be natural, for fear of ruining its White is always prettfest for evennd warm weather, and in white there is range—from piques and lawns to India lins and lace. But, whatever the matelet it be the best of its kind, well fitting well made. Put your money in the itself rather than the trimming. Co deries and cotton laces never look l, and proclaim poverty or else lack o ly trimmed, is often the dress of thos can afford more costly garments er materials loaded with coarse em-

ry year the fashion of coloured clother aildren grows more popular—it is only s in their first short clothes who wear ether white. Tiny tots of two years, or a year and a half old, are dressed in allflaunels or fine cashmeres for everyday me, with long aprons which cover the entirely, and which may be either white fine checkered gingham. The best patfor such dress is the English sacque, or pleated, with scant pleated flounce foot. Mother Rubbards are more but are difficult to laundry properly. girls wear flannels, cloths, cashmeres merinoes, etc., in any and all colours, princess dress, more or less elaboratemed, is a favourite style for girl thirteen years of age, and the simujacket, with full pleating for skirt and t, is also popular. Indeed, fancy is ed full play in dressmaking for children everything pretty and artistic is allowa narming dresses are made full, either red around the neck in Mother Hubbard n or on to a yoke, and again below the t line, the fulness below forming a short

to the garment, nother pretty model worn by girls under ears is pleated all the way down. About hes from the foot a wide ribbon sash in in and out of the eyelet-holes, and w is made with it in front. A band orderv is placed under the edge so as show a little beyond. With this frock is na deep red Roi de Rome collar of fine edged with lace. -Philadelphia

CORRESPONDENCE. Editor Woman's Kingdom, SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

EAR MADAM, -Would you kindly answer owing: The question arose between elf and afriend-which is more fashionable ar when in full dress, black or coloured pers, to match costume, and if hosiery is ch. An answer in Saturday's edition SUBSCRIBER. or dark costumes wear black kid, for light satin slippers. Let the hosiery match

EXPENSE OF A NEAT STYLISH COSTUME. s it possible to get up a neat and stylish me for ten dollars? YOUNG LADY. s. There are plenty of fine winter s to be bought for less than 60c. a yard, ble width, and in all the new dark shades. must first purchase a jersey to match ctly the shade of her goods, which can be ght for \$3.50 in good firm qualities of fine stockinette, and perfect in fit. s have long ago discovered that the jersey very useful as well as an ornamenta ce, and that, in the construction of a ome-made" toilet, it is now comparatively y matter to produce a very creditable atisfactory costume when the everidable question of a "good fit" has not taken into account in its construction. ersey comes ready to be put on, and skirt with scarf drapery or apron tunic Il that is worn with this bodice. Nothing sier made than a kilted skirt, and no ng is more easily draped and adjusted than



OMPLETE TREATMENT SI

de dose of Sanford's Radical Cure in lingic dose of Sanford's Radical Cure in-ly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops ry discharges from the Nose and Eyes, pre-letinging Noises in the Head, cures Nerv-leadache, and subdues Chills and Fever, ironic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages all mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, hearing when affected, frees the head, it, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, tens and purifies the breath, stops the cough irrests the progress of Catarrh towards Con-liers in the progress of Catarrh towards Con-

Collin's Voltaic Electric
Plaster instantly affects
the Nervous System and
banishes Pain. A perfect
the Lettric Eattery combined with a Porous
SUFFERING MERYS
It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out
s, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disand does more in one half the time than
other plaster in the world Sold averywhere INC MEN learn TELEGRAPHY here and we will give you a situation, mlars free. VALENTINE BEUS., Janes-

A WONDERFUL PLAN. he Greatest Interest to Bible Students, Perhaps come of Our Readers Would Like to Try Their skill,

here is a very well gotten up monthly er called the Ladies' Journal, published at nto. Each issue consists of 20 pages of interesting information for ladies: two of full-size music; large illustrations of st English and American fashions; one or ort stories; household hints, &c.; alto one of the best publications for the (being only fifty cents for one year's ption) that we know of. We did not to describe the paper so fully, but we started out to say was that they are ng as a grand first prize a

SILVER TEA SET OF SIX PIECES : d, a VALUABLE GOLD HUNTING CASE EMAN'S WATCH; third, an EXTRA FINE HUNTING CASE LADIES' WATCH; fourth, DIES' COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE CH; fifth, a GENTLEMAN'S COIN SILVER NG CASE WATCH. including the beauarticles just mentioned, they give tches, varying in value from \$90 down Silver-plated Dinner and Tea Knives, oons, Rings, Books, &c., to the first three persons who send correct answers ollowing Bible problems :-Who is the first Prophet named in the

Who is the first King named in the

Who is the first Judge named in the ch person competing must send Firm with their answers, for which the Journal will be sent to any desired for one year. Each question must be ered correctly in order to secure a prize. February, The names and addresses of inners together with the correct ers, will be published in the March issue Ladies' Sournal. The publisher says zes will be awarded without favour or lity. If any of our readers think of ting, the address is Editor Ladies al, Toronto, Canada. A large sum of must have been spent in obtain rizes, and the publisher says:order to get the Journal talked about, to interest people in the study of the that these prizes are offered." These ons are submitted by the Rev. E. B. per, D.D., a leading minister of the aria Methodist Church. Names and ads of prize winners in former competition given in the February number of the mal. Remittances had better be made

office order, scrip, or small or

AGRICULTURAL.

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

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

KINGSFORD—"Please inform me through THE WEEKLY MAIL whether salt is exhausting to the soil or not? If not, is it necessary to sow it every year?"

Leading agriculturists have given this subject considerable attention of late years, and numerous experiments have been made. The results of these experiments show that the application of salt varies upon different soils and conditions of climate. Sait is a stimulant; and its action is consequently regulated by the mode and quantity of its application as well as the nature of the soil upon which it is used. If applied freely and frequently it has a tendency to completely destroy all vegetable matter that comes in contact with it. If, on the other hand, it is used moderately or mixed with compost, it acts as a gentle stimulant, giving increased life to the vessels of the plant. Upon a naked fallow it has been recommended in large quantities, as it hastens the decomposition of vegetable matter or putrescent On old meadows sait has a most beneficial effect, but many question the advisability of using it on heavy lands, a point, however, that is yet to be settled by

further experiments.

