The Daily News,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF SHOEING HORSES.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says:—Yesterday morning a number of gentlemen interested in farriery were invited to the works of Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, Battersea, to test the system of shoeing horses recently introduced by Mr Goodenough. As might have been expected, a system directly opposed to tradition, with regard to this important branch of the art, has produced a host of opponents, and a controversy has arisen with respect to the merits of Mr Goodenough's innovation. For many years that gentleman has made the treatment of the horse his chief study, and it was under his auspices that Mr Barey first developed the process of "horse taming" with which his name has become identified. The "humane shoe," which has already secured a wide and substantial success, was first patented by Mr Goodenough in 1861, and has of late been taken in hand by the above-named engineering firm. The main feature is to produce a horse shoe that should be adapted to the natural shape of the hoof. One great benefit claimed for the health and comfort of the horse is the fact of the "frog" and the sole of the foot being left intact, and not partially cut away as under the ordinary system. The high heel "calks" are also done away with, the horse being thus enabled to stand firmly on all four feet, which obviates that uneasy, restless shifting in the feet so often seen. The shoe is made to follow the outline of the hoof, and to reach exactly to the bars. Being manufactured by machinery, an amount of finish is obtained that can never be realized by hand work; and it is asserted, with apparent truth, that it is impossible to fashion a shoe by hand with the requisite precision of fit attained by this process. Another merit claimed for this invention is, that of the shoe being applied cold, the horn of the hoof thereby escaping injury from burning as in the ordinary method; and the shoe is so designed as to arm the crust of the hoof on which the weight of the horse falls, while the level calks preserve the true position of the foot; slipping, picking up stones, balling, together with the more serious evils of sand cracks, corns, thrush, &c., are said to be avoided. Yesterday the manufactories of the shoes were viewed. Messrs. Robinson and Cottam can manufacture as many as 7,000 a day—when the most experienced farrier's work scarcely exceeds fifty per diem. A veteran cart-horse, rescued from the knacker's yard, was exhibited as a living proof of the merits of the Goodenough shoe. The horse had been condemned as hopelessly lame, and was sold for sixty shillings. He was shod under the new system, and is now capable of any amount of work. Mr Bennett, of the London General Omnibus Company, also bore testimony to the good effect of the shoe on several horses belonging to the company; while a mare from the Queen's stable, and a cob, the property of a gentleman at Blackheath, were exhibited as examples of recovery after having been regarded as hopeless cripples. Perhaps the most important feature in the new shoe is its lightness. A pair of well-worn ordinary shoes taken off an omnibus horse were found to weigh 7¼ lbs., while a pair of new shoes made on the new principle weighed only 3½ lbs., from which it will be seen that a set of the latter shoes would save a horse an immense amount of labour in the course of his day's work.

At the late town election in Vineland, N. J., it was again unanimously voted to have no license to sell intoxicating liquors. There were several tickets in the field, including one "woman's ticket," nominated by a meeting of men and women favorable to woman suffrage. The women, as usual, had a separate ballot-box in the hall, where they came and deposited their votes. They cast 182 in all. The *Weekly* says: "We were told by a friend that while a woman, living on Landas avenue, was attending the polls on Tuesday last, her husband was at work at home doing the family ironing."

"Professor" Lockwood, who has been running a velocipede rink at Waterbury, Ct., for a few weeks, determined on a grand winding up show, and got out flaming bills announcing the appearance of Miss Clara Louisa Warren, the champion Boston velocipedist, on Saturday evening. On Friday he sold out his interest in the rink, retaining possession until Saturday night. On Saturday he shaved off his whiskers and moustache, went to Plainville, donned female apparel, and returned to Waterbury in the evening, where he gave an exhibition attired in a nobby suit, riding on a side-saddle and also like a man &c., the rink being crowded. At midnight he departed with a nice little sum, leaving a large board bill unpaid.

A Hungarian savant, Dr. Louis Mezei, informed the Hungarian Academy at their last sitting, by a letter from Venice, that he had discovered in the library of St. Mark, in that city, a mass of Greek and Latin documents, the existence of which was hitherto unsuspected. Among them he mentioned "many new works by Archimedes," relating to the use of the thermometer, meteorology, geology, &c.; a poem by Hésiod, describing all sciences in beautiful hexameters; an epic by Josephus on Jesus Christ, "as long as Klopstock's' Messiad,' but much finer and more poetical;" a Hebrew translation of "Hesiod," by Moses; and a complete collection of the Solon, "as large as the official collection of the Austrian laws." The Academy received this communication with loud laughter, and Baron Eotvos, the President, remarked that Dr. Mezei had fallen upon a collection of mediæval themes or "stylistic exercises," such as he himself had frequently met with.

