Blotches, Pimples, Humora on the Face and Neck Disappear.

> PIMPLES AND

Humours on the Face.

In this condition of the skin VEGETINE is the reat remedy, as it acts directly on the blood. Il leanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing umours to disappear. By internal treatment il impurities are thrown out. VEGETINE gives cond circulation to the blood, relieving the internal recognition of the congested organism, restoring the cealth, giving a good clear complexion.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous

WESTMINSTER, Ct., June 19, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—DEAR SIR,—I can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula break out on his head as large as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable Vecetine completely cured him Very respectfully, Mrs. G. R. THATCHER.

Vegetine

Gives General Satisfaction Eruptions of the Skin, Chronie Sore Eyes, and General Debility.

Read what Dr. Simmons says: SKIN DISEASES

VERONA, Miss., June 5, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:—I have used "Versitie" in my family for two years, and cordially recommend it as a remedy for Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eues, and General Deblity, I have also recommended it to a great many persons in this section, and I think it has given general satisfaction. Very respectfully,

DR. J. J. SIMMONS.

Your very valuable medicine "Vegetine" restored the sight to my little daughter, saved her from being blind, and I have no doubt saved her life. Very gratefully.

Mrs. J. J. SIMMONS.

Scrofulous Humour Cured.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1877. Mr. H. R. Stevens—Dear Sir:—I have suffe Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear SID:—I have suffersed with Scrofulous Humour for seven years, and could get no relief. I have tried everything in the way of herbs, salves, plasters, etc., but nothing did me good. I was from my knees to my ankles one mass. of sores. I was advised by Police Officer W. B. Hill to try VRGETINE. I commenced last July, 1876. After taking the second bottle I began to get relief, and the sores to heal up. I was finally reduced to one large ulcer on my right leg, that run so much and looked so bad that many said I must lose my leg; but after I had taken if bottles of VRGETINE my leg was all healed up, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life. I consider VRGETINE the best cleanser and purifier of the blood, and advise all who may be suffering as I have suffered to give it a trial.

HENRY T. SMITH.

Husband's Statement of the Great Sufferings of His Wife.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir:—I feel it. my duty to say a word in praise of VEGETINE. My wife has been troubled with a bad humour for several years, which she inherited from her parents. We have tried saveral absolute. several years, which she inherited from her parents. We have tried several physicians, and a great many different kinds of medicine, with but little benefit. She was so much emaclated that we had almost despaired of her ever being any better. Hearing of the VECKINE, we resolved to try once more, and she commenced using it last March, and has been improving in health ever since. From 16t pounds she has advanced to 135 pounds, having gained 31 pounds in seven months, and is now able to be about her work. In short, she believes that VECKINE has been the means of saving her life, and that she cannot say too much in its praise. If it pleases you to make use of this statement, you are at liberty toolo so. She has taken 15 bottles, and is still using it, and I can safely recommend it as a great blood purifier. Yours respectfully,

Pimples and Humours on the Face and Body.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 28, 1830.

Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir see For several years I have been greatly troubled with pimples breaking out on my face and body. I had consulted several physicians, and also tried several preparations, and obtained no rehet. I thought I would try Vegetine, as I had heard several speak in its favour, and, before I had used the first bottle, I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles, and my health is very much improved, and the pimples have entirely disappeared from my face and body. I recommend Vegetine to all who are troubled as I was. Yours truly, J. OSBURNE.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. J. Ose I was. Yours truly, J. OSBURNE.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. J. Osburne, and know the above to be a true states ment of the facts. I sold him the VEGETINE.

P. O. GIROUX, Druggist, 601 St. Joseph st., Montreal.

After Using Three Bottles Was Entirely Cured. 14 FOR BLOTCHES AND PIMPLES. Best Remedy in the Land.

LITTLE FALIS, N.V., Sept. 23, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens—Dear Sir:—I desire to state to you that I was afflicted with a breaking out of blotches and pimples on my face and need for several years. I have tried many remedies, but none cured the humour on my face and need, after using two or three bottles of your Vegens the humour was entirely cured. I do certainly believe it is the best medicine for all impurities of the blood that there is in the land, and should highly recommend it to the afflicted public.

Your truly,

P. PERRINE, Architect.

Mr. Perrine is a well-known architect and builder at Little Falls, N.Y., having lived there and in the vicinity for the last 33 years.

Gives a Good, Clear Complexion. Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston-Dear Sire-The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine incites me to give my testimeny in its favour. For several years my face has been covered with pimples, which caused me much annoyance, and, knowing it to be a high disease. I consulted a number of doctors, and also ried many preparations without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking Vegetine, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles, and find my health much improved, my humour entirely cured. Yours respectfully, Miss N. KEEFE, 1,130 Carpenter st.

Skin Humours Cured.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir:—My little daughter has been troubled with humorous breaking-out on the skin from infancy until about one year ago, at which time I commenced giving her the VEGETINE; and now, I am very happy to say, I find her entirely cured.

Yours truly,

JACOB LACROIX.

Vegetine SPRING MEDICINE

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE first contingent of the British tenant farmers' colonization party for the Saskatchewan valley arrived by the Parisian, and are now on their road to their future home. The rest of the party will come out on the Scandinavian and Moravian.

The cultivation of tobacco in England is talked of, and Land observes that the business would pay agriculturists at the rate of £20 an acre. There are a variety of restrictions, however, which the Government will have to remove before the cultivation of the weed can be proceeded with.

Englishmen are commencing to express their opinions pretty freely on what was once considered to be the sacred principle of free trade. At a meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce on April 19, Mr. C. S. Reade said that the agricultural outlook was anything but promising, and that even the abolition of local taxes would not help the farmers. He ascalbed existing evils to the "so-called free trade which other countries have not adopted."