Salt should be applied to land in perfection to the amount of raw vegetable mould and quantity of lime which it contains, and on soil in which there is very little sand. Where land produces straw that has a ten dency to lie down salt will be very profitable, as it not only strengthens the straw, but improves the colour of the grain. It should never be used early in cold wet seasons, as it attracts moisture and reduces the heat of the land, which is not desirable in a damp season. Experiments made with salt on root crops, especially turnips, prove that it causes an early and vigorous development, and also frustrates the ravages of the fly, so much

dreaded by farmers.

The quantity used per acre varies from 400 to 600 lbs., and the modes of application are different. Some Canadian farmers sow it with their grain, others after the roller, but it is generally believed to be the best plan to apply it, for both fall and spring grains, when the grain begins to cover the ground in ordinary seasons, or in very dry springs a little earlier, as the salt attracts moisture an thus benefits the shoot or plant. Some of our farmers use it every season, but the greate umber only once in each five years, which is the safer way unless the tilier of the soil is thoroughly conversant with its composition. some years ago the Royal Agricultural Society of England offered a prize of \$500 for the best essay on the use of salt as a fertilizer, and the essay which took the prize recommended the

following quantities, being in lbs. per acre. Heavy Wheat

If the above weights per acre are found beneficial to vegetation in Great Britain. larger quantities could very properly be used here, as we do not enjoy the ocean breezes or climatic conditions of the British isles, they being closely connected with a vast body of salt water, which has an exhilarating effect upon not only the soil but the stock of that

EYESIGHT AFFECTED.

AUBURN—"I have a mare that is almost but when approaching a bare spot or a man she can evidently see something. The not know how long she has been so. The eye is all right except a little scum over it. Please tell me through your columns what to do

Touch the eyeball every second day by means of a feather with a lotion composed of nitrate of silver, five grains, and distilled water two ounces.

DESFORD, Man, - "I have a horse that has what some call a splint on his front leg. He is lame when he travels fast. Please inform me what will take it off or cure the lame-

There is no necessity for taking off the splint. Apply a blister of biniodide of mercury one drachm, and lard four drachms. Give your horse a rest for a season.

IN BAD CONDITION.

BROOKDALE, Man .- "I have a mare, which after being driven fast or drawing a heavy load will shake and seem as though there was a colt kicking in her. She will keep that way for several days. Can hear her heart beat at five yards off. She sweats easily and is very dull. Never was put to a horse. Please give a cure."

Your mare is suffering from spasm of the diaphragm, the result of a debilitated condition. Feed well, and either exercise or work her gently every day.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE

Austin, Man .- "I have an ox affected with lumps about his head and neck, not grown to the bone, as they move with the nide. Sometimes they break and discharge, Others I have had to cut, but as one runs out others come. They appear to come more under the jaw and about the windpipe than I would like to know the cause of them, and a cure?"

The lumps mentioned in all probability are caused by a tubercular disease. Apply iodide ointment to the enlargements.

NERVES OUT OF ORDER. EGREMONT .- "I have a colt seven months old which took unwell three weeks ago. It nods its head up and down the same way it did when the bot fly troubled it in summer. At other times it will start from its feed, rub its nose on its legs, manger, or anything near, and sometimes lie down and roll. At other times it will look at its side, strike at its belly with its foot, and switch its tail. Please tell me what ails it and give me a cure

for it through your valuable paper." Your colt's nervous system is affected. Give eight ounces of raw linseed oil, and after the bowels have been moved gently give one drachm bromide of potassium morning and night, mixed with its food.

BAD TEETH.

BROOKDALE, Man .- "I have a cow that chews her hay, or rather wads it up in her mouth, and then puts it out again, evidently nable to chew with the back teeth. I have looked at them but can't see anything wrong

Have the back teeth rasped, and afterwards feed principally upon cooked food for a week or two.

CONSULT A VET.

MILLBROOK .- "I have a mare, nine years old, which I feed on hay and oats. She will not eat more than three quarts per day. Some lays she is lively and smart, but other days dull and stupid. Can hardly get her to move around in the stall. She keeps eating away at hay all the time, chewing apparently with great trouble. Seems to be regular in

surgeon, as the symptoms are not described fully enough to reach a satisfactory concluion as to your mare's ailment.

AFFECTED SHEEP.

FRONTENAC .- "I have a flock of Cotswold sheep, one of which has swollen lips, above and below, the upper one being the worst. It and below, the apper one being the worst. It is very large and has a black scab on it, which discharges very little, but bad-smelling pus. I am afraid that some more will take the disease. Please tell me what to do?"

Remove the affected sheep from the others. and bathe its lips once a day with tepid water. Afterwards dress it with a lotion composed of carbolic acid two drachms and water one pint. Feed on nice clean and easily digested food.

LIVE STOCK

Mr. Richard Gibson of Delaware, Ont., the well-known cattle breeder, recently imported five splendid shorthorn cattle from the Duke

Devonshire's herd at a large outlay. The report of the Ensilage Congress held in New York, says that some horses have suffered severely from eating ensilage. Sour food is not fit for a horse, which has a very small stomach, and is easily injured or killed by fermenting food. No doubt ensilage is iseful for cows under certain circumstances, but it is quite reasonable that it should not be good for horses.

Sweet oil and whale oil are absolutely safe agents for the destruction of lice on cattle. Mercurial preparations are more effective, but are attended with a degree of risk. Rubbing with any of the following is regarded as non jurious, and repeated at intervals should get id of the parasites: Sulphur and lard or oil, vater and petroleum, or sulphuret of either potassium or lime-four ounces to a gallon of Clean the buildings with petroleum, or carbolic acid, or turpentine.

