necessary majority as provided in the case of bylaws for granting bonuses to railway companies, and said Council may, in any such bylaw, impose such conditions as they may think fit.

That the assessment law now in force be so

amended as to permit the rate fixed by Councils of minor municipalities for statute labour not performed by assessed residents may be added to the collector's roll for that year, and become a charge upon the land and collectable as other assessments duly imposed by by-law.

That (1) this convention petition the Local Legislature at its present session to amend the Municipal Institutions Act regarding the appointment and functions of police commissioners. (2) We recommend that the Board of Police Commissioners consist of the mayor of the corporation, the police magistrate, the senior judge of the County Court, and the members of the city or town councils to be appointed at the first meeting of the council in January after the municipal election of each year.

That the municipal law be amended so as to prevent persons not being present at the nominations of the different municipalities for mayor, aldermen, reeve, deputy reeve, and councillors receiving nominations for either of said offices and contesting for the same, unless the persons so nominated have expressed their willingness to serve in such capacity if elected, in writing, and placed the same in the hands of the clerk of such municipality, previous to such nomination.

That this convention petition the Local Legislature to amend the Public Schools Act so that nominations and elections of school trustees for cities and towns be held on the same day and at the same polling places as the municipal elections, and that the votes of the respective elections, and that the votes of the respective elections and the themselves of the Provisions of this amendment about they deem it advisable.

THE ALGOMA ELECTION.

A Deputy Returning Officer Convicted of Refusing to Take Votes.

The case of Walton v. Apjohn occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Cameron and a jury at the Civil Assizes from about 11 o'clock at the Civil Assizes from about 11 o'clock on Friday morning to near 6 p.m. This is a case arising out of the Algoma election. The defendant, J. F. Apjohn, was deputy returning officer at Rat Portage, and the plaintiff, Robert F. Walton, alleges that defendant refused to accept the votes of six different electors who were legally entitled to the privilege of the franchise. The plaintiff sues for \$1,200, the penalty being \$200 for each separate infraction of the law. One of the points in the defence was that Rat Portage is not within the Province of Ontario, and it looked at one time as though the whole quesnot within the Province of Ontario, and it looked at one time as though the whole question of the boundary was to be discussed. The defence, however, allowed their case to go to the jury without examining any witnesses in their favour. Apjohn, as previously stated, was deputy returning officer at Rat Portage during the election on September 28th, 1883. Walton's action was brought on behalf of Messrs. Anderson, Murdoch, Gilmour, McCollum, Monkman, and Clarke. The evidence of all except the first named was taken by commission in Winfirst named was taken by commission in Win nipeg before Mr. W. E. Perdue, the com missioner named in the commission issued in the case on the 31st of December last. Hon. James A. Miller, Q.C., was present on that occasion for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. B. McArthur for the defendant. The evidence fully bears out the charges of partisanship made against Apjohn, and exposes the un-fair means adopted by the friends of the pre-sent Ontario Government to secure the re-turn of their candidate.

turn of their candidate.

After short addresses by counsel his Lordship proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. He said that neither returning officers nor their deputies had any right to deviate from the prescribed method of performing their duties. The statute says that if they refuse to receive the votes of duly qualified electors they render themselves liable to a penalty of \$200 for each separate offence. The law did not require a man to produce his title deeds at the polling booth for the examination of the deputy returning officer, and he had ruled to that effect. All the law required the man to do was to declare that equired the man to do was to declare that he was the owner of the property on which he claimed the right to vote. Unless the jury were satisfied that the parties named had no right to vote, then they would have to give a verdiet for the plaintiff.

The jury retired at five o'clock, and after

agony, but felt unable even to breathe. It seemed tike death.

"Several years ago Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, now of Washington, was stationed here as pastor of the Congregational church. We all admired and respected him, and my wife remembered seeing somewhere that he had spoken in the highest terms of a preparation which had cured some of his intimate friends. We determined to try this remedy, accordingly sent for it, and, to make a long story short, it completely restored my health, brought me back from the grave, and I owe all I have in the way of health and strength to Warner's Safe Cure. I am positive that if I had takes this smedicine when I felt the first symptoms above described I might have avoided all the agony I afterward endured, to say nothing of the narrow escape I had from death."

In order that all possible facts bearing upon an absence of about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of \$1,000 for the plaintiff, having allowed the claims of all but McConnell, as there was a doubt whether he had a right to vote on the house he occupied and which belonged to his father. Mr. Osler and Mr. Meek appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Bethune. Proctor & MacGonald for Messrs. Bethune, Proctor & Macdonald for

The case of James Anderson, of Georgina, v. F. J. Apjohn, to recover \$400 under the election law by the refusal of the latter to allow the plaintiff to vote, was adjourned to the

CRIMES.

