A FAMILY AFFAIR.

"They are kind. I love them dearly. What my poor people would do without them I can't think. If they'll leave you enough to do, you're certain to be happy here."

Beatrice smiled. She remembered the horror they had displayed at the bare thought of her having any part in the domestic arrangements of Hazlewood House. It seemed to Mr. Mordle that he had never seen Miss Clauson look so bright and lively as she looked to-day. She looked most lovingly at the child, who, tired of his play, lay peacefully on her lap.

"But I have not enough to do," she said, her hand the while caressing the boy's golden head. "Mr. Mordle, I wish you would help me in something."

"Anything—everything—command me," said the curate in his quickest, most dev ve way.

"I have taken such a fancy to this dear little man, that, supposing his people do not reveal themselves, I want to persuade my uncles to let me keep him. I could be so happy with him here." She kissed and fondled the boy.

Now that he saw whither his rash promise was to lead him, Mr. Mordle paused and hesitated.

"I am sure Uncle Herbert wouldn't mind," added Beatrice.

"Mr. Talbert would never consent," said Mr. Mordle.

"What harm would it do?" asked Beatrice.

The Rev. Sylvanus was silent; he did not like to tell the girl that the retention at Hazlewood House of this mysteriously-sent child might create scandal.

"You will help me, will you not?" pleaded Beatrice. The look in her eyes turned Sylvanus's heart into wax.

So, with the weakness of male humanity when thus assailed, he promised to do what he could to insure her wish being carried out. Beatrice gave him a look of gratitude, the very remembrance of which he felt would repay him for a much greater service than the one she had entreated of him. By and by he took his leave of her in that happy frame of mind peculiar to the man who has laid a lovely woman under an obligation.

Horace and Herbert he did not see. They were detained for an indefinite period. The linen paid in by the laundress did not balance with the counterfoil in the washing-book, so they had to go through it again—an annoying, but a necessary task.

CHAPTER VI.

BEATRICE TRIUMPHANT.

Miss Clauson carried her point. Her success was due to a curious combination of events, as well as to her own persistence and eloquent pleading. She managed to get Uncle Herbert alone—a difficult matter, as the "Tabbies" were almost always together—and, after sundry arguments and entreaties, if unable to win his consent to her proposed arrangement, exacted a promise from him that he would not object if Horace approved of her keeping the boy. To be sure he had not the faintest idea that Horace would consent.

Mr. Mordle, the adviser of the family, and Herbert Talbert thus brought on her side or rendered neutral, Horace remained the arbiter of the boy's fate. Miss Clausen directed all her energies towards making him yield.

Like a clever girl, she took care that the young intruder should be no nuisance to any one, not even to the servants. When her uncles saw him they saw him at his best. At the first signs of bad behavior, Beatrice whipped him away. As he had not yet run a muck through their bric-a-brac, nor demolished a ruby-backed plate, or detruncated a Chelsea figure, they had no fault to find with his general behavior. Indeed they liked to see the little fellow about the place, and the confiding way in which he climbed upon Horace's knee was quite touching. He was not a bit afraid of these tall, grave men. Children see further in some ways than grown-up people, and no doubt the little boy felt instinctively that many excellent feminine traits were hidden under the broad bosoms of the stalwart "Tabbies."

They tacitly left his fate in abeyance for more than a week; then Beatrice, who perhaps trembled lest some childish act of mischief might defeat her ends, and who thought that the boy had well done his part in the affair by making himself so easily tolerated, attacked her uncles once more. True to his promise, Herbert said his brother must decide the matter.

"Do you want the child to stay!" asked Horace, turning to the speaker.

"I told Beatrice you should decide."

This answer assured Horace that Herbert knew everything that was to be known.

"My dear Beatrice," he said, "the thing is quite impracticable."

Her mouth quivered. It was clear she had set her heart on keeping her new pet.

"Why is it impracticable? What difference can a child make in a house like this. He will be my sole care."

Uncle Horace seemed uneasy. "Mr. dear, you forget it may give rise to a scandal."