These tungus growths on corn and corn talks are often injtruous, and, under some cirumstances, absolutely poisonous to stock. hey produce in cattle a disease called stomch staggers. Small doses of sulphur are said o be helpful to stock thus affected. orn should never be put in the orib. It hould be gathered at husking time and burn-If allowed to go to crib other corn will affected, and the disease will increase the

llowing year. Over-feeding is a very prevalent source of isease, especially in young farm animals. Its also a waste of food, and so becomes a double injury to the farmer. Prof. Knap, of Iowa, declares that the farmers of that State waste \$15,000,000 annually in over-feeding their colts and horses. He might have added an equal sum in loss of service by disease from overfeeding. He says two quarts of coats and two ears of corn twice a day is liberal feeding for a young horse, (and we would add a full grown one when not hard worked,) and that moderate feeding conduces to vigrous health and good old age.

Mange is caused by a small insect which burrows in the skin; a different form of it i caused by a parasitic plant which grows in the skin. Either form may be cured by a preparation of carbolic acid or kerosene oil as follows:—Take 30 parts of hot water; dissolve in it one part of soft soap, and add to the soluion one-hundredth part of carbolic acid; stir to an emulsion and rub well into the skin where t is diseased with a corn cob or a stiff rough cloth. As a precaution, the remainder of the skin may be sponged with the preparation. This mixture will also destroy scab, ticks nd all other parasitic troubles of sheep, and s an excellent remedy for foot rot.

Corn is not a perfect diet for pigs. It deficient in albuminoids. To correct this we must add an article, says the Breeders' Gazette, that will make up for the deficiency. For example, skim-milk is highly nitrogenous and has nearly four per cent. of true albuminoids. Two and a third peands of skim milk contain as much afformings feed as, if found in one pound of corn. But we cannot always add milk. Linseed cake, meal or pea-meal greatly increases the value of corn as a hog feed. The pig kept in a small pen, getting milk and table scraps with a ittle corn is noted for continued good health and even development.

The felting of wool upon the sheep's back, and which is technically known as "cotting" is caused by a lack of yolk in the wool first ollowed by wet and heating of the sneep as they lie close together and sweat. The hear and moisture, and the pressure cause the fibres to mass together so that when the wool is carded it is torn into short fibres and spoiled for the more profitable uses. There is no remedy for it; prevention by avoiding the causes alone is of any use. It occurs mostly n the short curly fleeces of grade merino and the short and medium wool and more open fleeces of Southdowns and other sheep of this class. No doubt it is due to insuffi-cient grain food first and to exposure and

crowding in the pens afterward. The now prevalent disease in cattle, comonly called hoof ail, is due to inflamation of the feet sometimes caused by exposure to filth or wet snow, or muddy yards, or to disease of the bone for want of proper nutrition. The latter cause is rare, the former is quite frequent. The remeey in this case is to remove the cause at once; to give a few daily doses of one ounce of hyposulprite of soda to cleanse the feet thoroughly, and apply an ointment made as follows :- 4 ounces of larc and 2 ounces of Venice turpentine melted to-gether; then add 2 ounces of spirit of turpentine and one ounce of acetate of copper, finely powdered; stir thoroughly. Apply this to the sore parts after they have well washed with warm soapy water and the blisters all broken; then cover the parts with a clean rag upon which the ointment has been spread. Put on a bandage passing between the claws and covering the whole foot. Keep the feet clean and dry:

The Care of Sheep.

As the time of lambing approaches the ewes should be strengthened a little in extra feed, say oats, grain ground coarse, cotton or linseed oil cake. I have no experience with sheep in barns, but I would recommend the shepherd to drive the sheep at some time in the day to give exercise, to circulate the blood, and strengthen the muscles for lamb birth. And care should be taken to see that they And care should be taken to see that they have plenty of water, and are kept as quiet as possible from alarm by dogs or other fears. At the same time sheep well fed on sweet hay require but little grain. And as the lambs come, cut roots in a warm cellar, prepared and fed at once before freezing, are a good treat to sheep and very promotive of milk. It is only of late years that I have used roots, as turnips, carrots, mangolds, rutabagas, and sugar or other beets as feed, except a few for milk cows. I had a large cellar, and failed to utilize it till now. No roots when frozen once should be used for anything—perhaps the hogs might use them in an emergency. When corn can be profitably raised roots would only fill a minor place. To sheep, however, either winter grass or roots to some are necessary to high development, and full health and milk for lambs. - Hon. C. M.

Corn and Oats for Horses. Market and Farm says the value of corn and outs may be briefly stated as follows: nents of nutrition so necessary for recuper ating the constant wear and tear which necessarily take place in the body of a living animal. On this account horses which are fed exclusively on corn and hay do not receive the nourishment which appears necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence we must not be surprised that corn-fed horses show signs of being languid, by sweating profusely while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats, on the contrary, contain more of the essential ele ments of nutrition than any other article of food which can be fed with impunity to horses. Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious. thay all the time, chewing apparently with great trouble. Seems to be regular in bowels."

They are the cheapest, because there is less risk in feeding them, and experience has proved that horses properly fed on oats and timothy hay can; with regular exercise, good

grooming, and proper sanitary regulations, be brought to the highest state of physical oul-ture, and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of food.

THE DAIRY

Cows may be trained to drink milk even when sour, or buttermilk either. But it is an open question if the milk is any benefit, or is an injury under some discumstances. Some dairymen think one way and some the other. The writer has formed no opinion about it, as ne has never fed milk to cows.

As an evidence that stockmen are taking a eper interest in Holsteins for dairy purposes it is only necessary to refer to the importa-tions of this class during the past year, when the following passed through the quarantine grounds at Point Edward:—Mr. Cook, Aults-ville, 12 head; J. Lisle, I; Mr. Haldiman, 5; Mr. McDonald, 6; and Mr. Scatcherd, 5.