Johnny Kitts, a nine-year-old thief, resid-ing in Toronto, has been sentenced to the Reformatory for three years for stealing, where he will meet his brother Johnny, a

Bright's disease of the kidneys. That an analysis showed the presence of albumen and casts in great abundance, and that he was in a condition where few if any ever recover. His recovery was due to Warner's Safe Cure. Mr. John W. Hobart, General Manager of the Vermont Central Railroad, stated that Mr. Jacques was one of the best and most faithful of his employés, that his sickness had been an exceedingly severe one, and the company were not only glad to again have his services, but grateful to the remedy that had cured so valuable a man.

Mr. James M. Foss, assistant superintenwhere he will meet his brother Johnny, a few years his senior, now serving four years for a similar offence.

Recently a man named James Haberland, about 50 years of age, was found hanging on the second flat of a vacant house in Ottawa. Haberland was missing for two weeks, but as his wife was in the Protestant hand he had no personnel. weeks, but as his wife was in the Protestant hospital, and he had no permanent residence, little was thought of the matter. His body was observed by a passer-by who chanced to look in at the window. Haberland worked in the shanties last winter, but of late was greatly addicted to drink. It is considered that he must have been dead for nearly two Mr. James M. Foss, assistant superintendent and master mechanic of the Vermont Central Railroad, is also able to confirm this.

I do not claim to be a great discoverer, but I do think I have found in the above a most remarkable case, and knowing the unusual increase of Bright's disease, feel that the public should have the benefit of it. It seems to

A Suicide's Deat OTTAWA. Jan. 24.—A man named Davis, who came from England some time ago, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat about a week ago at the village of New Edinburgh. He was taken to the Protestant hospital, where he has at last succumbed to the injuries received at his own

Attempted Murder.

Joseph Fournal, of Montreal, who, although a married man, was living on intimate terms with a girl named Lacose in the same house, has been arrested for attempting to murder. The girl's brother upbraided Fournal for seducing his sister, and wanted the connection broken off. Hot words ensued between the parties, when the seducer pulled out a pistol and fired at his adversary, the bullet grazing the young man's ear and lodging in his father's knee, leaving a severe wound, tor which the elder Lacose had to be taken to the hospital, where he is suffering. Fournel will have, to appear to answer the serious charge. Attempted Murder. serious charge.

Detroit Crooks Working Canada—Robbery
of a Post-office and Dry Goods Store.
Windson, Jan. 28.—Matt Kennedy and
Jim Moran, well-known Detroit thieves, were
arrested in Windsor yesterday on a charge of
breaking into the post-office and store of John
Mc Afee at Hawaya a village about this breaking into the post-office and store of John McAfee at Harrow, a village about thirty miles from Windsor, in Essex county. The robbery was effected on Saturday night. The thieves blew open the safe, from which they took \$130 and \$72 worth of stamps. They also stole several pieces of silks and velvets and other goods, which were brought here in a buggy hired on Saturday afternoon at a Detroit livery stable. Kennedy and Moran were arrested on the street here, and had in their possession drills, chisels, dynamite, and other burglars' instruments. The buggy was stopped on the ferry boat, and in it were stopped on the ferry boat, and in it were found the stolen dry goods. The man in charge of the vehicle was allowed to cross Detroit. The trial is postponed till to-mo

This Progressive Age. Every one should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best chewing tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it since it has been placed in the market, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Dealers.

Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY. Montreal.

Hon. J. B. Proulx, legislative councillor for La Vallière division, Que., died on Sun-day in his 75th year. day in his 75th year.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes:—
"Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and ram now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal." OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

er Correspondent's Researches and a Re-markable Occurrence he Describes. ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 10, 1884.