The St. Joseph, Kansas, Herald tells of a

farmer near Elwood who was found ploughing and planting an acre of ground, all the land he had not covered with water. The paper praises his plack, and remarks that he seemed in no way discouraged, but would follow the receding water with his plough. No doubt the farmer deserves credit for his pluck, but few pepple would not be disposed to make the most of what was left when the alternative was ruin and starvation, nearly all their hopes and their property lying under water. But what kind of a country is it, anyhow, where a farmer has to commence in a corner and plough his land as the floods

Australia, at all events, will not be able to compete successfully with Canada in the business of providing English appetites with apples. A consignment of Australian apples arrived in England recently. The cost of carriage was 15s. a case, and the highest price obtained was only 10s. 6d. a case. Mr. carriage was los. a case, and the highest price obtained was only 10s. 6d. a case. Mr. Symes, who is at the head and from 6f the Nova Scotia fresh meat boom, says the business in Canadian apples is rapidly growing in importance, but he says why not export peaches, grapes, and tomatoes? If carefully packed, Canadian grapes might cross the Atlantic, and as to tomatoes, they should find a very ready market in England, where they are a luxury.

The dry weather which prevailed throughout last month has not injuriously affected our crops; but a rainfall is now required by the farmers of this western peninsula. Although the sun has been occasionally as hot as in June, the nights have been cool, and as in June, the nights have been cool, and the average temperature low for the season. The good condition of the wheat crop is due to this fact; the sun has not been sufficient to scorch the shoots, which have struck sufficiently deep to reach moisture. Both the wheat and peach crops in the States are reported to be in an unfavourable condition. Of the former the area sown is considerably than last year, owing to the floods while there is a slim chance of obtaining early peaches from Delaware. In no part of this continent are the farmers prospects brighter than in Ontario.

Not so very long ago, Mr. Leonard Martin had a comfortable, if not a luxuriant, home in Canada. In an evil hour he listened to the in Canada. In an evil hour he listened to the wily whisperings of the Dakota land agent, and selling out, left for the land of promise. How he was deceived, and how bitter his experiences have been, he narrates in a letter published in another column. Mr. Martin's case is not an isolated one, as he says marty have left comfortable homes to settle in a strange land, unarrate of the great and insurmountable difficulties which they will have to encounter, and to find out only when too late that they have been made the victims of wicked and willing misrepresentation. Those wicked and wilful misrepresentation. Those amonest us who are restless and discontented, and think that by going abroad they will find a short road to opulence, should read Mr. Martin's letter, and then, perhaps, they will come to the conclusion that they are better off where they are

THE opposition displayed by Mr. Parnell and his associates to the emigration clause in the Irish Land hill is pretty good evidence that they do not wish the Irish to leave the Green they do not wish the Irish to leave the Green Isle, even though their condition might thereby be improved. The clause itself is a very simple one, merely providing that the land commission may, with the concurrence of the treasury, enter into agreements with any authorized person or company, in any of the British colonies, to promote smigration from Ireland, and, in the carrying out of this plan, may make loans of money, taking care to secure the eventual repayment of the same. That is to say, if an Irish farmer or labourer desires to go to Canada or to Australia, a way will be provided by which his passage will be naid, and he will be given the needed aid to start him in life in his new home, the Government taking as security a lien upon his land ment taking as accurity a lien upon his land in the colony. All reasonable people must look upon this scheme as a singularly generous one.

The Pacific Railway Company will render good service to the Dominion if it can divert any considerable portion of German emigra tion to the Canadian North-West. An American special agent declares that the authorities at Berlin are perfectly bewildered at the extraordinary and unprecedented exodus which is taking place this year. The Hamburg line, although it has engaged additional vessels, cannot find accommodation for the emigrants. At the offices of agents whole regiments of young men may be seen standing in line for half a block waiting their turn to exchange their money and get tickets. Whole districts are being depopulated, and people are sacrificing their property at ruinous rates to raise fands, to leave the country. No doubt the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be able to secure many of these German emigrants, who would prove as invaluable in the North-West territory as they have made themselves in the Western States. can special agent declares that the authorities

FARM NOTES.

Within the past few days a large number of sheep, valued at \$200, have been destroyed by dogs in Thurlow.

A large number of farmers from Ottawa section leave for Manitoba by next special train on Wednesday next.

Oge thousand cars laden with merchandise and stock have been brought to a standstill at the Chicago yards owing to the strike of freight hands.

The Belleville buyers will ship about five cars of chasse this week. The price paid for a new chasse at Belleville at present is from 11 to 141c, per pound.

The potato-bug has commenced its ravages in Virginia, and a worm bearing a close resemblance to the army worm is causing great have on Long Island.

last week wanted grain for ballast, but the prices are too high. A bill has passed the New York Senat appropriating \$50,000 to prevent the spread of cattle disease.

of cattle disease.

The municipal council of the town of Chicoutimi, acting upon the suggestion of its mayor, Mr. Ernest Cimon, M.P., has decided to vote an annual grant for five years to anyone establishing a cheese or butter factory at that place.

They are beginning to use Indian corn in England, instead of harley, to make malt. If the experiment proves to be practical it will cause an increased demand for American corn, and farmers will always have a place to

corn, and farmers will always have a place to put their surplus grain.

A Maine man has invented a scarecrow, to be placed in cornfields, which consists of a box seven feet long and two feet square, with horizontal barrels arranged inside. The burrels are to be loaded with powder, and at regular intervals exploded by means of clockwork within the box.