"Scandal! what scandal?"

Horace grew red. One can't talk plainly to young innocent girls without feeling how bad mankind in general is.

"Hum—ha," he said. "You must remember, Beatrice, we are two single men; not elderly men. As soon as it is known that we have kept the child sent here so strangely, we give a handle to suspicion and scandal. Do you agree with me, Herbert?"

"I am afraid it will be so, Beatrice," said Herbert regretfully.

Miss Clauson drew herself up proudly. It was an action the Talberts always liked too see in the girl, and which had a great effect on them.

"Surely," she said, "you of all people are above suspicion and scandal?"

They were pleased to think this was the truth. They felt that Beatrice was right. What after all had scandal to do with them? The domestic virtues and clock work regulation of Hazlewood House might defy the breath of the most censorious world. As this great truth came home to him Horace seemed to purr with pleasure.

But he had no intention of yielding. He was for one thing much annoyed with Herbert. Herbert evidently wanted the boy to stay. If so he should say so outright, not let Beatrice fight his battles. So the most Beatrice could get him to promise was that the boy might remain for a few days longer.

In those few days something happened. First of all a piece of gossip went round the neighborhood and eventually reached the ears of those who were gossiped about—the Talberts; They heard that they were harboring Lord Hadwynn's eldest son, whose mysterious disappearance had been reported in the papers. Lord Hadwynn was an utter reprobate, and it was well known that his injured wife had smuggled the child out of his way. Lady Hadwynn was an acquaintance of the Talberts; so that even Horace was for a moment staggered when he heard the theory propounded by his neighbors. Then some kind creature wrote to the bereft husband, and his lordship rushed down to Oakbury fierce as a consuming flame—a flame which resolved itself into smoke when he was shown the boy, and found him nothing like his missing son. After this, gossip should have died a natural death, but it did not. People who are determined to swallow a monstrous tale will lick it into the shape they can deal with best. In spite of the Talberts' strenuous denials and plain statement as to how the child was thrown upon their hands, everybody would have it that if not Lord Hadwynn's son he was some one else's—meaning someone, a nobleman's probably, whose wife had, for private reasons of her own, intrusted him to the Talberts.

To be continued.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City via Grand Central Depot, save Baggage Expressage and $3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators! Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city *

People who lay down carpets across the pavement for the convenience of their guests will do well to note the case of Watson act. Ellis, decided in England by Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, on appeal from the Bloomsbury County Court Col. Ellis gave a dinner party in Portland place, and laid a strip of carpet from his house to the roadway for the benefit of those bidden to the feast. Mrs. Watson fell over the carpet and hurt herself, and a jury awarded her £50 damages. The Colonel appealed, but the decision was upheld, the Lord Chief Justice remarking that the public had an uncontrollable right to use the highway, and that those who laid down carpets thereon must take the consequences. As Lord Coleridge observed, this adds a new terror to dinner parties, or rather to the responsibilities of those who give them.

Hard to Believe.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of a Kidney disease after his body was swollen as big as a barrel and he had been given up as incurable and lay at death's door. Yet such a cure was accomplished by Kidney-Wort in the person of M.M. Devereaux of Ionia, Mich., who says: "After thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want every one to know what a boon it is." 4

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Report of the Hon. Minister for 1884

FACTS AND FIGURES OF CANADIAN PROGRESS.

An Intelligent and Able Document.

Ottawa, March 21.—The report of the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture for the year 1884, has been laid on the table. It contains an able review of the affairs of the Department relating to agriculture and immigration, from which the following may be extracted:—

CATTLE TRADE.

Importation.

A considerable decrease has taken place during 1884 in the number pure-bred cattle imported from Europe, as compared with last year. This may be attributed to two causes; first, that the excitement which for the last three years has existed on this side of the Atlantic for Polled-Angus and Hereford cattle has, in a measure, abated; second ly, that importers, influenced by the existence of contagious disease in Great Britain, considered it wiser at present to import fewer animals.