The Hon. C. M. Clay, says that the Jerseys are the native cattle of Russia, and he could load a fleet with them at from \$3 to \$10 per head. If this is true there is no use in the farmers of the Channel Islands allowing the supply to fall off. It is more than probable if we should import direct from Russia a little careful judgment would give us a stock of Jarage that Jerseys that would be hardy, vigorous, and able to "hoe her own row."

There are many causes for the white-specks ecasionally found in butter. An acid state of the milk as it comes from the cow, caused by the food or otherwise, will cause it; it is quite possible that giving sour milk to the cow may explain the trouble. It is easy to ascertain this by stopping the practise and noting the result. It is a useless thing to do anyway, and is of no benefit whatever. If the gream is warmed too quickly before it is churned, and when it is sour, that will cause the specks. the specks. No remedy can be given until the cause is known, and among the causes are the condition of the cow; keeping the milk too long before skimming; keeping the cream too long before churning; excessive sourness of the cream ; warming the cream too much and too quickly, and also the farrow condition of the cow on the near approach of

calving. Alderneys and Jerseys. The New York Times says the Alderneys and Jerseys are different breeds. There is no doubt a good deal of nonsense talked at time by breeders of cattle, who, of course, as i uite natural, think their favourite breed the best of all kinds. A good many Jerseys are called Alderneys, wrongly, no doubt, and for the reason that 30 or 40 years ago, when Channel Island cattle became fashionable, the Alderneys were first chosen for their beauty and fawn-like form and colour. They were extremely popular 40 years ago as orna-mental cows for grazing on lawns and in parks in England, and the extreme richness of their milk in time brought them into notice as dairy cattle. But Alderney is a very small sland, not so large as many farms in this country, and could not supply the demand, and largest island of the group, Jersey, was drawn upon and in time monopolized the business. For some years the name Alderney was retained, but as the Jersey breedest

ame jealous of it, the name was changed o Jerseys, as it should be. A Successful Dairyman, Good management is the secret of success and it is this which has made Mr. Pomeroy's mail dairy of 20 cows bring him an income of \$2,735 last year. The cows are of pure Devon stock, which is a rarity to hear of now when the Jersey makes so much noise tha no other breed has a chance to be heard of. The proceeds of Mr. Pomeroy's farming last year were as follows : s cows and other animals. 3,323 pounds of butter at 25 cents. Pork sold...

Total.....\$2,735 00 There is in addition to this, of course, much that has been used in the household, the grand total being a sum of money and an amount of comfort and satisfaction in the aggregate far greater than that realized by many a man in business whose expenses and worry would largely overbalance those of the farmer. Like all other successful dairymen, Mr. Pomeroy (who is a New York State far mer) practises soiling, without which it would be scarcely possible to keep a herd of 53 head, all told, on 150 acres, which he does. The riucipal soiling crops grown were oats and seas sown together and corn, which was fed

with the ears on it as it grew. How to Milk. Recently we gave extracts from a paper in the Indiana Farmer by John M. Stahl on the above subject, and now find place for further

"Milking should be done regularly. Have certain hours for the work and do it at the usual time. The internal milk producing and supplying organs of the cow learn when the udder should be relieved and will kick, and perhaps the cow will do the same, if you don't

squeeze at the proper, time,

"Likewise milk clean. Blessed is the man
or woman that strips for three minutes after
the udder is empty. It should be remembered that about four-fifths of the milk producion of the cow has been developed by thu nutely asking for more by tugging away at enough milk to support her calf till it could make its own living. The milk propensity has been developed by squeezing

"Always rub the udder and teats clean be-fore beginning to milk. To make clean butter is an impossibility. There are too many chances for dirt to get into it. But the nearer you come to absolute cleanliness the nearer you will come to the highest excellence. Comparative cleanliness is essential to good butter. There is always more or less dirt linging to the udder and ready to fall into the milk pail unless removed before milking is begun. Keep a cloth about the cow stable with which to rub the udder and teats clean.

In the name of all that is half-way decent, besceech you never to dip your hands in the pail while milking, as your filthy neighbour does. The practice is so very filthy that I shall simply hold it up to your disgusted gaze on the end of my pen and then drop it."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Lovett's illustrated catalogue is one of the finest that has reached us this season, and eclipses all former efforts of this well-known house, the wood cuts being well brought out, the letter press clear, and the descriptive matter very saisfacttory. The seeds, plants, matter very saisfactiony. The seeds, plants, etc., sold by this firm are largely grown in Monmouth Nursery, Little Silver, N. J., and can be relied upon. This catalogue is enriched by two coloured plates, one of the celebrated Hansell raspberry, the other of the Jessica grape, a Canadian seedling, and said to be the earliest and most profitable white grape in the market. "Manual of Everything for the Garden.

by Peter Henderson, Cortlandt street, New York, like all publications sent forth by this house, is of surpassing interest, being brim-ful of valuable points connected with the culture of flowers, roots, and garden products. The manual is profusely illustrated, the coloured plates being finely executed. One of them represents a new variety of tea rose, called the "Sunset," its colour being of the rich tawny shade of saffron and orange, the oliage marked with deep tints of crimson This rose will no doubt meet with a large sale, as it has never before been placed befor the public.

Simmers' Cultivator's Guide, a Canadian publication, containing specimens of plants, publication, containing specimens of plants, roots, grasses, grain, etc., grown from seeds which the firm have for sale. The catalogue is a credit to the enterprise of Mr. Simmers, who has apparently spared no expense to make it complete and of value to his patrons. An interesting page in the catalogue is the one containing details for the construction and managements of hot-beds, institutions that are too often neglected or overlooked by our gardeners and farmers. The greater part of the seeds sold by Mr. Simmers have been tested by the firm on their own grounds, and they claim that their own grounds, and they claim that and managed to get home.

nothing but reliable goods are placed on sale in their warehouse. The catalogue, which has a highly ornamental cover, will be sent on application to their store, King street east,