Special crop reports from Detroit, Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Ann Arbot, Jackson, Niles, Battle Creek, and other points in the Central and Western parts of Michigan, say the wheat crop in those localities will not be one-third the average yield this year.

orop in those localities will not be one-third the average yield this year.

Only a few years ago sheep were being sent in large numbers to California. Now the trade is reversed, and California has sent sheep to Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, and Utah, and it is expected that this year they will be sent even further East.

The crop of hay in the Ottawa district this year is likely to be poor all over the country. The growth has not been good, and the grass of last season was cut closer than ever known before. This is a poor look out for those who have entered into contracts with American

have entered into contracts with American firms for pressed hay.

The fight between the butter and oleomargarine men at New York is waxing hot. An exciting colloquy occurred at the Produce Exchange recently, in which a member of the board of managers was charged with using his official position and the influence of the exchange against the oleomargarine manufacturers.

A Berlin despatch says:—The free-traders are much dissatisfied at the bills recently introduced in the Federal Council for increasing the duties on grist and introducing a duty on grapes. When the bills came before the Reichstag the Left intend to re-introduced the matter for the abolition of the duties. duce the motion for the abolition of the duties

on corn.

A new immigration paraphlet will shortly be published by the Department of Agricul-ture. It will be of a different nature from any hitherto published, and will contain the any hitherto published, and will contain the experiences of a large number of actual settlers, which will no doubt have a much greater influence upon the minds of intending settlers than the statements of Government agents or other interested parties.

Mr. George Morton and Senator Brouse had an interview on Tuesday with the Governor-General, during which they submitted all the plans and estimates for an immense dairy and cheese farm which it is considered.

all the plans and estimates for an immense dairy and cheese farm which it is contemplated to establish in the North-West on the line of the Canada Pacific railway. The farm and grazing grounds are expected to comprise two counties. His Excellency displayed much interest in the scheme, and examined with earnestness the estimates and

plans.

Barnyard manure generally lacks phosphoric acid, while bones contain a large quantity. A ton of pure bone dust contains as much nitrogen as eight and a half tons of fresh stable manure of an average quality. The quantity of phosphoric acid contained in the manure depends upon the kind of food consumed by the animals. Though the ton of bone dust contains as much phosphoric acid as 110 tons of stable manure, yet one-ton of the latter contains more potsah than five tons of bone dust.

Persons are not so careful to collect and

tons of bone dust.

Persons are not so careful to collect and preserve their soft wood sales as they are those from hardwood, under the impression that the sales from pins wood sontain little alkali. The facts are that a hundred pounds of pine wood ashes contain about four times much potash as the same weight of hardwood ashes, but a bushel of hardwood ashes, but a bushel of hardwood ashes contains much more potash than a bushel of pinewood ashes. Hardwood ashes contains about 125 per cent. of potash which is selected. about 135 per cent. of potash which is sol-uble, while the sahes of yellow pine contain 50 per cent. of alkali which is soluble.

GROWING ASPARAGUS.

A Practical Authority's Views.

If you wish to raise your own roots, sow the seed in early spring in rows a foot spart, and thin the roots to one in three inches. This, with thorough cultivation, will give the best roots for a permanent bed at one year old. If you buy your roots you will probably get them grown much thicker than this and consequently inferior. This being a permanent plant, requires at setting a deep, rich soil, and bones, old boots and shoes, and such material as is slow to decompose but rich in fertilizing matter, should be buried a foot and a half to two feet below the surface before setting the roots. For a family garden I would plant one by two feet with the crown, not less than four inches below the surface. This gives a chance to fork in manure in the early spring without injuring the roots.

Asparagus should not be cut the first two years after setting. Beyond this time a fair crop may be had, increasing for the next two or three years, when the roots should be at maturity, and remain, with propag care, productive perhaps indefinitely. Late in the fall the stalks should be cut and burned on the ground to destroy asparagus and weed seeds, and a heavy dressing of stable manure applied, the coarser part is raked off, and the finer to be forked in early in the spring before the buds start. When the weeds begin to start, an application of salt on the row will help to destroy them, and will not injure if it does not help the plant. But about this there seems to be some dispute. At any rate, keep down the weeds.

One square rod is sufficient to produce the asparagus that a farmer's family will be likely to care for. This plant is affected by the weather more than almost any other crop. My own bed, which has produced from 100 to 150 bunches of one-half to three-fourths of a pound per day in hot weather immediately after a soaking rain, dropped to 25 bunches once in two days upon a sudden change to good weather, with drying winds. In cutting the crop from the bed care should be taken not to cut b

be under the surface, for once cut off or even seared they are worthless, though a gentle-man somewhat prominent in agricultural circles once asked me how many times the same stalk would put on a new head and

grow up after being cut down.

Asparagus should be cut when not more than five or six inches high, and may be kept two or three days by bunching and placing the butts in an inch of water or on a damp, cool cellar bottom. The butts, which are often thrown away, may be utilized by removing the shelly surface, which, if cut at the proper time, is the only tough part of the

CROP PROSPECTS.

Ravages of the Army Worm and Colorado Beetle Reports from the Spring Wheat Growing States.

YOUNG PIGS

The Favourite Breeds of Particular Sections of Country.