The total numbers imported during 1884 through the Point Levis Quarantine, were as follow:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Canada	323	303	20
United States	1,284	170	6
Totals	1,607	473	26

As compared with 1883, this shows a decrease in cattle of 525, in sheep 150, and swine 15.

The large number of pure-bred cattle imported during the last five years has already created a perceptible improvement in our herds, and cattle shippers generally are beginning to realize its consequent value.

Ranches.

As bearing on the cattle trade I may point to the successful establishment of a number of cattle ranches in the North-West Territory, in the district of Alberta, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, which may very soon be expected to furnish yearly large numbers of cattle for exportation. The number of cattle now in these ranches is about sixty thousand, and the accounts received from them are most favorable. Very superior breeds of stock have been taken in—Short Horns, Herefords and Polled Angus. These ranches are in a favorable position for the transport of stock by the Pacific Railway, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt of assured success.

It is also worthy of mention that there is a favorable beginning of what may be called "sheep ranching," for which the district of country to which I have referred is well adapted.

Disease.

I received information of an authentic character during the fall, establishing to my satisfaction the fact of the existence of the disease of pleuro-pneumonia in the State of Illinois, coupled with circumstances which at least led to doubts that there was serious danger of the germs of this insidious disease having spread to more western points. In these circumstances I deemed it to be my duty to recommend to Your Excellency the passing of an Order in Council to prohibit the importation of neat cattle from the United States into the Province of Manitoba or the North-West, except at the points, named in the Order in Council, subject to Quarantine and inspection.

It was considered advisable only to admit neat cattle at one point in Manitoba—viz., at Emerson, where the Government farm and building, which were formerly used by the Boundary Commission and subsequently in the Immigration Service, were converted into a Quarantine station, for which these premises are well adapted. The necessary repairs and alterations of the buildings to adapt them to the Quarantine service were made as economically as possible, and this Quarantine station, which I placed under the charge of Mr. D. H. McFadden, V. S., is now thoroughly efficient.

In the extreme west, cattle are permitted to enter at two points, viz., Maple Creek and Fort McLeod. In view of the distance of those points from any known contagious disease, and the long marches which cattle would necessarily have to make before entering, it was thought that a careful inspection of all cattle entering at those points would be sufficient without Quarantine. The cattle entering at Fort Walsh are simply intended to be sent to the Chicago market, and arrangements have been made to allow them to go through in bond in transit to the frontier of Manitoba, to pass out at Emerson or Gretna. Strict regulations have been provided for in the Order in Council referred to, for the proper safeguarding of this traffic. The shippers have found that the well-grassed and well-watered trail to Maple Creek offers exceedingly favorable conditions, which are supplemented by the facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is probable, therefore, that this traffic will be greatly extended during 1885. The entries at Fort McLeod were less numerous and almost wholly intended for the ranches.

Exportation.

The export trade of cattle from Canada, during the year 1884, show an increase over the previous year, the total number being 61,843 cattle, against 55,625, in 1883; but there is a large decrease in the numbers of sheep exported, viz., 67,197, against 114,352.

The numbers shipped from each port during 1884 are as follow, viz.:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Montreal	50,795	62,985
Halifax	3,611	30
Quebec	680	747
Entered at Montreal for Boston and Portland	6,757	3,435
	61,843	67,197

Which, taken at a fair valuation, represents—

61,843 cattle at $125	$7,730,375
67,197 sheep at $10*	671,970
Total	$8,402,345
Being an increase over last year of	$76,996

*Mr. McEachran estimates the sheep at $12.

In addition to the above, I am informed that a considerable number of Canadian cattle and sheep have been taken to England, *via* Baltimore, on account of the extraordinary low freights from that port, and consequently are classed, on arrival, as American. They are, however, treated as such, and are subjected to the compulsory slaughter clauses of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the numbers of cattle exported, no disease was discovered by the inspectors, and Canada still maintains its position for immunity from disease. You will observe that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of sheep exported, as compared with previous years. This may be attributed partly to the low price obtained in the British markets, consequent on large importations from Australia, and partly to lack of quality. Breeders must bear in mind that, to maintain their position in the market, none but the best qualities of sheep must be exported. As the trade now stands, the poorer quality of Canadian sheep has a great competitor in the frozen mutton trade of the Australian Colonies I am informed that arrangements are being made in England to extend the frozen mutton trade to the River Plate District, which will further increase the competition; and, looking at these facts, I again desire to impress upon our sheep breeders the great necessity of improving the breed of their flocks.

Complaints have been made by shippers that the export business during the past year has not proved favourable to them, but by the exercise of care in their expenditure, and by taking the precaution of shipping only the best classes of cattle, this may be obviated in the future.

The improvements for the transit of cattle are now so perfected that there is very little risk in shipping animals from Canada, as compared with the early days of the cattle trade. The rates of mortality during the past year have greatly decreased, as the deaths on the ocean passage have been under one per cent., and this fact must have a marked effect on the expenses of transport by reducing the insurance premiums.

The export trade is capable of very great extension, and through it large sums of money are circulated amongst farmers, insurance, railroad and steamship companies, thus benefiting the community at large.

The growth of the trade may be gleaned from the following table of cattle exports since 1877:—

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1877	6,940	9,509	480
1878	48,655	41,225	2,078
1879	25,009	80,332	5,385
1880	50,905	81,843	700
1881	45,535	62,404	....
1882	35,378	75,905	....
1883	55,625	114,352	....
1884	61,843	67,197	....

POINT LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The precautions at the Cattle Quarantine at Point Levis have been continued throughout the year past with the utmost care and vigilance, and notwithstanding the large number of cattle that were quarantined there during the year, only *ten* deaths occurred, and these were from ordinary causes; and among the sheep only *eight* deaths occurred, all of which were from ordinary disease.

I have to mention, for the first time since the establishment of this quarantine, the discovery of foot and mouth disease, on the 4th of May, on board the steamship "Mississippi." The disease was of a mild form, and the stock on being landed were isolated, and the wharf and road over which they were driven were scraped, cleansed and disinfected. The ship was put in quarantine for thirty days, fumigated and cleansed. No one was permitted to enter the quarantine except the officials, and nothing was left undone to prevent the disease from spreading. On the 4th June another steamship, the Oxenholme, arrived on which the same disease was also discovered and exactly the same course was proceeded with. I am happy to be able to state that the active measures that were adopted in both cases proved effectual, and the cattle all recovered without any complication.

The details of the proceedings taken, as published in Appendix No. 33, containing the reports of Messrs. MacEachran and Couture, are worthy of the consideration of all who are interested in the cattle trade. The skill and care exhibited by Mr. Couture, the local veterinary inspector of the Levis Quarantine, were such as to merit special commendation in view of the great interests at stake. We have the fact that although there were as many as 800 head of cattle in that quarantine at one time, attended by over 50 men, with the very insidious disease of contagious aptha (foot and mouth) twice introduced, such was the effectiveness of the segregation and of the discipline exercised, that it was confined to the shipments of cattle by which it was brought, and so far from being allowed to be carried from those centres to the country, it was not even, in any case, conveyed to any other cattle in the quarantine. We have thus an important fact established, that even a disease of the insidious and very highly contagious, character, which that in question is known to be, can be controlled when adequate measures are taken.

ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

In the Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward, 99 pure-bred cattle and 35 swine were admitted from the United States for breeding purposes, all of which, after going through the length of time required, were forwarded to their owners, and the inspector pronounces the stock of Ontario exceedingly healthy and entirely free from disease During the autumn it was deemed advisable, for a short time, to prohibit the importation of cattle from the United States, owing to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the State of Illinois.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

The Pictou cattle disease, which, for the last two years, has undergone the most rigid treatment, under instructions from my Department, I am happy to say may be considered as almost completely exterminated.

Only 19 cases have occurred during the past year, confined to eleven places. Farmers and stock owners in that district have heartily co-operated with the inspector and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the measures employed under the regulations.