An extraordinary scene occured in Paris a few evenings since. A "conference," as it is called, was being held in one of the theatres on the "phenomena of light," and the lecturer, in order to demonstrate certain theories, proceeded to enlarge some photographs of celebrated persons. Now this being done by means of a strong magnesium light, all the theatre, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the operator, was in almost total darkness. The audience could be heard, not seen. The portrait of the Emperor was received with a storm of hisses and cries of "A la porte!" "Vive la Republi que!" "Il s'en ira bientot!" &c. That of the Empress met with a worse reception, if possible, than her husband's. On the other had, the portrait of Maximilian was received with cheers and cries of "Qui l'a trahi?" Maximilian, as a bystander remarked, probably owed his popularity to the fact of his having been shot. The operator, like a prudent man, soon brought his experiments to an end, and when the gas was turned on, the "agents" were very busy looking about, but of course every one looked intensely loyal.

George the Third was very fond of Hutton, the Moravian missionary. On one occasion the King said, "Mr Hutton, I am told that you Moravians do not select your own wives, but leave it to your ministers to choose for you; is it so?" "Yes, please your Majesty; marriages amongst the Brethren are contracted, as your Majesty will perceive, after the fashion of royalty."

INTERESTING OPERATIONS.

One of the large plates which Sir John Brown and Co., of Sheffield, have made it their special business to produce was manufactured recently at the famous Sheffield manufactory. Under any system whatever lines of joints between the armour-plates are admittedly lines of weakness, and it was in view of this well-known fact that the late Iron-plate Committee, in their examination of practical men, appeared to keep so prominent the important point of whether the entire fact of the shield or casement could be constructed of one entire plate; in fact, with an unbroken front. The eminent men who replied hesitated on this subject, and even the principal practical men of this great Sheffield firm gave an absolute denial to the practicability of producing a perfect plate 12 feet by 8 feet in superficial area and some five or six inches in thickness. The fact is now more than accomplished. The immense slab was produced in this wise. From eight o'clock on Thursday evening until past noon on the following day the huge pile of iron, consisting of five slabs superposed, each 7 feet by 6 feet and 3¼ inches thick, or a mass of 60 cubic feet, weighing 14 tons, was gradually heated during the 16 hours to welding point in the glowing furnace. At 25 minutes past 12 the furnace door was opened, and the faint outlines of the pile could be indistinctly seen through the white rolling flames; the tongs were fixed on, and the rolling-mill began winding at the heavy chain to pull the glowing mass on to the trolly. A crowd of workmen stood by, and the pile, dripping with liquid streams of molten metal, was quickly under the huge rollers. Then came the dull rumble of the mill, and the glowing pile was seized in the iron jaws and passed rapidly and easily through. Then followed the clatter of the reversal of the mill, and again the rollers grip the yellow mass, and bring it back to view. Busy hands broom and sweep its surface, clean off scales; and backwards and forwards it passes some four times, until a length equal to its future width is attained. The traveller over head now brings up the crane, the dogs are attached, and the mass lifted and swung half round. Now, again, through the mill the glowing mass of iron passes and repasses, with now and then a conflagration of brooms, and a little watering, to assist the scaling, and now and then some manœuvring of the plate to secure its proper width. Little by little the length increases, and the thickness diminishes, until at ten minutes to one o'clock, exactly twenty-five minutes from the commencement of the operation, the orange-coloured plate is reposing finished, whole and perfect, upon the trolly on the far side of the rolls, slowly to cool and straighten, before it is thrown on the floor and weighted for final cooling. The size of the shield-plate rolled in its finished state is 16 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 5 inches thick. The result of Friday speaks highly of the continued advance English establishments so constantly make to meet every coming requirement. A year ago a plate of such superficial dimensions was deemed and asserted to be impracticable. The wish of an important public body is impressed and quickly is realised. To-day in Sheffield they are prepared not only to make plates of the size demanded, 12 feet by 8 feet, but to go beyond, and make plates of 8 feet wide by 20 feet in length.

A correspondent of the Albany *Express* writes from John Brown's tract: "I think there will be no deer left another winter. The snow is so deep that the deer cannot run, and there are so many men that are mean enough to take advantage of it, that already more than one hundred deer have been killed on our hunting ground since the 15th of January. I presume nothing will be done about it, as no one likes to take the responsibility of entering a complaint, although there is a fine of $25 for each deer killed in this way. Unless New York appoints commissioners whose duty it shall be to enforce the game laws, the time is short that there will be any deer left. One half of the deer in the big woods will be destroyed this winter."