As soon as you have selected your young pig give him a good washing in soapsuds, rubbing him with a rough corn cob. He soon learns to like it, and you should repeat the washing every week. By so doing you keep him in good health, and he will begin to grow at once. His feed at first, if very young, should be given at least three or four times a day of slop thicked with fine bran and corn meal. A quantity of milk, at least once a day, will be found very beneficial also. Put salt in the feed to season it at all times. Throw in for his accommodation, occasionally, charcoal and rotten, wood, and let him have plenty of water at all times. His house should be clean and so should the pen, for the pig is really a clean animal if he is given a chance to keep clean. The manure should be piled up as fast as it accumulates, and as often as possible it should be taken out and composted. Never disturb a pig in order to make him eat, for when he is lying down quietly, and seems satisfied, you may rest assured he is growing and getting fat. Two pigs together in a pen will grow faster than one, as jealousy and greed makes them cat more, and the pig is an animal that seldom suffers from over-feeding. His, digestive powers are good, and nothing is rejected by him that is eatable. In summer it is unnecessary to feed corn or very strong food. Vegetables, such as cabbage leaves, turnips, beets, etc., either cooked in slop or raw, will be better for him. Keep him growing all the time, and he ought to weigh 500 pounds when ten months old.

The Poland-China is sonceded to be the largest of the hog kind, but Chester Whites have been known to weigh 1,000 pounds.

In the South the long-nosed Landpike still grows and flourishes amid the piges and oaks, and they are kept because they cost nothing, being compelled to pick up a living in the woods.

Very often the teats of brood sows become very sore by reason of roughness on the part of the pigs. Examine, and when found that such is the The Favourite Breeds of Particular S

very sore by reason of roughness on the part of the pigs. Examine, and when found that such is the ease, wash well daily with borax water.

A sow should not be compelled to give nourishment to more than eight pigs, but when one has twenty-two, as was the case with a New York farmer, the matter is a

serious one.

There is but little difference between the large and small Yorkshires, they being first-class in every respect, but the middle York-shires have rather too much length in the

legs.

In Canada the Essex is the favourite of all breeds, as they seem to suit that section bet ter than any other.

Each State has its favourite. Pennsylvania holds forth the Chester Whites, but New York

prefers the Cheshires, while in the West th Poland-China and Berkshire are preferred. The mange often troubles young pigs; it comes from bad quarters and poor feed, and sometimes by contact with infected animals. A good remedy for it is to give the pig a teaspoonful of sulphur at least once a week, and a good washing two or three days after in strong scapeuds, rinsing him after each wash-

ing.

It costs no more to keep a good animal than a poor one. In fact, a poor one becomes expensive. Every farmer should procure a boar of the breed he thinks will suit him, but let the boar be from thoroughbred stock.

If a book account is kept of the profits and loss from stock, it will be found, at the year's end, that an infusion of thoroughbred blood on the common herd will be more than fifty per cent. profit in favour of the former.

Sows that are expected to farrow should it kept in a quiet place, away from the others.

They should be fed on rich, sloppy food, well protected against cold draughts and wet, and good beds made for them of sawdust or cut

good beds made for them of sawdust or cut straw.

Do not be tempted to keep a boar pig because he looks nice, unless he is a pure bred, for his offspring will crop out "all sorts."

It is risky business. Breed only from pure males.

Sows that are very fat are not adapted for breeding. They are slow coming in, and the excessive fat is rather an incumbrance than otherwise, heades tending to milk fever.

Butter-milk and fine bran is the best food that can possibly be given to brood sows and young pigs.

A SWINDLE ON IMMICHANTS.

Whom an Example Should be Made.

London, May 9.—Late on Saturday night a party consisting of five or six German immigrants came to the London Great Western railway station via St. Thomas on their way to Port Huroa, whither they went early this morning. They were unable to speak English and remained in the waiting room. They were very hungry, and between two and three o'clock were accosted by two lads about the o'll y years of age, Geo. Leslie, and Christopher Pinch. The latter offered to get some

that can possibly be given to proof sows and young pigs.

Clover hay, well cut and steamed, is excellent for hogs at this sesson of the year.

Artichokes are highly relished by hogs, and a piece of land devoted to them will assist very materially as a part of their food.

Runtlets, if properly cared for, sometimes become the best of the litter. Good treatment and strict attention is beneficial to the ment and strict attention is beneficial to them as well as the larger ones.—American Stock-

POULTRY KEEPING.

No Feed No Eggs.

The pernicious and miserable habit of leaving fowls during the summer to forage for themselves we have always condemned, and the other equally indiscreet habit of half-feeding or supplying but alsoanty allowage of food is quite as objectionable, and is alike deserving, of discouragement. It is true that in summer, when fowls have a large range on a farm, or when there is much animal matter to be found, they do not require as large an amount of food as when kept in small quarters, but at the same time during the late spring and summer they will lay the most of their eggs, and as we all know an egg contains a vast amount of richness for such a small body, there must be an extra amount of food consumed to balance this extra drain on the system. Hence the importance of a systematic system of feeding, which will see that the fowls have plenty of the right kind of food; at the same time one must guard against feeding their fowls too highly, unless they will cease to lay as soon as they begin to fatten; especially is this so with Asiatics or larger birds, and cases have been known when the egg sac of fowls that have been killed has been found to be entirely filled with solid fat.

To the inexperienced or careless breeder it may seem to be a difficult matter to tell just when their fowls are thrifty and are being properly fed; but it is not so, and anyone who will pay close attention to their pets will soon learn the secretafor success, which no amount of book-reading will ever teach. The profits of the poultry yard depend to a great extent upon how it is managed. The idea should be to make every fowl pay the largest profit possible, as they are all consumers, and should be producers, and as the different kinds of food have different effects on them they should be given the food that assists them the most in gaining the desired results; for instance, when you wish to derive profit from eggs, their food should be that which contains the largest amount of albumen, and this must be furnished from her foo No Feed No Eggs.

Revages of the Army Worm and Colorada Beetle-Reports from the British and a worm bearing a close resemblance to the army worm is causing great have one Long Island.