Massas. Eurrors.—The upper portion of Vermont is one of the pleasantest regions in America during the summer, and one of the bleakest during the winter. It affords ample opportunity for the tourist, providing he chooses the proper season, but the present time is not that season. Still there are men and women here who hot only endure the climate, but praise it unstintingly, and that, too, in the face of physical hardships the most intense. The writer heard of a striking illustration of this a few days since, which is given heave; the which is given herewith:

Mr. Joseph Jacques is connected with the
Vermont Central railroad in the capacity of Vermont Central railroad in the capacity of master mason. He is well advanced in years, with a ruddy complexion and hale appearance, while his general bearing is such as to instantly impress one with his strict honour and integrity. Several years ago he became afflicted with most distressing troubles, which prevented the prosecution of his duties. He was languid and yet restless, while at imes a dizziness would come over him which

fell back upon the bed and gasped in my agony, but felt unable even to breathe. It

and who attended Mr J

ickness. He stated that Mr. Jacques had a

most pronounced case of Albuminuria or Bright's disease of the kidneys. That an

Mr. James M. Foss, assistant superinten

ne a remedy that can accomplish so much in

the last stages ought to do even more for the first approach of this deceptive yet terrible

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposed Agreement Between the Company and the Covernment.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25. - The Minister of Railways laid upon the table the documents re-lating to

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE CANADIAN

PACIFIC RAILWAY. a connection with what is known as the

guarantee. From these documents it appear that on the 24th October last Mr. Stephen

that on the 24th October last Mr. Stephen, president of the railway company, submitted to the Minister of Railways a statement of a proposed plan to aid the company in procuring the funds from the sale of the then balance of stock, \$45,000,000, remaining unsold. The company proposed to deposit with the Government money and securities constituting a fund sufficient to pay a semi-annual dividend for ten years on the entire stock of the company at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, the amount required for which fund would be \$24,527,145. The company proposed to pay immediately \$15,000.

pany proposed to pay immediately \$15,000,-145, on or before lst February to pay a further sum of \$5,000,000, and within seven

years from date to pay the remaining sum of \$4,527,000, total, \$24,527,145. The above sum

of five millions to be secured by a deposit of land grant bonds amounting to \$6,000,000

The remaining amount to be secured first by creating a charge as such security upon all sums earned by the company, as postal sub-

sums earned by the company, as postal sub-sidy and transport service, estimated equal to \$3,000,000. Secondly, by the company depositing with the Government a further amount of \$1,781,500 of landlgrant bonds, to cover the balance. Third, by creating a

charge as further security upon the \$5,000,000 of land grant bonds held by the Government

of land grant bonds need by the Government as security for the operation of the railway. The company proposed that out of this fund the Government should pay to the trustees \$1,500,000 semi-annually for ten

years, to be paid to the trustees in order to

ensure 3 per cent per annum to stockholders, On the 5th November the company

of the 24th October. These modifications consisted in having only \$65,000,000 guaran

consisted in having only \$65,000,000 guaranteed instead of the whole stock of \$100,000,000, on the ground that the company did not require to dispose of the whole of its stock. The modified proposal was that the company deposit with the Government money and securities to the amount of \$15,942,645, of which sum there would be in money down \$8,561,733 and in money by 1st February, \$2,883,912; within five years to pay the remaining sum of \$4,527,000, which sum was to be secured as in the original proposal. The company to deposit in the hands of the Government stock certificates for the remainder of the stock amounting to \$35,000,000. If at any time before 17th August, 1893, the company desire to withdraw any portion of the

wrote stating their desire to s MODIFICATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL

seemed almost blinding. His will power was strong, and he determined not to give way to the mysterious influence which seemed under-mining his life. But the pain and annoying Bronson, vice-president; Mrs. Falconer, re-cording secretary; Mrs. Stephens and Miss Johnson, corresponding secretaries, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ottawa, when Mrs. Tilton read an admirable symptoms were stronger than his will, and he kept growing gradually worse. About ddress of welcome. ne kept growing gradually worse. About that time he began to notice a difficulty in drawing on his boots, and it was by the greatest effort that he was able to force his feet into them. In this manner several weeks passed by, until finally one night, while in great agony, he discovered that his feet had, in a short while, swollen to enormous proportions. The balance of the narrative can best be described in his own words. He said: The Grand officers elect, after the deputation retired, were installed into office. It was decided that the Executive take the necessary action to call a convention of all friends in churches, temperance societies, and elsewhere to consider the whole question of temperance effort, and ascertain whether the time has not come to press for total prohibition.