Mr. Caswell, the guardian in charge, reports that the disease did not make its appearance on any farm where it occurred last year, and in no place where it existed two years ago. All the diseased places have been quarantined and thoroughly disinfected.

SHEEP SCAB.

Operations have been carried on during the past year in the District of Montreal, with a view of stamping out sheep scab, which has existed in it for some time. In April last parts of that District were declared to be infected, and the movement of sheep therein was permitted only on an inspector's order, whilst steps were taken to make owners dress their sheep and disinfect their premises. Slaughtering of animals badly affected was resorted to, the owner being allowed the carcass and one-third of the value of the sheep, but owing to representations made and numerously signed petitions, a further opportunity was given to the farmers to cure their sheep by dressing them, which, however, has not procured the desired result Necessity for exercising the utmost vigilance with regard to this disease has been shown from the fact of two cargoes of sheep having arrived in England with evidence of scab amongst them. The Imperial Government, ever on the alert, called the attention of the Department to this fact, and intimated that if it was allowed to continue it might seriously threaten the export of sheep from Canada. The necessity will therefore be evident of carrying out the strongest measures possible, with a view to the extirpation of this disease, and I am in hopes that, with the measures now in progress, I shall be able to report, at the close of the year, the disappearance of this noxious disease.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

A Provincial exhibition was held at Ottawa, last autumn, and was very successful, both in an agricultural, industrial and commercial point of view. Another exhibition of a similar character was held in Montreal, and the vote of Parliament of $10,000 was given in equal shares of $5,000 to each exhibition.

ARCHIVES.

The work of copying the State papers relating to Canada, reported on last year, has been actively prosecuted and is still proceeding. The greatest care is taken to have correctness secured by a system of checking and comparison of every document, the delay necessarily caused by this precaution being more than compensated for by the security afforded of exactness in transcription. The first instalment of the calendar of the Haldimand Collection, a valuable assistance to investigators, will be found in the report on Archives, forming one of the appendices. In the same appendix will be found a carefully prepared index to the seignorial grants in the Province of Quebec, besides other papers of historical interest. All documents as received are catalogued and prepared for binding, the present number of bound volumes on the shelves being about 5,500, chiefly manuscripts and official records, the others being notes of historical importance, among the latter being nearly 400 volumes of the publications of the Public Record Office of England presented to the Achives by the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, a most valuable gift

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The same remarks as last year apply to the agricultural statistics which have been collected in Manitoba and the North-West. They have been compiled with great care and show the various agricultural capabilities of their respective localities. In a sparsely settled and new community like the North-West, we cannot expect as perfect returns as from older settled countries; but the statistics sent in during 1884 give a fair criterion of the year's operations. The result is published as an appendix to this report, and I refer to it as containing matter of much interest.

I have initiated in those Provinces in which crop statistics are not already taken, a system for obtaining returns of agricultural products by means of schedules circulated through the postmasters in those Provinces, from which I hope to produce satisfactory results. This statistical investigation is intended to show the changing area in special crops, the harvest output in different districts, and to afford general returns in practical agriculture. The relations of labour to production affecting the prices of lands and products, and the adaptation of industries to localities, will all appear in clearer light when considered in connection with carefully collected agricultural statistics.

The value of the agricultural products exported from the Dominion for the last fiscal year is shown by the Trade and Navigation returns to have amounted to $12,397,843. This is, however, only the produce of the soil, and is exclusive of animals and their products, which amounted to $22,946,108, making altogether a total of $35,343,951, or over one-third of the whole exports of the Dominion. The bountiful harvest of last autumn will probably swell the total amount of our agricultural exports during the present year to still larger proportions.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

In my report last year especial attention was directed to the importance of the phosphate trade, and the proportions it promised to assume in the near future. Attention was called to the fact that Americans were carefully looking after property in Canada where they could obtain the raw material, and this desire on their part is being still more strongly evidenced. Canadian phosphate maintains its position in the markets abroad, and the output during the past year has been large. Some 23,000 tons of this material were shipped from Montreal in 1884, against 19,000 tons in 1883. Of this amount, the mines of Ottawa County furnished 20,353 tons, whilst the balance went from the section of country lying north of Kingston, the only two localities in which this mineral is worked. The season has proved favorable to those engaged in the phosphate trade. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, an eminent geologist, who, when out here with the British Association, visited the Ottawa County mines last autumn, stated, in a paper read by him at Manchester, on his return, that in his opinion phosphate was "one of the most important resources of Canada." The effects of this industry on the country generally, and especially those districts where its mining is carried on, are most beneficial, as the capital expended by its agency is considerable.

