WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death itself gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by a drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick mucous gather about the gums and teeth in mornings, accompanied by a disageeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there a pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as though the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions of the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does the food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is their frequent palpitation of the heart? The various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky pespiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs are restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, London, Limited, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

East-street Mills, Cambridge-heath, London, July 24th, 1882.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favor of your valuable Syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of value, coming on the scene in the midst of my suffering, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel's Syrup, he at first urging me to try it, stating he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the syrup. After doing so for a short time it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months and then I felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am therefore thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health, I now enjoy.—Yours truly, W. S. Foster.

To Mr. A. J. White.

Those who are in the "Asthma Furnace" should lose no time in obtaining relief by the use of "The Roslnweed Tar Mixture," but do not use the medicine unless you will follow the directions "to the letter."

Poor Asthma sufferers, who are strangers to "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," should make use of "The Roslnweed Tar Mixture." Quiet refreshing sleep will follow its use.

Waterloo House, Dandon Stile, Chiswick, Feb 17th, 1882.

Messrs White & Co., London.

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Seigel's Syrup. For years I had been suffering from bilious attacks, which began with giddiness; then a mist would come before my eyes, so that I could not be able to recognise anyone or anything at the distance of a yard or two from my face. This would be followed by excessive trembling of my knees so that I could not stand without support; after which a severe headache would occur, lasting often two or three days. I have tried various remedies for these distressing symptoms, but until I tried Seigel's Syrup I had no relief. Since then I have had excellent health in every respect, and if ever I feel a headache coming on I take a dose of the Syrup, which arrests it. Hoping that this testimonial may be the means of inducing others (who suffer as I used to try the Syrup, as I feel they will receive speedy benefit and ultimately be cured. I beg to remain, yours faithfully. A. H. Horton.

Seigel's Operating Pills prevent ill effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning. If you have asthma use The Roslnweed Tar Mixture.

Ontario Experimental Farm Bulletin, No. 1; May, 1887; by Prof. Brown.

I.—THE COST OF PRODUCING THOROUGHBRED CATTLE AND SHEEP IN ONTARIO.

The following notes are the experience of the Ontario Experimental Farm with 177 cattle and 1,200 sheep, during the last ten years, in addition to other reliable experiences throughout the Province:

1. Abstractly there are but three things that have to do with the production of stock animals fit for sale and for use when eighteen months old: (1) the particular source of the animal, (2) its individual merit, and (3) its management. These, on a basis of 100, may be valued thus: source 60; individual merit, 30; management, 10.

2. An example Journal for cattle may be given as:

Service of cow, 1st July, 1884.	
Weaning of previous calf, 1st February, 1885.	
Calved 1st April, 1885.	
Calf weaned, 1st November, 1885.	
Calf winter-fed, six months to 1st May, 1886.	
Calf in summer kept until sold in September, 1886.	
3. The cost of producing a thoroughbred bull or heifer up to eighteen months, over eight different breeds, in an average herd of thirty head, stands as follows:	
Sire's service	$4 00
Two months' keep of cow previous to calving	6 50
Keep of cow and calf for 7 months' during nursing (summer)	15 00
Keep of calf for nine months	36 00
	$61 50
Share of attendance	11 00
Proportion of losses	17 50
Actual cost	$90 00
Heifers are fifteen dollars less	

4. For Rams and Ewes of various breeds we have:

Keep of ewe 3½ months, between weaning and service 15th July to 1st November, 1884	1 75
Sire's service, 1st November, 1884	75
Keep of ewe, 1st November to 1st April, 1885	3 50
Keep of ewe and lamb until weaning	2 50
Keep of lamb for 14 months (sold September, 1886)	9 00
Share of attendance	2 00
Proportion of losses	1 50
	$21 00
Credit one clip of wool from ewe and shearling	3 00
Actual cost	$18 00
Ewes are four dollars less.	