The Grand Division met again to-night. The following resolution was adopted:—
"This Grand Division desires to affirm the "When my wife discovered the fact that I was so bloated, she sent for the doctor imme opinion that in any vote of the electors pro-vided for under liquor legislation it should not be required that more than a majority of the votes cast should be necessary to prodiately. He made a most careful examina-tion and pronounced me in a very serious con-dition. Notwithstanding his care I grew worse, and the swelling of my feet gradually extended upward in my body. The top of my head pained me terribly; indeed, so badly that at times it seemed almost as if it would burst. My feet were painfully sold, and even when surrounded with hot fiannels and irons hibit the sale or manufacture of intoxicating beverages. This Grand Division also assert that we disapprove of any compromise with the liquor traffic by which the sale of liquor when surrounded with hot fiannels and irons felt as if a strong wind were blowing on them. Next my right leg became paralyzed. This gave me no pain, but it was exceedingly annoying. About this time I began to spit blood most freely, although my lungs were in perfect condition, and I knew it did not come from them. My physicians were careful and untiring in their attentions but unable to relieve my sufferings. My neighbours and friends thought I was dying, and many called to see me, fully twenty-five on a single Sunday that I now recall. At last my agony seemed to culminate in the most intense sharp pains I have ever known or heard of. If red on the Sabbath day or any of its hours shoul be permitted."

The annual meeting was fixed for the 1st week in December, at the city of Kingston and the semi-annual session at Uxbridge, or the last Tuesday in May.
OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance met to-day pursua to adjournment. After opening services, the Grand Worthy Patriarch appointed the regi

lar standing committees for the year.

On motion, the sum of \$150 was voted to wards paying the expense of representatives to the annual session of the National Division at Halifax. All the past officers are eligible, and the present Grand Worthy Patriarch and Associate were elected as representatives to the National Division. pains I have ever known or heard of. If red not knives sharpened to the highest degree had been run through my body constantly to the National Division.

The Hon. G. W. Ross, retiring trustee of they could not have hurt me worse. I would taey could not have hurt me worse. I would spring up in bed, sometimes as much as three feet, cry out in my agony and long for death. One night the misery was so intense that I arose and attempted to go into the next room, but was unable to lift my swollen feet above the little threehold that the board in charge of the property of the Grand Division, was re-elected for the term of three years.

A resolution recommending the organization of district divisions and the holding of
the conventions was adopted. he little threshold that obstructed them.

Mrs. Eberhardt's bakery and dwelling. Bayfield, Ont., were burnt down last week. At an early hour on Friday morning Ber-keley street Methodist church, Toronto, was damaged to the extent of \$2,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incen-diaries, as the lock of one of the front doors was wrenched off when the firemen reached the burning edifice.

Big Blaze in Belleville. Belleville, Jan. 28.—At 5 o'clock this moraine a five broke out in Barber & Leslie's furnishing store, Front street, which was completely gutted and all its contents destroyed. The flames extended to John Grant's boot and shoe store and Allan Mofrom death."

In order that all possible facts bearing upon the subject might be known, I called upon Dr. Oscar F. Fassett, who was for nineteen years United States examining surgeon, Fee's jewellery store, the stocks in which sustained considerable damage. Mr. Leslie, who slept over his store, escaped in his night clothes. The loss and insurances are as lows:—Angus McFee, owner of the buildi \$2,000, insured for \$2,000 in the London \$2,000, insured for \$2,000 in the London Assurance Association; Barber & Lesiie, \$7,000, insured in the Norwich Union for \$4,000; Jno. Grant, loss covered by insurance of \$4,000 in the North British and Mercantile; Allan McFee, loss covered by insurance of \$3,000 in the Royal.

COUNTY WARDENS.

CARLETON—Councillor Craig.
HURON—Alex. Gibson, reeve of Wroxeter.
HALIBURTON—William Gainer, reeve of

HALDIMAND-E. T. Martin, reeve of Cayigs. Northumberland and Durham—Dr. Willoughby.
Ontario-J. L. Smith, reeve of West Whitby.
PETERBOBO'—John Lang, reeve of Otana

STORMONT—Finlay McNaughton, reeve of Finch.
VICTORIA—Thomas Smithson, deputy reeve of Fenelon. WATERLOO-Otto Pressprich, reeve of New Hamburg.
Welland-Mr. McCleary, deputy reeve of

Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrofula.

DISFIGURING HUMOURS, Itching and Burning Tortures, Painful Eruptions, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Infantile or Birth Humours, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrotulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-Coloured Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Outicurs Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Seap, an exquisite Skin Beautifie and Toliet Requisite, prepared from CUTTORA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humours, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped, or Oily Skin. Cuttours Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq.. Detroit. Mich., suffered untold tortures from a Skin Disease, which appeared on his hands, head, and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. After the most careful doctoring and a consultation of physicians failed to relieve him, he used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heightt N.J., a lad of 12 years, who, for eight years, wa one mass of Scabs and Humours, and upon whon all known remedies and curse were tried in vain was completely cured by Cutroura Remarks Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominion