FOR THE FARMER.

About Churning.

Many questions are asked in regard to trouble in churning. The main trouble with those inquirers is that they do not use a thermometer. To attempt to regulate the temperature at which the butter should come without the use of the thermometer is like trying to sail across the Atlantic without the aid of a compass. True, some people do churn, and have always done so, without a thermometer, but they do not belong to that class which sells at the highest prices. To churn properly, the work should be done at a temperature of sixty-two to sixty-five degrees, and if this is done there will be less complaint about foaming of milk, and the delay of the butter coming. If the temperature is too low add warm water to raise it; if too high, use cold water. It is a simple matter, but without a thermometer no degree of temperature will be known. Another fault is to churn too rapidly. Butter requires time, and the work must not be done with too much of a rush. It is done when the globules appear, and should not be worked too much afterward, although it should be well separated from the buttermilk. By all means get a dairy thermometer, which will only cost you fifty cents, and use it summer and winter, even though your grandmother did not use one.

Poultry Suggestions.

If they are cared for, and always have clean, wholesome quarters and not crowded, poultry will always be healthy. If a fowl merely acts a little "cranky," do not imagine that it is sick, and commence stuffing with drugs; simply remove it to a pen some distance from the flock, and let it alone a few days. If it proves to be very sick, chop off its head and burn it. For cholera, a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, given three times a day, in teaspoonful doses, is probably the best remedy we have. For gapes, dip a feather in turpentine, and insert it into the windpipe. One application will generally cure; two are sometimes necessary. Dip scaly legs in kerosene two or three times. A little sulphur mixed with the food once a week in winter, prevents packing of the crop, and irregularities of the bowels, caused by over-eating, and the constant production of eggs. Gravel and coarse sand are necessary for the digestion of food. Crushed bones, old plaster, lime, etc., are necessary for the formation of egg-shells. Cayenne pepper in small quantities, mixed with the food occasionally during the winter, promotes egg-laying.

Fifty hens will eat and trample down half as much grass, if yarded upon it, as will keep a cow. A coop of small chicks in the garden will destroy an enormous number of bugs and worms. Do not permit your poultry to forage upon your neighbor's farm; it is a mean, contemptable trick, and often practised by men who would resent it if accused of petty thievery. Ducks and geese prefer to have their nests on the ground; some will not lay anywhere else. Place their nests in rows along one side of the house, and separate them with thin board partitions.

Live Stock Notes.

This is a trying month for live stock, and they will need extra care until the pastures produces sufficient herbage. All animals should be kept from exposure to the long, cold storms. We have seen many flocks and herds that were obliged to be in deep mud continuously through the spring. The yards should be properly drained, and the floors of the sheds and feeding-rooms kept dry. Horses have heavy work at this season, and need to be fed and groomed accordingly. Much depends upon the driver; let him be patient and gentle. Fretting horses are never doing their best. Milch-cows thrive when kept clean and fed with an abundance of wholesome food. Let the milking be done by careful hands, otherwise new cows will be spoiled, and old ones dried off. Early lambs, with their dams, need warm pens. As the days grow warmer, the ticks get more active. Dip the infected sheep in one of the preperations sold for the purpose. For lice on calves, pigs and fowls, nothing is better than grease or kerosene. Speak now for June pigs. Give brooding hens clean nests, with food close at hand. Be an "early bird" in the spring.—[American Agriculturist.

Prepare for the Hatching Season.

The time is now approaching for the interested poultryman, and the thrifty farmer who thinks, and righly, that fowls properly managed, are good paying stock on the farm, to make preparations for the annual setting of eggs and hatching of chickens. It will not be well for those having no warm place for the young chicks, to attempt hatching before the last of March or the first of April. Pullets coming out at this time lay in October, and with good care, will continue to lay all winter, when eggs are scarce and high, and cockerels will bring more for boilers at three months old than when raised later and kept much longer. Keep watch of your flocks, so that the difference in their dispositions can be noted. Use only those hens for sitters that are quiet and not inclined to be nervous, for they will invariably make surer hatchers, and better mothers. A hen that is uneasy and wants to be off the nest frequently during incubation, especially in the cold weather of spring, should not be depended on. Provide the hens with large, flattish nests, and place whole corn and fresh water each day near them. It is most necessary to keep the nest and body of the fowl free from vermin, for if they are not, they will not sit quietly, and labor and eggs are lost. It cannot be expected that success will follow attempts at hatching and raising chickens, unless the hens have been kept in a clean and thrifty condition during the winter. Filth causes weakness and breeds disease, and the product, if any, of a slovenly kept flock of fowls, will always be weak and unprofitable in the extreme.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

A two-year-old native heifer, owned by Mr. John Donovan, Ipswich, Mass., is reported to have given milk between January 15 and Dec. 1, 1884, which made 454½ pounds of butter.

Discussing the manufacture of bone-dust, Prof. J. Konig shows that when bones, previous to grinding, are freed from fats by treatment with benzol, they are purified from ingredients which have no agricultural value.

"Neutral Stock" is the term a Chicago rendering establishment applies to its lard, which is prepared and sold for making country butter. "Imitation creamery" we presume, is the name the mixture will take on when it gets to the counter of the retail grocer.

Professor H. Monk, a worker of some eminence in agricultural chemistry, says that moderate muscular exercise on the part of cows increases the yield of milk, but that violent motion hinders the process of milk secretion. Dairy farmers may turn his remarks to profit.

It is now asserted that the common earthworm is the cause of the gape parasite in chicks. In examining earth-worms from a gape-infected district the gape parasite was found to be coiled up in the structure of the earth-worm, and on feeding chicks with such earth-worms the disease was at once produced among the brood.

Probably as curious an article of export as is often carried in an ocean steamer was lately taken out to New Zealand. It consisted of a consignment of "bumble-bees." At present clover does not "seed" in that country, though it grows readily, because there are no bumble-bees to fertilize the flowers. The importer hopes that the bumble-bees will save him $5000 a year in clover seed.

For quality, the Polled Angus; for early maturity and size, the Shorthorn; for grass beef, the Hereford; for general utility, the Devon; for butter, the Jersey; for milk, the Holestein; for cheese, the Ayrshire; for cold, the Galloway; for heat, the Brahma, and for starvation, the Texas. This is the way it was put by an old dealer and breeder to the Texas *Live Stock Journal.*

Dr. Dio Lewis says that some years ago he laid a thousand feet of paper pipe, two inches in diameter, to convey water from a spring to his house and barn in the country. It has never leaked, and has never imparted any perceptible taste to the water. This pipe is made of strong paper wound into pipe form and thoroughly soaked in tar. It becomes so hard and strong that it will bear a pressure almost equal to iron.

Mr. F. M Wilson, of Selma, O., is quoted by the *National Stockholder* as believing that the prevailing idea that sheep require more ventilation than other stock, is largely erroneous. He especially cautions against such ventilation as will produce a draught. "They had better be out of doors than in a house with a draught through it." And he believes that such exposure is what produces "stiffness" in sheep that are housed at night

The Aylesbury, England, dairy farmers have been sending milk made from cows fed on ensilage, to a milk condensing factory, and the company find so much trouble with the milk that when the time for making new contracts comes round, milk will be refused that is made by cows fed on ensilage. The New York State condensing factories have had a similar experience, yet ensilage milk is pronounced by the city milk peddlers as of the very best quality.

From a summary of auction sales of pedigree cattle compiled by the *Breeder's Gazette*, it appears that 7500 passed under the hammer in 1884, bringing a total of $1,880,000, or, say, $250 a head for all ages. Shorthorns brought $200 each; Herefords, $376; Polled Angus, $376; Galloways, $312; Holsteins, $264; Jerseys, $314. With all the breeds, the prices, at private sale, were firm during the year, in spite of financial depression and the outbreak of contagious disease.

FINDING HIS INFANT SON.

The Hard Fortune of an Aged Finlander Found in This Country.

About two and a half years ago Jacob Karnele, a young Finlander, arrived in California, and found employment with a vine-grower. He soon, however, became insane, and word was sent to his father in Finland, and in due time his father arrived and started with his son for New York on their way back to Finland. On the night they started, the son, who did not recognize the father, disappeared. He was found, however, and did not escape again until their arrival in Philadelphia. A second time he was found, and the pair continued their journey to Jersey City, where they were to take ship. This was about a month ago. One evening after the old man had been sitting with his son in a saloon he got up and started to go to their hotel. He was followed by one of Jersey City's gangs of hoodlums, who knocked the old father senseless and robbed him of all the money he had on this side of the Atlantic. At the first attack of the gang, the son, uttering a scream of fright, broke from his father's grasp and fled. The police found the father later, and cared for him. When he had recovered consciousness it was evident to the police that he was almost frantic to tell them something, but they could not understand his language, and could not even tell what language it was. More than twenty-four hours elapsed before a man could be found in Jersey City who could interpret his story. Then he was kindly cared for, and search was made for his son. He could not be found.

The old man sent to Finland for more money, and in the meantime resumed the search for his son as best he could without money, friends, or a knowledge of English.

Toward the middle of last month a story was published that a mysterious person was frightening women in New Brighton Staten Island. Two women who were passing St. Mark's place one night were pounced upon and frightened half to death. A family living in a lonely street were sitting at supper one evening, when a tapping was heard at the window. A head of shaggy hair and a grinning face was seen peering into the room. They screamed and the face disappeared. The intruder could not be found. It is also said that this is the tramp through whose hat Mrs. Gordon sent a bullet from her pistol. At all events, the frightener of women was finally arrested, and was sent to the Kings county penetentiary for vagrancy and disorderly conduct. He could speak little English. Although his answers were wild, it was concluded that he was not really insane. He would not tell his name.

About ten days ago the old man who had been robbed in Jersey City called upon Dist. Atty. Gallagher, of Richmond county, and introduced himself as Jacob Karnele. By the aid of an interpreter he related his story, and said he believed the man who had been sentenced to prison for frightening women was his crazy son. He was sent to Crow Hill penitentiary in Kings county, and there he found that his suspicions were correct.

Last week Justice Pratt ordered young Karnele to be released. A remittance had arrived from Finland, and father and son sailed for home on Saturday.

The Gordon Type of Heroism.

Gordon's English heart or English faith did not narrow or confine him. His manhood was of the universal type. Place him in China, in Abyssinia, in the Soudan, or among English roughs, this slight, delicate, and almost effeminate-looking man became a king in whom men trusted. He is the most striking example of the universalism of the hero character in the whole range of biography. He had some force in him that was intelligible to everything that had in it the passions of a man. The world will wait long for another such career, and longer yet perhaps, for another such example of simplicity in character and in action. England has had heroes who loved duty better than life but never one before who, while he loved life little and never cared for it at all as an end, crowded its days and nights, in unpitying rigor, with the service which makes it most worth living.

A Great Canadian Industry.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TORONTO, Feb. 23, 1885.

As it is of so much importance to the farming interest, and through them to every other business interest of our country, to be well supplied with the best farm labor-saving machinery of every class, some notes in regard to the largest manufacturing establishment of the kind in the Dominion will, no doubt, prove of interest to your many readers. While visiting Toronto recently I spent part of a day going through The Massey Manufacturing Company's Works, located at the west end of this city, and was much surprised at their extent and importance. It is only after visiting some such establishment that one gets an idea to what extent labor-saving machinery has been introduced in connection with Canadian agriculture, and to what a fine state of perfection many of these labor-saving machines have been brought.

Mr. Massey, the head of this prosperous and enterprising Company, has been for nearly forty years in this line of business, and the results prove that few men have been so successful in it. He is a native Canadian—a farmer's son—spending his early days on a farm where, no doubt, he often had reason to feel the importance of good harvesting machinery. Many years ago he began business in the village of Newcastle, where he became so successful that larger machine shops were found necessary to meet the growing demands of the business. A Joint Stock Company was formed there, and a few years ago six acres of ground were purchased adjoining the railways at the west end of Toronto, where the present extensive works were erected.

THE PRESENT BUILDINGS.

The premises now occupied by the company are certainly very complete and extensive. There looms up a vast building, or series of buildings, of brick, with a single frontage of 750 feet and four stories in height. It would require too much space to undertake to give here any detailed description of these fine buildings. As they were erected for this express purpose and planned by practical men with many years of business experience, they are models of convenience and adaptation to the business. To give some idea of their extent it may be here stated that the floor space alone of these buildings amounts to nearly 200,000 square feet, or nearly four and a-half acres, and would be equal to one vast floor of one mile in length and thirty-seven feet in width. In these buildings the entire work is carried on in all its departments—foundry, blacksmithing, iron-finishing, wood-working, painting and storage.

The buildings are located alongside of the principal railway lines running through Toronto, and there are sidings directly through the premises, so that car loads of raw material, such as iron, steel, lumber, paint stuffs, and the like, are delivered at the doors, and car loads of completed machines are loaded directly on the premises for the places of transhipment.

THE LABOR EMPLOYED.

From 350 to 450 hands are constantly employed in these works. As a large proportion of the men are skilled artizans, and nearly all of them strong able men, in their full prime, it will be at once seen that a large number of families,—enough to make a thriving village of themselves,—are directly dependent on the success of this enterprise. The men are of more than ordinary intelligence, and of temperate habits, and the fact that, as a whole, they take such a deep interest in the business is one of the important factors of success. It may be here mentioned that a fine library and reading room was opened a few months ago for the benefit of the employees. There is a large well-lighted well-furnished cheerful room supplied with the leading representative papers and magazines in the various departments of literature, to which every man has access without charge. The officers feel encouraged to note the interest of the men in this fine hall. At noon and during certain evening hours a large number of the men may be found assembled here, enjoying the rich intellectual repast so freely laid before them.

A fine Hall has also been provided for meetings, concerts, lectures, and the like, for the immediate benefit of the men and their families, and also another large meeting hall, capable of holding from six to seven hundred people, for still larger gatherings. It is quite probable that in this, regular religious services will soon be established by some of the city churches,—the Company freely furnishing the room, lighted and heated for the purpose, but not desiring, as a company, to take special control of the religious services. Probably no other industrial firm in Toronto is giving better tangible evidence of its interest in the intellectual and social well being of the men associated with it.

THE IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED.

The entire attention of the establishment is given to the manufacture of harvesting implements. A few kinds of the best machines have been singled out and the best men and the best machinery have been provided for making them in the very best manner. Nearly everything in connection with the machines is manufactured directly in the works, care being taken that everything is the best of its class, and in this way a high reputation for reliability has been obtained. Every machine is not only put carefully together in the works, but is also submitted to several tests more severe than the ordinary field tests, so that any defect is sure to be found out and remedied before leaving the workshop at all.

Two mowing machines—The "Toronto Mower," fitted with the new and celebrated mechanical gear, and the "Massey Mower" are made, and these have now an immense sale, some thousands of them being made each year and sent to every Province in the Dominion. Of their peculiar excellence I cannot speak. The fact, however, that they have a well-established reputation for good work is good evidence in their favor.

A good deal of attention is now being given to the manufacture of the "Toronto Light Binder," also equipped with a novel sheaf carrier. It is only quite recently that the practicability of a self-binding machine was established, and in some localities they have not yet been introduced. There can be no longer doubt, however, in regard to their success. A few years hence and no farmer will think to do binding by manual labour no more than he now thinks of mowing or reaping "by hand." Every binder here made is put to a severe test before it is declared completed, and I am informed that the demand for them is becoming very great. About fifteen each day are being completed and it is doubtful if the demand of the coming season will not be in excess of the supply.

The "Massey Harvester," a self-raking machine is also being extensively manufactured, and it has enjoyed a large sale for many years. Probably no other reaper is more extensively in use in the harvest fields of Canada, and the Company have long staked their reputation on its excellence.

It may be here stated that all the knives for the various machines are manufactured on the premises. It is claimed that this is the only firm in Canada manufacturing its own section knives. They look small, but in the process of cutting, shaping, tempering, polishing and shapening every section passes through the hands of nine experienced workmen, and a considerable machinery specially adapted to the purpose is used. There are many elaborate and expensive iron working machines specially made for these works.

HORSE RAKES.

Probably no where else in Canada is there anything like as large a number of steel tooth horse rakes manufactured as here. The "Sharp's Horse Rake" is the only kind made. Everything in connection with the rake is manufactured on the premises. The machines by which the wheels are made are such as would well repay a long journey of any carriage maker to see. The process of making and tempering the steel teeth is also very ingenious and elaborate. How so many thousands of these rakes can find yearly sale is a matter of wonder, and yet the demand has grown from year to year.

FOR REPAIRS.

The great drawback to many a valuable harvest machine is its danger of breaking just when the hurry is greatest. Where machines are severely tested before being pronounced finished the danger is not so great but "accidents will happen" even to the best tried machinery. Arrangements have been made to supply any desired piece of any machine with the least possible delay. A large room is stored with completed parts, piled up in large stalls and ready for shipment at a moment's notice. During the busy season a man is always ready for a call, and telegraph and telephone offices are on the premises, besides several express services a day, so that not a moment is allowed to be lost.

HOW SOLD.

Comparatively few machines, I am told, are ever sold at the works. A show room is fitted up with facilities to show every machine in actual motion, but its demand is not very great. The agents of the company are scattered abroad in every one of the Provinces, and through these the sales are being made. There is a branch house in Winnipeg and the sales in Manitoba are very large. At one time last year a special train of twenty one cars loads was shipped direct to Winnipeg, and almost every day during the season some car loads are being sent. Shipments by the car load from April till the end of the season are of daily occurrence.

I am informed that an agent is also employed purchasing lumber expressly for the company, and, being an experienced man at such business, they are always fortunate in getting a good quality. The samples of paints, oils, and the like, are also put to severe practical tests before quantities are ordered, and then they are mixed and ground by machinery on the premises.

Though nothing is done in the way of newspaper advertising, yet some thousands of dollars are being expended each year in reaching the public. A very neatly printed paper of sixteen pages,—"Massey's Illustrated," is issued in immense editions and sent to every available farmer in the Dominion. Any man dropping a post-card with his name and address to the company will be gratuitously supplied with a copy.

There are many other features of importance in connection with this large establishment of which I would like to write, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your space.

A VISITOR.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Chloroform will remove paint stains from clothes when nothing else will.

Few women realize as they might that with due care and attention, and it taken in hand promptly, most men may be trained to habits of order and neatness in the household. Try it.

Always be careful to use earthenware dishes for putting away gravies, soups, etc. Persons have been poisoned by carelessness in using for such purposes metal vessels which contained verdigris caused by the action upon the metal of vegetable acids.

Rust may be removed from steel by covering the rusted part with oil or fat, letting it remain several hours, and then wiping off with a soft cloth. Then rub with a mixture of two drachms caustic soda and four ounces opodeldoc. Leave this on ten minutes and rub off dry.

When roasting a chicken or small fowl there is danger of the legs browning or becoming too hard to be eaten. To avoid this, take strips of cloth, dip them into a little melted lard, or even just rub them over with lard, and wind them around the legs. Remove them in time to allow the chicken to brown delicately.