5. In the making of these statements we have had to consider the cost of imported sires and dams, their reliability in breeding, freedom from diseases, general well doing under Ontario conditions, cost of keep, and the ability of the cow and ewe to make good calves and lambs.

6. The prices got have been $235 for bulls; $167 for heifers; $33 for rams, and $21 for ewes.

7. The profits realized approximate to $120 for cattle and $10 for sheep. It therefore stands as a striking fact in Ontario live stock breeding that with eight distinct breeds of cattle there has been realized a more profit of $120, or one and one-half more than the cost of production. Is this well managed farm product? This important practical question will be answered in detail in the next Annual Report.

8. The original (or imported) cost of cattle and sheep, into Ontario during five years will stand about $550 for bulls, $250 for heifers, $110 for rams, and $40 for ewes—all first-class animals.

II.—CONDUCT OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF CATTLE AT THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

It is four years since we gave any detailed account of the general behaviour and standing of the herds of this Farm, and having had extended experience not only of the old but new breeds, we think it desirable in the interests of the Province to bring materials up to date. This is true experimental work.

Aberdeen Angus Polls.—Our extended acquaintance with this breed has been a favorable one in several respects. In nursing, however, there is no very marked improvement; neither can we speak of them as better than their competitors in ability to withstand extremes of climate. Their early maturing properties are very marked, and we consider not second to anything in our experience. First crosses with Shorthorn grade cows are not only hornless but free of any scur; indeed, in all the markings, from and other characteristics, we would have no difficulty in disposing of such crosses as pure bred Polls—male or female. We possess an entirely red cow of this class, imported from Scotland, secured purposely as a specimen of the older type in respect of color. This cow is giving calves as black and mosay as any of the others; and, by the way, she is a good dairy cow. We are prepared to venture her with a red Poll bull and get black calves. What do Messrs. Geary, Boyd and Paton say to this?

Ayrshires.—Not much now about this old dairy breed: still the trouble of high milk before and after calving. With twins at foot we had to milk twice a day by hand for three weeks after calving, and milk had also to be removed two weeks before calving. They are true and reliable breeders, and yet we have not had any transmission of their prominent milking properties by use of the bull with grade cows. The conduct of one of these cows will be remembered in our last year's testing of breeds, when her milk made an unusu lly strong record in richness, and now in suckling a calf she still upholds the reputatio .

Devons.—In this distinctly intermediate class of cattle—milk and beef combination—we have to repeat the observation that none can make better calves, few so content and hardy, and but one richer in dairy products. The Devon has not held the world's patronage because of under-size, and possibly also of moderation in staring and milk quantity, but it is difficult to conceive of a more desirable cow on upland, rangy pastures for the butter factory.

Galloways.—Looking back ten years we have to acknowledge to a share in the general ignorance regarding this breed. As nearly all available literature has been old country, and that of itself old, our conceptions of Galloway characteristics were slow maturers, indifferent milkers, and difficult to manage. The lovers of them in Canada have been too diffident in correcting the teachings thus conceived; for unquestionably if true long ago it is not true now, by specimens in our herds, and from what we know of others in Ontario. Particularly the milking in quantity and quality of the Galloway is no uncertain thing, and we have had them suckling calves in winter with all the good doings of many, and superior to the Aberdeen, Poll and Hereford in this respect.

Guernsey.—We are not yet sure what to make of this breed of cattle—where to place them in these competitive days, and say with any exactness what they can do. The bull retains full vigor and weighs 1,500 at four years, but the cow impress us as possessing a somewhat delicate constitution, and in milking have not yet made anything unusual either in quantity or quality. We hope ere long to be able to speak upon the result of crossing with the common grade cows.

Herefords.—For the first time in our management we have a dairy Hereford cow—a good, fair milker in all respects, and taking her place amongst the ordinary dairy cows. This is more likely to be a transmitted property than any other circumstance, for as "Cronkhill Duchess" she traces straight back to the old Downton Castle herd that did not want for milk. We are still treated to doubtful headshakings when introducing another Hereford cow, weighing 2,100 pounds and that is unduly full of flesh, without any grain winter and summer. We have refused $3,000 for Conqueror (7510).