A Manual for Scientific Butter Making, by Mr. W. H. Lynch, of Danville, Que. This book has been published under the direction of the Ontario Legislature for free distribution, and from the writer's thorough knowledge of dairying a suitable choice was made. In his preface Mr. Lynch says:—"Buttermaking is layery a mechanical conviction and naking is largely a mechanical operation, and n some measure is made more or less difficult according to the mechanical aids in use. For in some mea instance, were one to attempt to follow out he whole process, according to the simplest directions possible to be given by always using the hand to determine the temperature, how much more difficult would be the process, and would be were the operator to make intelligent use of a thermometer?" matter of the book is so arranged that the reader will flud practical instruction in the opening pages, the philosophy of the science following. An appendix contains an elaboration of the various subjects, in which is incorporated valuable and useful suggestions from the best possible sources. Silos and ensilage are fully referred to, and many interesting topics connected with this much-talked-of fodder are ably set forth and commented upon. The book cannot but be an acquisition to the agricultural literature of he day, and those into whose hands it fall carefully peruse it, as each page con ains information that will sooner or later be of service to those who are fortunate enough to become acquainted with its contents.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS.

Winter Meeting of the Ontario Association

Wister Meeting of the Association.

The winser meeting of the above Association opened in Woodstock on the 30th uit, the following officers being in attendance:—President, W. Satuders, London; Vice-President, P. E. Burke, Ottawa; Directors, A. A. Wright, Renfrew; John Croil, Aultsville; P. C. Dempsey, Trenton; Thomas Beall, Lindsay; Geo. Leslie, Toronfo; Charles Hickling, Barrie; Jas. Goldie, Guelph; A. McD. Allan, Gedérich; T. H. Parker, Woodstock; A. M. Smith, S. Catharines; J. M. Denton, London; Hugh Smith, Sarnia; R. J. Dunlop, Kingston, Secretary, D. M. Beadle, St. Catharines.

The president in an able address referred to the objects of the Association, which he said were of vital importance to farmers who needed help. The orchard was the most profitable part of the farm. He thought that many farmers grew too many varieties and too much fall fult. As fall apples would not keep, the market was often glutted. Mistakes in this direction could be remedied by top grafting or the building of evaporators that would use up the fruit. It was important to know that every part of the apple was of use. In Michigan the cores and skins were made a source of much profit by being converted into felly. He knew by experiment that jelly so made was of superior flavour and quality. The care of orchards was a subject of great importance. Young orchards were often killed by drops of grain. If crops must be grown they should be root crops. For winter protection barn yard muich was excelent.

Mr. Gott, of Arkona, addressed the association on the kind of apples suitable for our climate. Among the varieties the Northern Spy was one of the best, if not the best, for the English market. King of Tompking County was also good, but a shy bearer. The Baldwin was a first-class variety and had been this year very prolific. The American Golden Russet head a fine colour and late-keeping qualities. It bore every year, Among summer apples the meet valuable was the Red Astrachan. In fall apples the Duchess of Oldenturg was valuable.

Mr. Smith,

Among summer apples the most valuable was the Red Astrachan. In fall apples the Duchess of Oldshurg was valuable.

Mr. Smith, of St. Catharines, thought the Baldwin superior to the Northern Spy. The latter was too thin-skinned and tenderfor shipping. Gravenstein and Colvert were fine fall apples. The Snow apple was of no value in this district as a marketable fruit. He believed an acre of orchard would always produce twice as much as grain, and with less labour.

Mr. Beadle, of St. Catharines, thought the Gravenstein one of the best of fall varities. For the last three years there had been a partial failure in fruit in the Niagara district, but if the average of the past ten years had been the partial failure in fruit in the Niagara district, but if the average of the past ten years had been taken, fruit had been mere profitable than other crops. He recommended variety as a safe guard against the failure of any one kind. The varieties should depend upon the soil and climate of the district. No one could succeed in fruit culture without a therough knowledge of it. The green and golden russet was a dea asple for the European market. The Ribston pippin was well known there. He had gol as high as 11 per barrel for it, after Paying af Rybenses. It required a cooler culture that there were mines of wealth in the cultivation of apples that had never been developed.

Mr. Riley of Montreal, an extensive buyer of cheese and apples throughout the Oxford district, said a variety of questions had been sent to him some time before and he had secured answers to them from an extensive Montreal shipper. The

some time defore and he had secured answers to them from an extensive Montreal shipper. The substance of these answers was that the following are the best varieties in order of merit:—Newtowns, Kings, Canada Reds, Lady Apples, Golden Russets, Baldwins, Spies, Spitzs, and Box Russets. These descriptions are likely to remain permanently, mactive demand. In shipping, the different sizes of apples should be under distinguishing brands as regards colour, and only one kind should be packed in the same barrel. Apples should be packed in the same barrels should be kept airtight. It would not pay to use a more expensive package than the usual apple barrel. It would not pay to back with kiln-dried chair, wrapping each apple in tissue paper, and packing top and bottom with marsh grass. The following kinds carry and keep best in order of merit:—Golden Russet, Rox Russets, Greenings, Baldwins, Newtowns, Spies, and Spitz. Large size, good colour, and keeping qualities are what is sought in the markets.

Mr. Grahame, of Grand Rapids, Mich., did not

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keeping qualities are what is sought in the markets.

Mr. Grahame, of Grand Rapids, Mich., did not think that there was any profit in summer and and fall apples. He had found the Greening, the Canada Red, and the Northern Spy, the best. The latter was valuable for the home markets. The latter was valuable for the home market. The Golden Russet was also good. With him a favourite was Hiswatha Beauty, much like the Fameuse, but superior.

Major Gray, of Woodstock, referred to planting an orchard, and said the soil should be deeply cultivated, free from weeds, and well drained. The ground should be well pulverized and prepared in summer for fall and spring planting. Spring planting was the best. Young and perfectly healthy trees should be chosen and set out thirty feet apart. Close planting was a great mistake. The roots should be well imbedded in the soil. Swine and fowls should be allowed the run of the orchard.