The "Boston Housekeeper" mentions as a cure for nervous headache a mixture made of one quart of cider, three tablespoonsful of white mustard seed, three of burdock seed, and a small horseradish root, well steeped together. To be kept in a well-corked bottle and taken three times a day, one wineglass full for a dose.

The following formula is taken from the *Scientific American* for the benefit of those who wish to make their own baking-powder: "Powder and dry separately by gentle heat one-half pound tartaric acid, three-fourths of a pound of pure bicarbonate of soda, and three-fourths of a pound of potato farina. Mix dry, pass through a sieve, and preserve from air and moisture."

Western Men on the Nile.

It is said that a number of western and northwestern steamboat men are preparing to submit to Minister West, the representative of Great Britain at Washington, a proposition to furnish steamers and manage them for the transportation of the proposed English relief expedition to the Soudan. The men who are willing to embark in this enterprise have had years of experience in navigating some of the roughest of the western and northwestern rivers. They contend that the Nile, with steamers properly built, can be more easily navigated than some of the rivers of this country which are regularly navigated.

The plan of these men is, in the event they get a contract with the British government, to take a large number of skilled workmen to some point on the Nile where the material can be most easily procured—and which would best suit the British officers and commanders—and there build light draught steamers adapted to the navigation of that river. The project, in all its details, will, it is said, be submitted to Minister West, backed by men of means and experience, who will pledge themselves to have the steamers ready in a very short time, and to transport the British troops and munitions of war to such points along the Nile as is deemed necessary.

The discovery of the action of the white globules of the blood in inflammatory complaints have been attributed by M. A. Hovarth (not to Conheim) but to Dutrochet, who, as far back as 1824, accurately described the migration of the sanguine globules and their passage into the organic tissues.

Woman's Face.

"What furniture can give such finish to a room, as a tender woman's face," asks George Eliot. Not any, we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale, anxious, bloodless face of the consumptive, or the evident sufferings of the dyspeptic, induce feelings of sorrow and grief on our part, and compel us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

"Ah, yes," said an old fellow, "when I was a young man like you I admired a pretty girl as much as anyone; and, if I do say it, was very popular with the young ladies. But accumulating years and a wife and family have taught me—" Here he hesitated. "Well, what have accumulating years and a wife and family taught you?" "Caution my boy, caution."

Best Goods are put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive-looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

Mr. Minks: "My dear, you should not put coins in your mouth, for diseases are often caught that way." "Well, I am sure I'm in no danger from the money you give me," replied Mrs. Minks. "And why not, pray?" "Because you always squeeze a quarter hard enough to crush all animal life out of it before you part with it."

Corn Raising.

It may surprise the good people of Canada to learn that the corn crop has been immensely increased in Canada. No doubt the N. P. people will claim this as a product of protection, but PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR alone is entitled to all the credit. It raises more corn to the acre, than anything else in the world can supply. Safe, sure, and painless. Take no substitute. Only 25 cents. Try your hand. A good crop guaranteed. Beware of flesh-eating substitutes. N. C. Polson & Co., proprieters, Kingston.

There before the boudoir dresser,
With an animated face
Holding fast a sponge and bottle,
In her girlish glee and grace,
She exclaims: "Oh I am saintly,
For 's not the proverb sung,
Worded thus so very quaintly,
'Yea, the truly good die young.'"

BROILED GROUSE.—Use only the breasts, or fillets as they are called. Rub with butter, broil carefully, season with pepper and salt, and serve on toast with a bit of currant jelly on each fillet.

Quack Advertisements

Are rapidly becoming a nuisance, and we think it behooves publishers to examine into the merits of many articles puffed up in their columns. We do not deny that many meritorious remedies are properly to be classed under this heading. Take the hundreds and thousands relieved from severe suffering by the use of Polson's Nerviline, would it not be unreasonable to expect them to condemn that far-famed remedy. Now we know for a fact that Polson's Nerviline is without exception the most powerful, pleasant and certain remedy in the world for pain. It cannot fail, for it goes right to the bottom of pain, penetrates to the nerves, soothes them into quietness, and affords prompt and permanent relief. Nerviline is sold by all druggists. Sample only 10 cents. Try it.