Messrs, Dickey & Buckey are now slaughtering about 40 head of cattle per day at their slaughter house at Amberst, N.S., for shipment to the English market.

An old negro while ploughing on a farm, near Palestine, Tex., furned up \$3,000 in pold, supposed to have been buried by an old slave living on the farm twenty years ago.

Crop prospects in Oldhan township, Frontenas, are good, as at the time of the severed received from the directors of the grain had not attained any great growth, and consequently has not been in jured.

On Tuesday afternoon the directors of the per day at the same and are some of the property of the Kingston and Pembrok Rail-jured.

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On Tuesday afternoon the directors of the per day at the per day at the property of the pr

strike, and that their claim was a just one, and that their motto was no food no eggs, little food little eggs, plenty food plenty of eggs. We would be very glad to see the old reckless and unprofitable way of 'raising poultry, as practised on a majority of our farma, done away with, and see the fowls given proper ears and food. There is no stock on the farm that will yield as much profit on the amount invested as they will. Give them good, warm houses, keep them clean, let them have good, clean food and water and plenty of it, and then you can rest assured that you have done your duty, and that they will do theirs with interest added.—American Stockman.

Cats an Exhausting Crop.

This exhausting business among farmers is as old as your father would be if alive, and doubtless older. Some one in Canada, I think, planted oats 10 years on some land, this was full 40 years aro. Another about the same time ploughed 10 acres of land, sowed an acre; ploughed the cares, sowed another acre; and so on for the 10 acres, and reported, I think, an improvement until the last. I think about 30 years ago friends visited me every Saturday to talk agriculture and see what I had to be seen. This question was sprung. I then and there resolved to try for myself, and so started. I set aside 40 acres in a square, ploughed with two good mules, harrowed thoroughly with a heavy two horse rake-head 6 inches square, and put in a two-inch anger hole. I then sowed oats and raked in. No stock was admitted to the patch. The first year little grass or weeds came after the reaping. The same plan, was followed the second year, withoute an increased growth of native grass. The third year, treated aspefore, the field had a splendid growth, for pasturing; no stock was yet allowed. My friends were satisfied, and requested that I should follow with cotton. This was the best crop ever on the land. This was followed by corn. The contrary, doubting Thomas came into the field to acknowledge that by corn. The contrary, doubting Thomas came into the field to acknowledge that came into the held to acknowledge that I had proved the question, and as he had been by the side of me from the commencement and had seen my crops every few weeks, he acknowledged my land was improved. There must be some good reason for such a habit. And I told my friends what it was, and here it is.

and here it is.

In my country (all I know of the land of my father), the custom was to cut cats as low as possible, then open the field to any and all stock, wet or dry, and if oats as low as possible, then open the field to any and all stock, wet or dry, and if anything green grew it was eaten off, the earth tramped, and if wet and a clay soil, it was thoroughly packed. We had much stock, most of us, and the field was open. Now, my order to my reapers was to cut as high as they could with ease, as I had no use for the straw, preferring to leave oats behind rather than to take all protection from the land. I always made the same objection to the sweet potato growers, who, when they dug potatoes, took away all they could find, and turned in hogs to rootup for the balance. Wet or dry, it was "root pig or die" to save a little corn. Thus the land was worked into holes, and when wet, fit for bricks, and ater lay in the holes until evaporated. The gentleman who owned Beauvoir, Miss, some thirty years ago, was begged by myself, when on a visit to his plantation in the centre of the State, at the time of digging potatoes, to plough over his land after digging, turn hogsin, and as soon as the portion ploughed was eaten off, turn out the hogs and resume the next day, leaving land ploughed, no hog to stay in.

I settled in Mississippi in 1830, and when I had to leave in 1863, my land would have yielded more corn, cotton, or small grain than in 1830. Take care of land and it will take

yielded more corn, cotton, or small grain than in 1830. Take care of land and it will take care of the owner and his children.—Cor Country Gentleman.

A SWINDLE ON IMMIGRANTS.

er Pinch. The latter offered to get som bread for the strangers, who gave them for that purpose two fifty-cent pieces. For this two loaves were bought and only a few cents of the change returned. The young rascals endeavoured to extort further sums from their victims, when Constable Logan made his appearance, and promptly stopped the game. The immigrants could not stop to prosecute, but the swindlers were arrested for treepassing upon Great Western railway

A BIG COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Details of a Project for the Formation of Huge Milk Farm in the North-West. OTTAWA, May 6. - The extensive cheese ex-OTTAWA, May 6.—The extensive cheese exporter, Mr. George Morton, of Kingston, is at present in the city. He has had several interviews with the Governor-General and members of the Cabinet pertaining to matters in connection with his North-West colonization scheme. His intentions are to form a company with a paid-up espital of \$400,000, to fence in 224 farms of 160 acres each, break up 40 acres on each farm, build a good house, and stock each lot with thirty milch cows. All these farms to be served by a narrow guage railroad of two feet track, with a station at every man's door, the railway to be 33½ miles in length, with 58 stations; also to 334 miles in length, with 58 stations; also to collect the milk twice daily for six months or coniect the milk twice daily for six months or longer, to raise all the calves instead of deaconing them as practised in dairy districts of America, and to build an immense cheese and butter factory for manufacturing cheddar, stilton, and gruyens cheese from the 6,700 cows, which could be sold or rented at the option of the settler. This scheme will be of great advantage to of great advantage to poor men having families who can milk stock, thus saving the otherwise necessary outlay for labour. It will doubtless cause a stir in the cheeseproducing communities of America and Great Britain. Connected with this scheme 75,000 acres of a ranche for feeding steers are re-quired, and are expected to be leased from

SILK CULTURE IN LOUISIANA. The Industry Reviving and Promises to be of Consequence.