Holsteins.—I have not been able to read all the controversy that has resulted from our testing of cows during 1885-6, and especially as regards Holstein and Jersey, nor have we considered it necessary—with one exception—to respond to any of the many invitations, actual or implied, from those who have been unable to throw aside "self" in criticising our experimental work. No answer is needed when men speak or write so strongly under the inflence of the great dollar. Our Holsteins or doing well: "Adanas, 190," weighs 2,200 pounds at four years, and receives very favorable praise even from Shorthorn lovers. We think three year-old cows should average more than 1,075 pounds. They have good constitutions, strong in impressive power, and we have on hand for fall exeibition a steer from a very common grade cow and the bull of this breed that may serve to give light on the "general purpose" to come.

Jerseys.—Were it possible to apply this saying of Ruskin, that "it is a matter of the simplest demonstration that no man can be really appreciated but by his equal or superior" in criticising this breed of cattle from the standpoint of another breed, the lesson would be a good one; but as they have no equals and no superiors in a certain way, we stand without the usual ground of comparison. We are not satisfied with the way St. Mary's Boy (555) is marking his calves this year, but very much so with the development of the cows in all the form and room and quality of their milk field.

Shorthorns.—"Rob Roy" (45,484), has got back about twelve cows from sixty that came to him since importation; hence so long as this continues we can assuredly say it is not his fault. The trouble, and therefore expense, of irregular breeding continues with some cows, as to which Professor Grenside will likely say something ere long.

III.—DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SHEEP AT THE EXTERIMENTAL FARM.

Our nine breeds of sheep are making such a prominent record this year with lambs that we give a special paragraph to that subject. In other respects they are worth mentioning. Of the newer breeds to us, the Cheviot ewes have for two seasons in succession been thinning off their wool in mid-winter without any of the ordinary causes—such as vermin, overheating with food, or otherwise out of trim, apparently. In trying to attribute this to climate changes we are met by the want of similar shedding among the black-faced Highland of Scotland, that are holding their wool similar to natives, and it may be urged that they would more likely be the first to change. The Cheviot ram, however, has been regular in this respect. Both these breeds are evidently feeling the five months' house confinement; they no not settle down at any time to the quieter sleepy conditions of the heavy breeds, and do not even flock with them when being handled in close quarters, but will take the fence or hurdle with great ease. We cannot see anything in the Highland breed to recommend for any Canadian conditions, but it is certainly worth while to prosecute experiment with the Cheviot. If we could retain the wool, the hardiness, the mutton quality, and at the same time increase size, one-half, this breed would claim a considerable recognition of upland pastures. We are not prepared as yet to recommend the Hamps against the Shrops. If we ever do it will be owing to the better texture and closer crop of wool, and possibly better constitutions—not yet to our experience in the other good things among sheep, as to which we require more time. South Down goodness has not been so prominent with us of late, and of all the downs we are handling the Oxford has unquestionably led the all-over compositions best. The recuperative power of the Leicester has been well exemplified with the ewes imported in 1884, that then looked so better than any road-side scrub and that now command offers of $50 per head. Lincoln and Cotswold are maintaing their weight of wool and good conditions.

We have got the following average of lambs per ewe this season—beginning on 3rd March and ending now—with three ewes to come:

Shrops	1.75
Hamps	1.75
Lincoln	1.67
Oxford	1.62
Leicester	1.50
Cotswold	1.50
Merino	1.50
Cheviot	1.50
South Down	1.40
Highland	1.00
Average over all	1.52

There are about equal numbers of male and female. The crop of lambs in 1885 was unusually poor in numbers and quality, caused undoubtedly by all the ewes being shearlings, and mostly in high condition as recent importations. Hence possibly the resumption of fertility this year, both of rams and ewes, by sufficiently liberal management and a full change to pasture only in summer, and on hay, roots and bran during winter. We have also to note stronger and fresher lambs and more milk by timing the lambing one month later than usual.