Campbell, Mowat & Macdonell,
BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).
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GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONNELL.
March 15, 67.

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BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.
Richard T. Walkem,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
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W. R. Mingaye,
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James S. Cartwright,
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James Agnew,
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April 23 R. M. ROSE.

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OF LONDON.
Agent at Kingston,
THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

Royal Assurance Company
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
Office—33, Clarence Street.
Kingston, March 20, 1862.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.
CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1867—$2,000,000.
Funds deposited in the hands of the Goverment for the security of Policyholders.
☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.
JAMES SWIFT,
Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

1869. Marine Insurance. 1869.
Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
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HULL AND CARGO RISKS to and from Inland Ports on favourable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid in Canada Currency.
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PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$4,833,543,39.
Losses paid in 49 years, ... $23,000,000.
THIS Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has secured the public confidence by the prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by the deposit with the Government of Stocks to the amount of
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And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.
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Toilet Soaps.	Toilet Powders.
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All the above are carefully prepared for Exportation, and retain their excellent qualities in any climate.
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DR V. BAUD, Graduate and Member of the Medical College of Paris, Chief Physician Extraordinary for Epidemics in Paris, late M.D. of the Civil Hospitals of Algiers, has just introduced in England his ORGANIC MEDICINES.
They consist of three preparations—
THE BAUDEINE,
An efficient and prompt Remedy for Cholera, Yellow Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the excessive action of the Bowels. A gold medal was awarded by the French Government to Dr V. Baud for this valuable preparation.
Price: Small, 1s 1½d; Medium, 4s 5d; Large Size, 11s per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IRON,
For strengthening the System.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IODINE,
For purifying the Blood.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
*** The above Preparations are in the form of Sweetmeats, pleasant to the taste, and particularly adapted for Infants and Mothers nursing.
By the combination of the Iron or Iodine with Cress Seeds in a state of germination, they are united with organic life, which thus renders them digestible. The irritative and stubborn mineral has thus become the nucleus of an organic substance capable of being absorbed by the blood without injury to the stomach.
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May be obtained of all Chemists.

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EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been graing fearfully) to the effect that, of all remedies tried, Chlorodyne was the most effective.
"The day seems as yet, unhappily, far distant when public opinion or State interference will prevent the advertisement or sale of any secret medicine whatsoever. It is to be hoped that the profession will continue to brand as unworthy the conduct of those of its members who by testimonial or otherwise aid the disposal of such things."—*Lancet.*
TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE.
The Original Preparation of known Composition.
From Dr C. Kidd, Author of Standard Works on Chloroform.
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Sir,—I think if you would advertise your Chlorodyne more than you do, you would help to beat the others, which are secret compounds, out of the market. Many medical men think with me, and recommend your compound, but will never prescribe a secret remedy. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.
To Mr Towle, Chemist, Manchester.
A Surgeon from New York writes:—"I only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitatien in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."
NOTE.—The Profession is warned against inferior, secret, and cheap compounds now in the market. Each genuine bottle bears a facsimile of Proprietor's signature on the stamp outside.
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Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians and to Mr Freeman, that in Manilla the only remedy of any use in Cholera was Chlorodine.
The Medical Times and Gazette, January 13th, 1866, states, "It has an immense sale amongst the public, and is prescribed by scores of Orthodox Medical Practitioners, and, of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Manufactured by the Inventor, Richard Freeman, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.
The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp (outside each Bottle), "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE."

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Detecting organic impurities in air and water.
Purifying drinking and other water from organic matter, lead, &c.
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Enhancing the purifying and invigorating effects of baths and tubs.
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One gallon makes 200 to 300 gallons adapted for use.
N.B.—Condy's Fluid is the Standard Scientific Test for Organic Matter in Water, and affords the only known means of rapidly and completely freeing Drinking Water from Organic Taint, which is so common a cause of serious disease.
To rapidly purify the air, use the diluted fluid with "Condy's Ozoniser" or other Spray-producer.
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MEMORANDA.
MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.
WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water.
FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).
COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.
LEATHER: Blue, Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.
WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water, then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.
STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.
WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.
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BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.
PAPER and WOOD STAIN: Ditto.
OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of water will make.
SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle Canary dissolved in a pint of boiling water
PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water, &c.
ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.
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CONFECTIONERS will find Magenta, Violet, Orange and Pink useful colours.
GELATINES and GLUES are successfully coloured with these dyes.
INK: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta to a pint or more of cold water
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PRINTING on Cotton, Silk or Wool in the ordinary way.
BLENDING some of the dyes in the bath will produce an infinity of shade, according to taste.

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