Silk culture was first introduced in Louisiana by the "Company of the West" in 1718, and in Georgia about the same time. The first export of silk from the South was eight pounds in 1734. and in Georgia about the same time. The first export of silk from the South was eight pounds in 1734. Soon after, a silk house was erected in Savannah. In 1760 the cocoons amounted to '15,000 pounds. This house is supposed to have received all the silk from the Gulf States. The product in 1766 was 20,000 pounds, but then Parliament reduced the price from 3s. to '1s.' 6d., and the product fell off so rapidly that the total amount in 1770 was only 290 pounds. South Carolina had also made commendable progress in the art, but the Revolutionary war put a stop to the culture of silk in the South.

The reports of this spring's hatching in Louisians are encouraging. Interest in the industry is growing here, and inducements are offered to silk workers to come from France and engage in the silk business. Mr. L. S. Crozier, of Bayou Sara, one of the most energetic silk growers in the State, says, in speaking of pebrine, a disease of the silk worm:—"This plague and phylloxers have reduced the cl-devant rich farmens of Providence so much that they begin to emigrate. It depends upon us to attract this new current of emigration to Louisiana. Here is no disease, and the mulberry tree grows so rapidly that, instead of waiting five years to get a crop of cocoons, the cafeful planter can begin the first year after planting."

A GIGANTIC CONTRACT.

An Interview With a Large English Meat Importer.

APATHY OF LOWER PROVINCE MEN What the National Policy is Doing for

HALIFAX, N.S., May 8 .- The Evening Mail published eight columns report of an interview with Mr. Symes, of the dead meat exporting firm of Addison & Symes, of London. The interview shows that Mr. Symes has already contracted for one hundred and sixty tons of dressed meat monthly for three years from Dickey and Buckley, of Amherst, Cumberland county. This means an aggregate of

gate of value \$1,500,000. The contract price is un derstood to be eight cents per pound, free on board at Halifax. The hides, tallow, horns, feet, and all other offal, will be the means of opening up new manufacturing in-dustries. Six cars are now at the Richmond dustries. Six cars are now at the Richmond car shops, with refrigerators, to run specially between Amherst and Halifax. Meat will be shipped by the Allan line for the present, and four of their steamers are now being fitted with the necessary appliances for carrying and preserving meat in transit. Mr. Symes says that the reason he is operating in Nova Scotia is that Halifax harbour is the nearest point of shipment to Europe, and that cattle can be raised in this province cheaper than in any other place he knows of, while we have abundance of roots and hay to feed cattle. Canadian cattle fed on hay, roots, and grains, although costing more to feedthan American, which are fed on distillery slops, are cheaper in the long run, and

MUCH MORE PROFITABLE to both butcher and consumer. To the butcher on accout of its cutting much firmer and not having such a great amount of fat in the same weight of animal, which fat only goes to make tallow at 2½ to 3½ cents per pound, instead of firm meat selling at 11 cents per pound; to the consumer, because when a family buys a given quantity of meat, and that quantity is prepared for cooking, instead of diminishing in size to such a considerable extent as the American meat does, the Canadian fed meat will retain much more nearly its original size and have a greater amount of nutritious gravy than the American, which contains 18 per cent. more water than Canadian, and which, when cooked, naturally evaporates to the extent of 18 per cent. to both butcher and consumer. To the

18 per cent.
While Mr. Symes estimates Canadian meat to be 14 per cent heavier than American, he says the cost of feeding is no greater when one takes into consideration the extra expenses paid for the transit of cattle from the western States to centres of feeding such as Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, and the transit of dead meat from those places to New York. Philadalphic and Milwaukee, and the transit of dead meat from those places to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, the chief places of export to Europe. Mr. Symes speaks strongly of the lack of enterprise of Nova Scotians, and says the Blue Noses are asleep. "The Americans." he says, "have full swing of the markets, and for years have monopolized the business, but

always alive to the money-making proceedings of their neighbours, are taking time by the forelock as far as the Dominion is concerned, and are now busily offering terms and making arrangements for entering into the dead meat trade, to be shipped through your own gates and past your own doors, and thus compete with and drive Americans out of the English market. And let me say here that every Englishman prefers buying from his Colonial brother to his Yankee cousin. I firmly believe the Canadians will soon hold monopoly now held by Americans in this trade. But you Nova Scotians, with infinitely greater facilities than either, have not yet opened your eyes, and do not seem to have any conception of the great future there will be for this province if you would only wake up and exhibit some life and energy. With your facilities you could far surpass both Ontarians and Americans, but it THE UPPER PROVINCE MEN, energy. With your facilities you could far surpass both Ontarians and Americans, but it seems to be the occupation of a great number of your people to slander their native land and do their best to drive their sons and daughters and all new comers away to the wilds of the Western States, where they literally become hewers of wood and drawers of water. In almost every place I have been in your province, in the stores. drawers of water. In almost every place I have been in your province, in the stores, railway stations, and post-offices, I see great placards advertising and glorifying the unknown lands of Texas, Kansas, and other Western States, but not a word about the beautiful lands of the Maritime Provinces. I have also travelled through the States, but have never yet seen a placard or any inducement by advertisement or otherwise advising people to go to Canada.

THE CONDUCT OF YOUR GRIT PRESS,

THE CONDUCT OF YOUR GRIT PRESS,
and people in thus running down the land of
their birth and praising up that of the unknown stranger is altogether incomprehensible to an Englishman."