IV.—ARE MANY GOOD CALVES THE NATURAL FOLLOWING OF AN EPIDEMIC ABORTION IN A HERD OF CATTLE?

As reported by Professor Grenside, we experienced serious loss in 1884-5 by abortions throughout all the breeds of cattle, and no doubt he was right in attributing this to direct importation. A point of much value to everybody, and though perhaps known to many, has not been impressed, is the question I have asked above. We are now running over with calves from all sources, and though we can count two dead ones, they were on full growth. The abortion cows were allowed, in most cases, to go on to the natural time and get the ordinary management of the place, summer and winter. Whatever had been the cause and particular physiological trouble, it seems to have all disappeared. The condition, freshness and vigor of the cows since have been cause of comment, and this upon pasture and the following winter rations daily: Cut hay, 12 lbs.; pulped turnips and mangels, 20 lbs. mixed in a heap with 2 lbs. of wheat bran, fed thrice per day. Now, is all this reliable calving and bloom immediately after the enedemic the natural following of most troubles and diseases in all animal life, and to be accounted for only by good vigorous constitutions, youth, and good management? If more, what?

V.—PRIME TWO-YEAR OLD STEERS, AND A GALLOWAY HOLSTEIN CONTEST.

After our fire in September last we held only four yearling steers, and we think a lesson has come with them for everybody. Their breeding is the first cross of the Hereford with a Shorthorn grade cow in one case, and a pure bred Shorthorn and two half bred Shorthorns the other. The average birth date of these steers in 20th January, 1884. To-day they weigh 1,575 lbs., or a daily rate of 1·90. At present market prices for exportation the average animal will fetch 5¼c.—say $87. According to many recent calculations of our own it cost $44 a head to make these steers ready for finishing in October, 1885, when 1,100 lbs., or just half their value now. We therefore get $43 for wintering. We could have sold at $50 when preparing for winter, when they would have been sent to Britain, because though not up in weight they are in good condition. The reason, again, is early maturity. The animals were pastured both summer and winter, fed in the usual way and without cake—having a view the ordinary products of the Farm only. Are we better to make up our export steers at two years and three months, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs.; or wait another twelve months for the same weight? The question does not require answering.

VI.—THE PUBLIC SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

The ninth annual public sale of live stock will be held on Thursday, the 23rd September, in the Fair Grounds of Guelph, during the Exhibition of the Agriculture and Arts Association there. There will be Shorthorn, Aberdeen, Poll, Hereford, Galloway, Devon, Ayrshire, Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey bulls and heifers; with ram and ewe lambs of all our flocks—namely, Lincoln, Cotswold Leicester, Cheviot, Highland, Oxford Shrops, Hamps, South Down and Merino. Several prime two-year old steers will be offered. No reserve, and special conditions will be allowed Ontario farmers. Send for catalogue after 1st August.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE: BULLETIN II.

POINTS OF ATTENTION FOR THE PATRONS OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

The business of Dairying when intelligently and carefully followed insures to the farmer a safe and steady income. The Province of Ontario is favoured with all the natural advantages needed for the production of cheese and butter of the finest quality; and as the permanent success of the dairy industry depends upon the quality of the product, every dairy farmer is or should be interested in its improvement. To help in that direction is the purpose of this bulletin. In producing and supplying milk to cheese factories and creameries the following points require attention in order that the best results may be obtained.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Milk from healthy cows only should be used, and not until at least four days after calving.

2. Any harsh treatment that excites the cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.

3.—Cows should be allowed an abundant supply of wholesome, suitable food and as much pure water as they will drink.

4. A supply of salt should be placed where cows have access to it *every day*.

5. Cows should not be permitted to drink stagnant, impure water, not to eat cleanings from horse stables, leeks, turnip tops, or anything that would give the milk an offensive taint.

6. All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleansed: first being well washed, then scalded with boiling water, and afterwards sufficiently aired to keep them perfectly sweet.

7. Cows should be milked with dry hands, and *only after* the udders have been washed or well brushed.

8. Milking should be done and milk should be kept only where the surrounding air is pure and free from all objectionable and tainted odours. Milking in a foul-smelling stable or yard imparts to milk an injurious taint. Sour whey should never be fed, nor should hogs be kept in a milking yard, or near a milk stand.

9. Tin pails only should be used.

10. All milk should be properly strained, immediately after milking, and for that purpose a detatched stainer is preferable to a strainer-pail.

FOR CHEESE FACTORIES.

11. In preparing milk for delivery to a cheese factory it should immediately after straining be *thoroughly aired* by pouring, dipping or stirring. This treatment is as beneficial for the morning's milk as for the evening's, and is even more necessary when the weather is cool than when it is warm.

12. In warm weather all milk should be *cooled* after it had been aired, but not before.

13. Milk kept over night in small quantities—say in tin pails—will be in better condition than if kept in larger quantity in one vessel.

14.—When both messes of milk are conveyed to the factory in one can, the milking of the morning, with the evening's milk should be delayed till the milk-wagon reaches the stand.

15. While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air it should be left uncovered, but when colder it may with advantage be covered.

16. Milk pails and cans should be protected from the rain, and milk-stands should be constructed to shade the cans from the sun.

17. Only honest milk with its full cream and full share of strippings should be offered: violation of this requirement leaves the patron liable to a heavy penalty.

FOR CREAMERIES.

18. In preparing milk for delivery once a day to the creamery where the whole milk is received, the treatment should be similar to that recommended for cheese factories.

19. For creameries receiving cream only, the milk should be well aired but not cooled before setting.

20. Milk should be set for the separation of the cream where no impure air will reach it.

21. Cream rises best with a falling temperature, and the separation of cream from the milk is promoted by cooling, after setting, to at least 40°.

FOR BUTTER-MAKING AT FARM DAIRIES.

22. When the cream is used for butter-making at the farm the foregoing treatments and conditions may be observed with profit.

23. Good ventilation of a milk-house, milk-cellar or dairy-room, is most essential, and may be provided for by leading an air drain under ground, for 200 feet. Through it a supply of pure, fresh, cool air may be admitted. The foul or warm air may be allowed to escape through ventilators or windows in or near the ceiling.

24. Cream should invariably be removed from the milk before the milk is sour.

25 The cream for each churning should be gathered into and kept in one vessel.

26. The whole of the cream should be well stirred every time fresh cream is added.

27. In summer, cream should not be left longer than three days before churning.

28. The best churning temperatures are between 57° and 60° during the summer, and between 60° and 64° during the winter.

29. Butter can be more thoroughly washed free from butter-milk while in the grandular condition than after it is gathered or pressed into a roll.

30. Only the best pure salt of medium and uniform fineness of grain should be used, and from three quarters to one ounce of salt per pound of butter will be found satisfactory for the summer.

31. The utmost cleanliness in milking, in vessels, in outensils and in all surroundings must be observed to preserve the flavour and body of milk, cream, butter and cheese from contamination.

A DAIRY CLASS.

A desire has been expressed for the formation of a Dairy Class, to be trained in butter-making at the Ontario Creamery during the forenoons, and to receive general instructions in dairying in the lecture room during the afternoons. September would be the most suitable month. Farmers' sons and daughters and others proposing to attend will please address the Dairy Department, O.A.C., Guelph. No fee will be charged. Let applicants write soon.

Enquiries on matters pertaining to the dairy industry of the Province addressed to the undersigned at the Dairy Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, will receive attention.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

Messrs. Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, the well-known and popular Advertising Agents, are about to move into new quarters, which are so spacious, so elegant, and so original and novel in their appointments, that they desserve more than a passing notice.