Mr. Graham, Michigan, thought corn was an excellent crop for the orchard. He had tried it with great success and benefit to the trees. In reply to a question, Mr. Smith, of St. Catharines, expressed the opinion that with good soil and in a good season ten acres of peaches would broduce \$2,000 worth a year. At Grimsby the average annual profit from an acre of peaches would be \$100. Mr. Dempsey, of Trenton, had known 100 apple trees, fifsen years old, to pacture \$100. The thought a profit of \$100 per acre could be grown with success.

Mr. A. Wiright, of Renfrow, read a very interesting paper on "Apple Culture in the Cold North." Among the apples grown in his district with some degree of success were the Grand Sultan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Peach. Alexander, Walbridge, Wealthy, and Molntosh Red. A brief discussion took place on this paper, and also as to whether Russian fruits will thrive in our cold sections. The secretary stated that the Ontario Government had imported from Russia a few trees and scions, which would be tried at the Agricultural College at Guelph.

The discussion as to the best method of p

pay to plant apple trees for feeding the fruit to stock?" The general tone of the discussion was that apples, sweet ones preferred, fed with other feed, such as bran, corn, meal, etc., produced exsed, such as bran, corn; mean, corn, presented in the question of celery growing was discussed, and the general opinion expressed was that good damp land was the best on which to grow celery; black swamp muck, for imstance. As to the showing, the plan employed by Mr. Wellington of packing the color in boxes in moss met with the most general approval, at least for family use.

The Greatest Horse Breeding Establish ment of America. One of the many wonderful enterprises the reat West is noted for, and one which none favoured with opportunity should miss seeing, is the great breeding establishment of "Oak-lawn," owned by M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill.; 35 miles from Chicago. His importations of Percheron horses from France, to date have aggregated the immense sum of \$2,500, 00, and at the present time at "Oaklawn, 500 head of the choicest specimens of that race can be seen, while on their Colorado ranges are 2,000 mares and 21 imported Perneron stallions in breeding.

The latest yarn from Georgia tells of hunter who slipped from a tree and was sus-pended by his wrist catching in a split in the trunk. Unable to release himself he started to cut off his arm at the elbow joint but fainted, and his muscles relaxing, his hand slipped out and he dropped to the ground,

A MODERN RESURRECTION. Miracle that Took Place in Our Midsi Unknown to the Public-The Details in Full.

One of the most remarkable occurrence ver given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our know-edge and will undoubtedly awaken as much ledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprize and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows:—Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man formerly residing at Birming-ham, a suburb of Detroit, and now living at 027 Michigan avanging the city, can first. 287 Michigan avenue in this city, can truth ully say that he has looked into the futne vorld and yet returned to this. A representa tive of this paper has interviewed him upon are given to the public for the first time "I had been having most peculiar sensation

for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eye-sight did not seem so clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to arise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint-all-gone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my nands and feet felt cold and clammy. was nervous and irritable, and lost all e thusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had not energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feeling of the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it woul not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I wa so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge, and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: 'It is an animated something, but I should like to know what.' In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony.

"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery sulminated. Nature could endure no more. became irrational and apparently insenible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surroundings. I knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of great agony. I was helpless, opeless, and pain was my only companion. Fremember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all ower. I feit that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pair lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear, and from that time on I steadily improved, until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute bright's disease, which so nearly killed me and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that rought me to life after I was virtually in another world.

"You have had an unusual experience Mr. Crombie," said the writer who had been reathlessly listening to the recital.
"Yes, I think I have," was the reply, and it has been a valuable lesson to m am certain, though, there are thousands of

men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thic in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. I is quiet, treacherous, and all the more danger ous. It is killing more people to-day than any other one complaint. If I had the power would warn the entire world against i

urge them to remove it from the system be-fore it is too late." the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birming ham Eccentric, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conver Mr. Crombie's name was mentio "I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the Eccentric that he could not live until its next

It was certainly a most wonderful Rev. A. R. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now of chooleraft, Mich., in response to a telegram,

replied:—
"Mr. W. A. Crombie was a member of my ongregation at the time of his sickness. The rayers of the church were requested for im on two different occasions. I was with him the day he was reported by his physicians as dying, and consider his recovery almost a miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then reovers, but the men and women who are brifting toward the same end are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize their significance, and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be nost efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this; they are on the sure road to death who neglect it. - Detroit Free Press.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

Conference of Delegates from My ties—Resolutions Passed The convention re municipal legislation resumed its sitting on the 30th ult, in the Queen's hotel, Toronto, Mr. Pratt, of Otwa, in the chair. The following, which in dudes all the more important resolution

were adopted :-Moved by Mr. MAUGHAN, Toronto, second d by Ald. Smith, Toronto, "That the Leg lature be requested to repeal sub-sec, 31 sec. 3, 43 Vio., cap. 27, the same being diffi-cult of application and inconsistent with the he provisions of the assessment law." Car-

Moved by Mr. R. AYLESWORTH, seconded by Dr. Faulkiner, "That the assessment laws e so amended that unoccupied lands of non esidents shall not be charged in any one year or statute labour a greater sum than one-half ent on the dollar on the assessed value thereof; this not to apply to cities, towns, and

incorporated villages. Carried.

Moved by Mr. ASHLEY, seconded by Mayor Chase, of Guelph, "That the municipal la e amended so as to prevent persons not being present at the municipal nomination same unless they have expressed, in writing, their willingness to serve if elected."

Moved by Ald. SKINNER, seconded by Ald. Cowan, "That it is expedient that school trustees have the same property qualification as members of municipal councils, and that no trustee shall be at the same a member of a municipal council." Carried. Moved by Ald. G. B. SNITH, Toronto, sec-onded by Ald. Jas. Gordon, Ottawa, "That

the Legislative Assembly of Ontario be petitioned to amend the Assessment Act, that all exemptions from assessment in the Assess nent Act or in any Act amending the sam or other Act be abolished, except as to hurches, not including the grounds of they stand, and Public schools, High schools, and Collegiate institutes and grounds con-nected therewith, and not exceeding half an acre, and except universities, colleges, fre Public Libraries, with grounds not exceeding four acres, public hospitals and grounds not exceeding five acres; Orphan. Poor and Lunatic asylums, with grounds not exceeding one acre; cemeteries and municipal property, acre; cemeteries and municipal property and property vested in and held by her Maj esty or exempted in sec. 6, sub-divisions 1 and 2." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Maughan, seconded by Mayor Graveley, "That whereas it is unjust

to the rate-payers that persons employed in the service of the Dominion Government should escape the payment of municipal taxes; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this convention the Dominion Government should make such arrangements by legislation, subsidy or otherwise, to the municipalities conserned that these municipalities receives the equivalent for such taxes; and that a copy of this resolution, with list of the municipalities represented appended, be forwarded to the Dominion Government." Carried.

Moved by Ald. Cowan, London, seconded by Mayor McCammon, Kingston, "That this convention petition the Local Legislature to amend the Public School Act so that nominations and elections of school trustees for cities

ions and elections of school trustees for cities and towns be held on the same days and at the same polling places as the municipal ele tions, and that the votes of the respective lectors be taken by ballot; also that th Separate schools may avail themselves of the provisions of this amendment should they deem it advisable." Carried.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Text of the Resolutions Submitted to the House.

TEMPORARY LOAN TO THE CORPORATION.

The Government Takes a First Lien Upon the Entire Railway Property.

Orrawa, Feb. 5.—The following resolu-tions relating to the Canadian Pacific Rail-way Company were introduced by Sir Charles Tupper to-day:—That the Com-mittee of the Whole take into consideration that portion of the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session, in which his Excellency informed us that his Government has thought it of the greatest importance for the settlement of the North-West and the development of our trade that

THE COMPLETION OF THE CANADA PACIFIC BAILWAY rom sea to sea should be hastened, and the company be enabled to open the line through-out by the spring of 1886; that with this view, and in order to aid the company n securing sufficient capital for the purpose by the disposal of its unsold shares, the Government agreed to receive a deposit of money and security sufficient to pay a minimum three per cent. dividend for ten years on \$65,000,000 of stock, that arrangement being made on the belief that it would give steadiness and increased value to the shares on the market. That a combination of un favourable circumstances has prevented the fulfilment of these expectations, the company has not been able to obtain the required apital by the sale of its stock, and that the best means of preventing any delay in the great object of the early completion of the ailway demands our earnest consideration, and to consider the following resolutions :-1. That it is expedient to provide, first that the Government may return to the securities now held under the third section of the Act of Incorporation, 44 Victoria, Chap. 1, and under the second section of the construction contract referred to in the said

2. That the money subsidy hereafter payable to the company may be paid as the work on either the central or eastern section of the railway proceeds, in the proportion which the state of the work done on such section, and or which payment is demanded, bears to the value of the whole work now remaining to be done under the contract on such sect

done under the contract on such section.

3. That the time for the payment by the company of the sum of \$2,858,912, agreed by said company to be partion or before the first day of February, 1884, as part of the fund referred to in their agreement with the Government of the 7th day of November last, SHALL HEREBY BE EXTENDED o the 7th day of November, 1888, when the of the said fund payable by the company to the Government, will fall due, and the whole with interest payable half-yearly at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, as agreed upon at and that the said sum shall then be paid to

the Government, together with the said last mentioned amount, forming the sum of \$7,-380,912, bearing interest at the said last mentioned rate until paid. 4. That the Government may, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the consolidated revenue fund of Cahada, make a loan to the said company of an amount in money not exceeding \$22,500,000, to be repaid to the Government on or before the first day of May 1801 with interest and the constant of day of May, 1891, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, until the payment of the principal, and that as part of said loss the Government may pay to the company forthwith such amount, not ex-ceeding \$7,500,000, as shall be required by the company to extinguish its present floating debt, the amount of such debt to be estabished to the satisfaction of the Government and that the remainder of the said loan shal and that the remainder of the said loan shall be paid to the company in the same proportion as that which is hereby provided for the payment of the balance of the money subsidy.

5. That as security for the repayment of the said loan as aforesaid, and as additional security for the payment of the said sum of \$7,380,972, and interest falling due on the 7th day November. 1888.

th day November, 1888, THE GOVERNMENT SHALL HAVE THE FIRST

LIEN and charge upon the entire property of the company, real and personal, now owned or hereafter to be acquired or owned by them, including their main line of railway, the extensions thereof, their branch lines of railway, the whole of their equipment, rolling stockand plant, and including all steamers and vessels, and also upon the land grant of the company, earned and to be hereafter earned, saving always, however, the right of the holders of the mortgages existing in respect to the extensions of the line of the railway frem Callendar to Brockville and Montreal, as security for the unpaid balance of the puras security for the unpaid balance of the pu chase money and the constituting the said extension subject to the mortgage on the land grant executed by the company to secure the issue of their land grant bonds; that the Government shall continue to hold and retain the entire of the land grant bonds now in its custody or possession, sub-ject to redemptions under the terms of the said land grant nortgage, and all reme-dies as to interest, voting power, and all other matters in respect thereof, which would be held or possessed or be exercised by any purchaser of the said bonds; that all money received by the Government or the trustees of the land grant bonds in redemption of such bonds shall be applied as follows, that is to say:—The moneys so received in respect of the (blank) million dollars of the said bonds shall be applied, firstly, in extinction of the interest accrued and due upon the said loar and upon the said sum of \$7,380,912; second y, on account of the capital of the said sun of \$7,380,912; and thirdly, on account of the capital of the said loan; and the Govern ment may make such arrangements as it shall deem expedient for securing the payment to it after the redemption of the land grant bonds of the proceeds of all sales of lands granted or to be granted to the company under the contract, and the proceeds shall be applied to the purposes and in the order aforesaid, and that

THE REMAINING \$5,000,000 of the land grant bonds and money received from the said trustees in redemption thereo.

shall be held on the conditions and for the purposes mentioned in the said contract. purposes mentioned in the said contract.