After more plain talk of that kind he advises them to convince themselves that
they are awake, throw their grandfathers'
shoes into the Atlantic, then commence busilife anew. He advocates the establishment in agricultural centres of big feeding establishments, where two thousand head can be fed at a time at
an enormous saving in materials and labour.
Slaughter-houses should be erected in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Symes has formerly carried on this
business in Australia, Hungary, and Russia,
but Prince Bismarck's protective measures
now prevent goods passing through that
country, and consequently Mr. Symes was
driven to Canada.

"What effect, if any," it was asked, "will
Canada's protective tariff have on the development of this trade here?"

"It will help us materially, and by the
employment of a large quantity of labour,
both skilled and unskilled, in these manufactories, give an impetus to all other branches
of business, and help to swell

THE TIDE OF PROSPERITY that is now evidently sweeping over the Do-minion. Besides calling into operation some of the capital that I am told is now lying idle in your city banks."

"But how will protection materially help this trade !"

"Because it will give Canada an outlet in

"But how will protection materially help this trade?"

"Because it will give Canada an outlet in home manufactures for utilization of hides, skins, wool, horns, bones, tallow, and other portions accruing from the dead meat trade which it now has to import. Besides, it keep the Americans effectually out of the marke and will encourage the manufacturing it woolen goods, leathers, manures, soap, oils, &c., all of which can be manufactured here cheaper than in Great Britain."

Mr. Symes claimes that he has contracted for dead meat in Nova Scotia, at four tenths of a cent per pound cheaper than the lowest net cost the meat can be produced for at the American feeding centres, and that he will ship his meat from Halifax at a cent and three-eights per pound cheaper than

AMERICANS CAN SHIP from Boston or New York, and also three-quarters of a cent below what Ontario men can ship it for. Mr. Symes fully explains how an American ring, aided by the Allan and Dominion steamers, succeeded in destroying the dead meat trade commenced by Davis & Co., of Toronto, two years ago. Having information that American shippers were about to secure freight on all steamers from Dominion ports, and thus continue the monopoly Symes prevented that by making the present contract with the Allans at 60 cents per ton more than the American shippers are now paying the Allan a steamers from Boston. Mr. Symes requires 10,000 sheep this year, for which he offers 7 and 7½c. per pound. from Boston or New York, and also three-

During the past week 50 cases of smallpox and typins were reported at New York.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Mr. B. McKay, for some time head-master of the Aylmer High School, has we believe resigned his position on account of a hankering after journalism he has felt for some time past, and has purchased the Ridgetown Plaindealer.

The population of this earth is given by a reliable authority at about 1,455,923,600, and the population is being increased at nearly a million a month. It would be interesting to know how many of these are attending school at present, and how many are at a school age.

A suit brought against the county of Waterloo by the Galt Collegiate Institute trustees was heard last week, Chief Justice Hagarty on the bench. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., moved for a rule sith for a mandamus calling on the Municipal Council of Waterloo to show cause why they should not raise and pay over the sum of \$2,912, being the proportion of the funds due for school purposes.

Professor Williams, of Queen's College, who

Professor Williams, of Queen's College, who has been connected with the institution since its foundation in 1842, has just lately retired. It is with feeling of great regret that the authorities have received his resignation, as they lose a staunch friend to the College. In the adversities and difficulties which beset the institution in the earlier years of its existence Prof. Williams proved himself its champion and counsellor.

The Ingersall Board of Education received.

The Ingersoll Board of Education received a communication the other day from the Battalion band, and signed by a number of citizens, asking permission to erect a band stand in the Central school grounds, which the band would occupy two evenings in the week. The Board decided to grant the privilege for the purpose of band practice, after school hours, the position of the stand to be subject to the approval of the Property Committee.

Committee.

Last Friday evening a meeting was held in the Public school-house, Markham, for the purpose of considering the advisability of erecting a new school-house in that town. It was decided to purchase the Henderson property at a cost of \$600. The lot contains twe-eighths a cost of \$600. The lot contains five-eighths of an acre, and it is proposed to erect on it a two-storey brick building, worth about \$4,000, and capable of accommodating from 200 to 275 children. A deputation was appointed to wisit Foronto for the purpose of examining the plans of the different school-houses there. The taxes required to raise the necessary amount are to be spread over a term of five years.

Last year Dr. Thorburn, of Ottawa, offered a prize of \$46 in connection with Queen's University for the best essay on the history of the county of Fronteiac. The county of Grenville has been chosen as the subject of the essay for pext year. The object which

Grenville has been chosen as the subject of the essay for pext year. The object which Dr. Thorburn has in view in instituting this prize is that it may be the means of gathering and saving from oblivion much information that would otherwise be lost respecting the history of the counties of Ontario. It is open to all competitors, and is expected to contain the details of the settlement of the county, the characteristics and struggles of the early settlers, the rise and progress of the various the characteristics and struggles of the early settlers, the rise and progress of the various institutions, churches, schools, etc., the development of its agricultural and mineral resources, and any facts which may be interesting, or by which the county may have been affected. Papers must be in to Prof. Mowat, Queen's College, Kingston, not later than Feb. 15th, 1882. It is to be hoped that this prize will call forth a number of competitors.

reasor of classics in the Provincial University of Fredericton, N.B. He now comes to Queen's in the full vigour of life, and with every promise of a distinguished course. The trustees had as applicants for the chair other first-class Oxford scholars holding high educational positions in Great Britain, but they felt that other things being equal a Canadian ought to be preferred. Mr. Fletcher adds to his knowledge of Canada and sympathy with Canadian young men the highest Oxford culture. The study of classics in Queen's, conducted as it now will be under Prof. Fletcher and Prof. Nicholsen, should bear the highest possible fruit."