"I would rather you did not go to skate, Edward; I don't think the ice is safe," said a fond mother. "You needn't be afraid of my getting drowned: I can swim." Fond Mother: "It's not that I am afraid of your getting drowned; but if you were to get in, just think what an awful cold you would have."

It is now pretty well understood to be a dangerous practice to attempt to palm off worthless imitations of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for the genuine article. In former years that practice was the cause of much annoyance, and Messrs. Tuckett & Son were compelled to resort to the law courts to put a stop to it. Though they have not met with any cases of the kind lately, it is always a safe precaution for the purchaser to see that the trade mark T. & B. in bronze letters is stamped upon each plug, no plug ever leaves the factory without it, and to appropriate the trade mark is a punishable offence.

Uncle: "Well, Ethel, you've been looking at the fire a long while. What do you see there?" Ethel (dreamy little dear): "Oh, all sorts of things, uncle—faces and people." Johnny, (practical, with an eye to "tips"): "Do you see the face of anybody there who'd give you half a dollar?"

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon Treatment of catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King-street West, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—*Montreal Star*

A paper on peculiar modes of occurrence of gold in Brazil has been published by Mr Orville A. Derby. A specimen in the National Museum, Rio de Janerio, taken from Ponte Grande, Minas Geraes, shows films of gold on limonite, which Mr. Derby thinks can scarcely be accounted for on any other hypothesis than that the gold had been deposited in nature from gold in a state of solution. There are in the districts of Campanha and S. Goncalo large gold bearing deposits in decomposed gneiss with an almost entire absence of veins and of the other usual concomitants of gold.

Horse Breeding in America.

Fifteen Million of Horses are now owned in America, and more than a million a year must be bred to keep up the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from $175 to $250 each. It would be impossible to breed them if it were not for the importations of Percheron horses. 500 stallions are now annually imported from France to the United States. The immense wealth they are adding to the nation will be better understood when it is known that the first cross of a Percheron stallion with a native mare doubles the selling value of the colt when mature. Large numbers of Percheron stallions are exported from the United States by Canadian breeders to renew the old French blood so highly prized, and also to give quality, style and action to the large English Draft and Clydesdale stock which has been bred there so long. Nearly one hundred Percheron stallions have been sold to Canada during the past two years by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, the greatest importer of the French race, who has imported from France nearly 2,000 head. He now has on hand several hundred of the finest Percherons to be found in France, nearly all recorded with their pedigrees in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo N. Y.

Intending purchaser of horse (doubtfully): "What makes him lay his ears back like that?" Dealer (more in sorrow than in anger): "Lor, sir, that shows what a sensible animal he is, sir. He's listening to all what we says about him."

Important.

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A.P. 218

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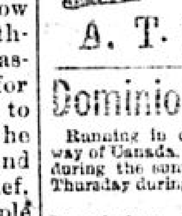
A. T. LANE, Montreal.



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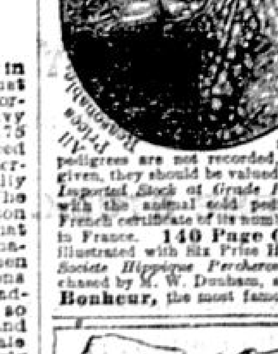

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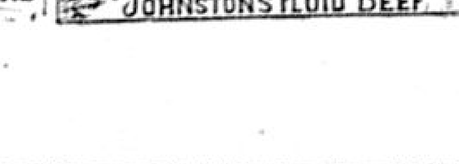

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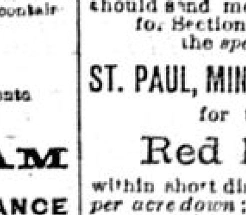

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