The building, Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Randolph St., between State and Wabash Ave., is at once the most striking in appearance and the most elegant in Chicago; built of sandstone, it is 70 by 174 feet, practically fire proof, and lighted on four sides. Three large elevators and two spacious stairways, give abundant facilities for passengers and freight.

Messrs. Lord & Thomas will occupy the entire third floor, giving them a superficial area of 12,000 square feet. This beautifully lighted room is unbroken by partitions, save a private office in one corner, thus bringing the entire working force of about sixty clerks into one spacious room, certainly the largest office of any advertising agency in the country, if not the largest business office of any kind on the continent.

The various departments are so arranged, that the work passes along with almost mechanical regularity.

While the entire appointments are elegant, the filing department is arranged on an entirely new principal, which amounts to an important invention. Heretofore Advertising Agents have filed their Newspaper papers in wooden pigeon holes, which not excluded the light, but caught and retained the dust, and thus proved a nuisance. The new filing department of Messrs. Lord & Thomas is made entirely of wire work; a separate compartment is made for each Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical in the U.S. and Canada, about 14,000 in all. The various sections are suspended from the ceiling, and hang clear of the floor, leaving a space under each one so that the entire floor can be swept.

Space will not permit us to describe this important improvement in detail. The principles upon which it is constructed will be covered by letters patent.

The Chicago Safe and Lock Co., are constructing for the firm one of the largest safes ever built in Chicago.

Our friends who wish to see a copy of our paper when in Chicago, can always find it on file at the Agency of Messrs. Lord & Thomas.

WINES, WINES

We beg to notify the trade and general public that we have on hand a large consignment of fine Old Rich Ports and Sherries, vintages of 1878 and 1875, which we are offering at remarkably Low prices. Also a large shipment of Fine Old Bordeaux Wines, comprising all the Leading and Best Brands. All Goods Guaranteed to be rich, mellow, and full bodied, and to give the best possible satisfaction.

Inspection invited. Call for catalogue.

Jas. Shields & Co.

138 Yonge St., Toronto.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND

is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c.

Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.
FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.
FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.
FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE.

Price $1 per Bottle or Six Bottles for $5

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited)

SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

The Great Purifier OF THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.

D. BUTCHART

Grocer and Confectioner,

PLANTS AND FLOWERS, ICE CREAM.

A first-class stock of GROCERIES cheap for Cash or Produce. A call is solicited.

MILTON PLANING MILL.

SOMERVILLE & MITCHELL, PROPRIETORS.

We are prepared to fill all orders for all kinds of

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

—SUCH AS—

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Base, &c.,

—DEALER IN—

Lumber, Lath, and Shingles. All kinds of Lumber Matched and Dresses to order,

ALSO GENERAL BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

We are prepared to furnish estimates for all kinds of Buildings and Contracts for erection of same, either in part or whole.

PRICES MODERATE.

FACTORY NEAR HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN STATION.

Milton, Feb. 10th, '86.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD!

—TO THE—

Wheat Fields and Farming Lands

—OF—

MINNESOTA and IDAHO.

To the Stock Rangers and Mining Regions

—OF—

Montana, Idaho, & Washington,

TO PORTLAND AND ALL POINTS IN OREGON.

THE ONLY

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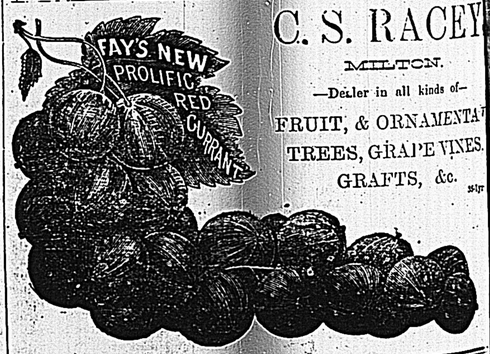

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