ONTABIO'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Being deeply interested in the mineral resources of Canada, the writer was desirous of visiting this new region, which is now becoming known for its rich and profitable iron productions. Leaving Toronto by Grand Trunk train, a pleasant trip was taken to Kinmount by way of W., P. P. & L. R. and Victoria road, from which the mines are four miles distant. At the site of operations all necessary accommodation and equipment are found for carrying on an extensive business. The buildings comprise a two-storey frame house, in which are located the office and sleeping apartments of the proprietors, a miner's camp, two large stables, a powder house, over the main shaft of the mine. A visit was made underground, each member of the party being provided with tallow dipa. After descending about forty feet the bottom or bed rock was reached. The view of the glittering ore which was here presented would rouse all admiration. The mine is now about thirty feet square, and every blast speaks of wealth.

Another mine, which is just being opened, The Lutterworth Iron Mines.

speaks of wealth.

Another mine, which is just being opened, and which has every indication of being still more rich in ore, was next visited. They have together a surface bed 50 feet wide and over 100 feet long of pure iron ore. The ore from these mines is finding ready sale. An assay made by a prominent chemist gave the following analysis:—Magnetic iron, 60 per cent, with no sulphur or titanium, and only a faint trace of phosphorus. The absence of those two objectionable matters makes it very valuable for Bessemer steel purposes. The chemist adds that it would be self-fluxing, or nearly so. From indications the mines will furnish ore for years to come. A letter just received from one of the furnaces stated that they wanted a constant shipment of the ore, as they desired to keep up the standard of iron made from it; they had gained a reputation from the smail amount already used, and wished to retain it.

The mines are located four miles from the Victoria railroad track, and is necessarily hauled by waggons. It is probable that one of the two roads will at once run a branch to the mines, which will lessen the cost of transportation. the mines, which will lessen the cost of transportation.

Canada is rich in minerals, and the township of Lutleworth is, without doubt, one of the richest sections to be found.

"Eloquent!" said the Chicago lawyer of his partner. "He's able to reason the kick out of a mule. Why, here a while ago busi-ness was dull, and he decided that Mrs. Dasher ought to have a divorce, and he'd go Dasher ought to have a divorce, and he'd go into court and get it for her, and then charge her for it. Somehow she heard what was going on. She galloped down to the court house to stop him, as she didn't want a divorce. She got there just as he was making his plea for her. And mind you, she was mad at him; but, by Jove, sir, she listened to him five minutes, and became so convinced that she ought so have a divorce, that she walked right up where the jury could see her, and shed three pints of tears while he recited her wrongs. And when he won the case she embraced him, and said he should conduct her divorce cases. I call that eloquence."

Medical. JOHNSONS Indian Blood Syrus

Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into plucose. A deficiency in Ptyalis causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stromach. If the medicine is taken aumediately after eating the formentation of feels prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Diood.

It convisies, Strengthens and Invigorates the River.

It operates of the Gill Blood and makes new.

It open the porce of the skin and induced the Children of the Strengthens and the shood, which generates Scrotula, Ergsipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and incanal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most deficate below, or by the

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN,

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPERSIA.
Victoris Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
E. D. CURL. SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely oured me dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all. MRS. ALICE SMITH.

CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be best for dyspepsia. I could not work for some time bere I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I m now well and hearty. THOS, COURTNEY

am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebec,
Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans,
l'étals afflige d'une tousse accabiante, avec une
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque
rien mange, ne pouvain repose ni jour ni nuit;
ron des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere étais
decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de
me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres an
avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement,
l'e me suis trouve grandément soulage et je pent
dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de
men nom, et je suis pret a atteste tont le continu
de ma lettre. Votre tont devoue Ser'ir.
CHARLES DEGARDIN.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

John G. Seton, Temoin. Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informs tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUP s'addresser a notre AGENT.

PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcos Co., Ont.
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to
pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRU
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving
CHAS. DEADMAN. SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co.,
I suffered very much from palpitation theart, and the doctors told me I was list
the strength of the surface of the surface

heart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute. I tried your BLOOI SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the best medicine ever introduced.

MOSES HERINGTON.

CRAMP IN STORAGE
Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.
I was troubled with cramps in my stomad and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE.

CURES REGUNATISM.
BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cure me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually ourse me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicing failed.

MRS, JOHN KINNEY. I had been troubled for years with sciatics, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

DELANA CLEWS
Sturgeon Bay, Simoo Co., Ont.

Dyspepsis and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.,
Dear Sir, —I was troubled with Dyspepsia and
ndigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRU?
roved a most efficient remedy. It is the besi
sedicine in the country. MRS, ROWAN.

Unres Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. St. 1878.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN RLOOI
STRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion am
Nervous Headache, and have derived greabenefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS, Painten Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 29, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Kidney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your areast. William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it aved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe beadache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspensia and Indigestion.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspensia
after all other medicines failed. I advise all
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

Never Pails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE. Saved Her Life.

Kelvin Brant County, Ontario. The Melvin Brant County, Ontario. Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almist continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician, Afbrusing your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for aonief space of time, I was enabled to de all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Hampton, Durham County, Onl
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and bullour
D years. I had to give up work. I prome of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was tored to health in a short time. I gai ounds in three weeks. I recommend agenuineomacholeanser and blood purifically.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly,
Neckawick, York Co., N.
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your IND
LOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial res
cannot recommend your medicine too high
HARRISON CLAR

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS BOTRWELL, Kent Ca., C
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INI
LIOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted in
view and Kidney Complaint. I cannot re
mend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGE

OAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Bewar of Counterfeits. We employ no runner or travelling agents to solicit trad from Druggists.—Be sure you get th genuine, from our authorized agent Messrs NORTHRUP & LYMAN, or Toronto. The public are cautions against buying spurious medicines.