The use of this material as a fertilizer, when converted into superphosphate, cannot be too strongly urged on our farming population, and the advantages it offers in renewing lands worn out by perpetual cropping, in the absence of ordinary manure, the want of which is too often apparent in districts where cattle raising is not carried on, cannot be too often impressed. In those parts of Europe where the sugar beet is largely grown—Belgium and Denmark, for instance—no fertilizer has been found equal to phosphate, and the same remark might well be applied to the grain producing farms of our older Provinces. The rigid inspection to which the crude material is subjected in England tends greatly to keep up the standard of our shipments, and the high percentage of Canadian phosphate will always secure for it a foremost place and an eager demand. Prof. Dawkins, comparing the phosphate obtained from various countries, states the percentage that Canada yields out of a mean of analyses, is 87.52 of tribasic phosphate of lime.

The question has not yet been solved whether the raw material pulverized will give beneficial results to the soil by its application, and till this fact has been ascertained the crude phosphate will continue to be shipped to the place of manufacture. The establishment of works for its conversion into superphosphate, contiguous to the natural deposits, would prove of immense advantage, as the material thus converted would be far more likely to be made use of by our resident agriculturists, and the transport of bulky phosphate would be resolved into shipments of a substance commanding a far higher price. The advantages obtained by foreign manufacturers would in that case be gained by Canada, and an industry might be added to those already existing which would materially add to our prosperity.

From information obtained, it is expected that the output of phosphate in 1885 will be much larger than in any previous year, as great improvements have been made at the mines, and appliances are now brought to bear by the various companies working them which will materially aid their efforts, and add largely to the products hitherto obtained by imperfect means.

It is seems to me a matter of regret that no definite action has yet been taken in regard to the conversion of crude phosphate into super-phosphate ready for use. If the manufacture of the prepared fertilizer was carried on in Canada, much larger returns would be obtained for the shipments of it made to Europe, and a considerable saving would occur in the cost of freight, as under the present conditions, however carefully the system of collecting the crude material is carried on, there are still quantities of foreign matter associated with it, which are valueless when separated by the manufacturer. I have ascertained that the mineral from which the acid requisite for converting phosphate into superphosphate could be extracted, is present in proximity to the phosphate itself, but no steps appear to have been taken towards the manufacture of this commodity, either for home use or for foreign export. I am, however, in hopes that with the attention the phosphate mines have received within the past year, both from members of the British Association who visited them, as well as from capitalists with a view to investment, and as the output of the crude material increases with the development of new mines, this important question of its conversion into a form ready at once for the use to which it is to be applied, will occupy the serious attention either of those at present engaged in phosphate mining or of those who might make its manufacture a separate branch of industry. It is almost needless for me to add that the establishment of such works amongst us would further recommend itself as being another means for furnishing employment to the labor of our own country.

ENTOMOLOGY.

An acquaintance with the practical results of entomological science is a matter of such necessity to every tiller of the soil, that I deemed it necessary to take some measure by which the attention of those whose interests are materially affected could be called to it. With this purpose in view, a Dominion Entomologist, entirely an honorary position, was appointed by me, and his report will be found in the appendices. Although preliminary in its nature, it points to future results, and I have no doubt will be perused with much interest. The subject of insect ravages and their modification by preventive measures is one of vast importance, as affecting forest and fruit trees, cereals, field crops and vegetation generally.