6. That the Government shall cause a deed of agreement to be executed by the company and on behalf of the Government, providing for such remedies, terms, and conditions for securing the applications of the said loan to the purposes for which the same is hereby authorized, and the repayment of the said loan and of the said sum of \$7,380,912 (the whole with interest, including interest upon any interest in default) for the release of said lien and charge upon said repayment for continu-ing the sale and realization of the value of the said lands after the redemption of the land grant bonds, the payments to the Gov-ernment of the proceeds of said sale, and the

discharge of such lands from the charge here by accrued, upon payment of the price of sale thereof as the Government shall deem expedient, such price not to be less than one dollar and twenty cents per acre; provided always that among such remedies, terms, and conditions, it shall be agreed and provided that upon default for twelve months in the payment of any half yearly instalment of interest upor oan or upon the said sum of \$7,380,912. or either of them, or in the payment of principal of either of the said sums when same shall become due in accordance with the provisions herein. The right of the company, nder their contract hereinbefore mentioned to demand or receive any further cash or land subsidy shall cease and determine, and the said railway and extensions thereof, branches, equipment, rolling stock, plant, including steamers and all lands and property of the company; and all the land grant bonds then in the land grant bonds then in the possession of the Government for the said period of twelve months of such default, ipeo facto, and without any notice or proceeding whatever, shall vest in her Maesty for Canada and shall forthwith be taken possession of by the Minister of Railways and Canals on behalf of the Government, and ach and every employe of the company shall from and after the expiry of the said period

of twelve months become and RE AN EMPLOYE OF THE GOVERNMENT during pleasure, and shall hold and possess any matter or thing pertaining to the said company then in his custody as for the Government; and the rates of interest and the terms of payment hereby fixed shall not be disturbed or altered by the terms of such

agreement.
7. That the said company be authorized to execute an agreement of the nature and pur-port hereinbefore provided for, and to charge its entire property and assets in the manner and form as hereinbefore described, and on such agreement to agree upon such further conditions as the Government may prescribe, provided that the acceptance of the proprovided that the acceptance of the pro-visions of the Act to be passed in the behalf and authority of the board of directors of the company to execute the agreement containing the charges upon the said railway and property, and the other conditions require uthorized by said Act, shall be granted by the shareholders of the company, either by a resolution passed at a special general meeting of such shareholders alled for the purpose by a vote of t least two-thirds in value of such of the siled for the shareholders as shall be present or represented at such meeting, or by an instrument or in-struments executed by at least two-thirds in value of the whole of the shareholders of the company in person, or represented by their attorneys or proxies respectively, duly author-z ed in that behalf.

8. That until the payment in full of the indebtedness of the company to the Govern-ment with interest, all monies earned and to e earned by the company as postal subsidy and for transport service shall be retained by the Government, and shall be applied, firstly, on account of the interest becoming due from time to time upon the loan hereby authorized, and then to the payment of interest.

9. The stock of the company, amounting to \$35,000,000, now in the hands of the Government, shall be held by the Minister of Fi nance, and may be sold by the company with the consent of the Government, on condition that the proceeds of such sale, less the amount required to be paid by the Government to secure the half-yearly dividend thereon at the rate of plied, in the discretion of the Govern

three per cent. per annum, up to the 17th day of August, 1893, inclusive, shall be apeither to the improvement or extension of the railway or its equipment, or to the repayment of the indebtedness of the company to the lovernment; and that if at any time the stock of the company should reach a price which, in the opinion of the Government, would render it expedient to sell the said stock or any part thereof, then and thereupon, on notice being given to the company for the Government requiring that the said stock or any pert thereof be sold, and specifying the num price at which the same shall be so sold, that the company shall cause the same to be offered for sale and sold in conformit ing so within a reasonah delay shall be in the discr Government, the Government shall have the right to sell the same or any part thereof at or above such mininum price, and shall apply the proceeds thereof as it is hereby provided such proceeds

shall be applied in the event of the sale such stock by the company.

10. That so long as the said several sums of money loaned as aforesaid, or any part there-of, or of the interests thereon remaining unpaid no mortgage, lien or charge of any description shall be created upon the railway property or assets of the company, or any part thereof, nor shall any stock be issued by the company, pending such repayment above or beyond the amount of \$100,000,000, ito which

he same is now limited. 11. That legislative provision be made for giving effect to said resolutions, and that the nover thereof have leave to bring on a bill for that purpose.

Note.—A synopsis of the proposed agreement between the Canadian Pacific and the Government was published in last week's Mail, and will be found of interest in connection with the legislation now proposed.

On Friday eight well-known citizens of Reading, Pa., were arrested for horse-racing with sleighs on a public road, and held for trial in the Criminal Court under the blue laws of 1784, which provide that upon conviction the horses be sold and the proceeds placed n the County Treasury.

As a Spring Medicine, Blood Purifier,
A Diuretic, and Aperient, no other so-called
blood purifier or sarsaparilla compound is for a
moment to be compared with the CUTICURA
RESOLVENT. It combines four great properties
in one medicine, acting at once upon the digestive organs, blood, kidneys, and bowels. For
those who wake with Sick Headache, Furred
Tongne, Billiousness, Dyspeptia. Torpidity of the
Liver, Constipation, Piles, High-coloured Uriae,
Inflamed Kidneys, Feverish Symptoms, and
other congested conditions requiring a speedy,
gentle, and safe aperient and diuretic, nothing
in medicine can possibly equal it.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE THE HERITAGE OF WOE.

Misery, shame, and agony, often bequesthed as a sole legacy to children by parents, is neclected Scrofuls. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of disfiguring humours, itching tortures, humiliating eruptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of the disease remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, diuretic, and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are intallible.

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

Reference:—Any citizen of Maiden, Mass.

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

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

Milan, Mich.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents: Milan, Mich. S. G. BUXTON.

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

Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases," BABY For Infantile and Birth Humours and Skin Blemishes use Cuticura soan a deliciously perfumed skin Beautifier, and Tollet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dom