A Plant of Rare Virtues—Is the common and well known Burdock. It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach. 2

The alleged great remedy for snake bite discovered by a workman of Tasmania, is pronounced by the *Australasian Medical Gazette* to be "like all antidotes of snake bites heretofore pronounced, of no potency."

Catarrh.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby a permanent cure of this hitherto incurable disease is absolutely effected in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. This remedy is only applied once in twelve days, and does not interfere with business. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. eod&w

Nine golden weddings have been celebrated in Castleton, Vt., in the last ten years, and all but one of the individuals are now living. Most of them are between 80 and 90 years of age, and quite vigorous for such old people.

The Question of the Day.—"What is good for a Cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain throat and lung healer. Sold by all druggists. 2

The late Gen. Gordon's sisters have declined the annuity which Mr. Gladstone offered to them The General left three sisters, one of whom is unmarried, and they are all residing at Southampton. He had two brothers, one of whom, Enderby Gordon, died many years ago. The survivor is Sir Henry W. Gordon, K. C. B. Gen. Gordon's sisters last heard direct from Khartoum in November.

A Valuable Patent.—The most valuable discovery patented in modern times is that of the best blood purifier and liver and kidney regulator known. We refer to Burdock Blood Bitters, which is making so many wonderful cures and bringing the blessed boon of health to so many people. 2

The supplement to the Paris newspaper *Gil Blas*, issued in commemoration of the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo, is a veritable curiosity of literature. Some 250 admirers of the great French poet contribute to the general expression of homage, and the contributions, in every European and three or four oriental languages, are reproduced in fac-simile, with the autographs of the several authors.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celabrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young and old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. A8d-eod&w-ly

Apparently the cost of insuring works of art in Paris is not light. The exhibition of Meissonier's canvases, which the painter had lent for charitable purposes to the well-known little gallery in the Rue de Seze, has just terminated. The receipts amounted to over $22,500—an enormous sum when it is considered that the pictures hardly filled one small room. But the expenses swallowed $14,000 of this, the principal item being insurance, at the rate of $100 to the square inch.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, *for Pulmonary Troubles.* J.T. McFall, M. D., Anderson, S. C., says: "I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the best preparations in the market for Pulmonary Troubles." eod&w

Instruction in mechanical trades has been introduced in the Maine State Reform School at Cape Elizabeth, and has enlisted the interest of many of the boys, who have made very good progress under it. The boys are carefully taught first the names and uses of tools, and then how to use and keep them in order. They are also taught the names of the different kinds of wood used in carpentry and how to distinguish them. The trustees of the institution, in their annual report for 1884, say that the department supplies a long-felt want.

A Hearty Recommendation.—Jacob A. Empey, of Cannamore, states that he has taken Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit in a lingering complaint, and adds that he would gladly recommend it to all. 2

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

R. Fitzpatrick.

Dublin, June 6, 1881.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle

Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child,

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of Your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters.

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost

Do miracles?" —Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

$100 REWARD FOR ANY PREPARATION that will equal WHITE ROSE for the removal of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, softening the skin and beautifying the complexion. Every bottle guaranteed to be as represented, or money refunded. 60c. and $1 per bottle. For sale by all druggists, or address The Hartland Chemical Co. (P.O. stamps taken), 27 Wellington St. East, Toronto. B16ly

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all sizes, styles and prices at Scarrow's.

VALISES!
all sizes, styles and prices at Scarrow's.

TRUNKS AND VALISES REPAIRED
neatly, cheaply and promptly.

W. SCARROW
K8ly 235 Dundas Street.

NEVER BE WITHOUT
DUNN'S
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

BEST TRUSS EVER USED

Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively Cures Rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to the NEW YORK ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 744 Broadway, New York. L12taw w

Johnston's Fluid Beef

THIS PREPARATION IS RAPIDLY GAINING public favor. The demand now supersedes that of any Extract of Meat in the market

THE REASON IS APPARENT

It is the only preparation of the kind which contains all the nutritious together with the stimulating properties of beef, and the only one which has the power to supply nourishment for brain, bone and muscle J9