Every man has his follies, and oftentimes they are the most interesting things he has got.—Josh Billings.

Market reports for travellers—Trunks are

heavy and are going down with a crash—all the railway stations. "I say," cried a fashionable youth to an ild usurer, "the ready is needful." "Yes," ried the other, "but the needful isn't

Getting up in the morning is like getting up in the world. You cannot do either without more or less self-denial.—Boston Tran-

asked by the judge if he had any incumbrance on his farm. "Oh yes," said he, "my old The sanguine mind will find comfort even in adversity. When trade is "flat on its back" it is in the best possible condition for "looking up."

A Chicago man left \$17,000 in greenbacks m a saloon bar and no one took the pile. Why? Well, they thought it was a roll of

Id newspapers.

No "Angelina," the Miller coupler is not matrimonial instrumentality, nor is the buffer "you refer to an elderly gentleman Vennor says this is his snow storm-that e predicted it two weeks ago. We are will-ng to admit that it is, if he will only come

id pay expenses and take it away .- Norris A professor asked his class, "What is the urora?" A student, hesitating, replied:
'Professor, I did know, but I have forgoten," "That is sad, very sad," rejoined the

er knew has forgotten it!" An Irish priest was addressing his flock on An Irish priest was addressing his nock on e dangers of intemperance, and concluded s harangue with these words:—"Drink, y children, makes you beat your wives, arve your families, and shoot your land-

aye, and miss them, too !' The Dominion census will be taken on April 4th, and every person will be counted as be-longing to the place where he is found on that ay. A goodly number will, if they are not autions, be caught in the attractive abode of om aud Jerry.—Detroit Free Press. Three red-haired men walked solemnly

into a Main street saloon and stood before the bar. "Helloa," said the barkeeper, in a tone of interest, "Who's elected? Oh, I beg pardon," he added. "I thought it was a torchlight procession."—Burlington Hawk-

Among the gifts displayed at a San Fran-isco wedding was the bride's father's cheque or \$100,000. The cashier of the bank on which the cheque was drawn was a guest. It was observed that he looked queerly at the nent, then turned up his nose, and red, "Why, he hasn't \$500 to his credit

They tell of a very cultured divine in Boson, who, instead of saying "The collection rill now be taken up," impressively remarks, The accumulation of moneys will now ene." But a Philadelphia clergyman, a great thlete and lover of sports, forgot himself noe and said, "Here endeth the first interesting the property.

nerson went to see Bernhardt in Boston, en drove home and wrote the following say on Thinness: "As matter ascenda om its grosser to its finer forms, it becomes illimitable is peopled with the aeriform, more one knows the thinner he gets. we have discovered why young ladies have come so fond of wearing long fringe. Rently in a crowd a gentleman's coat button came tightly entangled in the fringe of a bung lady's dress. "It is evident," he said, niling, "that I am very much attached to mu and that I camput make up my wind and that I cannot make up my mind to myself away." Fringy, but a fact.—

Minister to Rory-"Why weren't you at Minister-"I don't like running about the strange kirks in that Not that I object tae yer hearing Mr. p; but I'm shure ye wadna like yer sheep straying away into strange pas-... Rory—"I wadna care a grain, sir, were better grass."—Judy.

twere better grass."—Judy.

Where the shoe pinches. Eldest daughter
"I think you might let me come out mam! I'm 20, you know, and surely I've
ished my education!" Festive mamma (by
means prepared to act the part of chaperon
i wallflower)—"Not yet, my love. Soty is so hollow! I really must preserve
it sweet girlish freshness of yours a little
ile longer!"—London Punch.

Hiberia.

Hibernian switchtender who saw a train and pour who saw a train ning in on time said, "You are first at and you were always behind before." is is considered as a made-up story. But terday a fairly intelligent man, who had a bad cold, met another gentleman on the cet, and said, "I would rather be at work to be sick at home, although, to tell the th, I this morning started out to stay in

man bought an estate in Ireland the day. He was of small stature, we are and very thin and wiry-looking. When nt down to see the place the tenanta went down to see the place the tenants med out to inspect the new landlord, and er his departure began to discuss him. Vell, Pat, what do you think of the new dlord?" "Oh, begorra, not much. Why, t little gossoon would be as hard to shoot a jack-snipe."

man and woman who registered as Arthur Pierson and wife took a room on Saturday t at the Bartlett house, on Seventh street, ssite the local depot, in Oakland. They at out to supper at a restaurant in the inity, and came back apparently in cheerspirits. About two o'clock on Sunday rning the man arose and woke his wife, told her that he was out of work, with no ey and no prospects of better times, and ne same time saying, "Here is what will our troubles," took a half-ounce vial of danum out of his pocket. At his request drank one-half of it, remarking that she sted to make a sure thing of it, and he a took the remainder. She also swallowed e more laudanum from a bottle which she herself procured, fearing the first dose not large enough. The determined sui-s then deliberately dressed themselves lay down on the bed, and calmly awaited It of the would-be fatal doses. Soon ards the woman was taken with a fit of He, however, was less fortunate, and took effect. Notwithstanding the dose took effect. Notwithstanding the sof two physicians, who were aummoned he now badly frightened woman, he died he o'clock yesterday afternoon. His body taken to the morgue, where an inquest be held to-day. He was about 27 years an architect by profession, and formerly in Sacramento, and was for a time in the oy of N. D. Goodell. The couple had married only one week, the woman, for w Mrs. Leftwich, being a widow with one y Mrs. Leftwich, being a widow with one.
She is now pronounced out of danger.
Francisco Chronicle.

Ague Conqueror Will Cure.

re is no disease or affliction more easily than the ordinary Fever and Ague of this ry, and yet it is one of the most dreaded, in some persons, Fever and Ague, Interest, Remitting, and kindred Fevers, if conjusting, and kindred Fevers, if conjusting, and kindred Fevers, if conjusting the confidence of the co

## THE FARM

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Secretary Evarts puts it this way : "The easant of Ireland or Germany," he said, carrying a soldier on his back, cannot com-ete with the American peasant, who has no

TA meeting of United States maltsters and brewers was held in New York on the 29th brewers was held in New York on the 29th ult., and a resolution passed urging Congress to change the duty on Canadian malt from 20 per cent. ad valorem to a specific duty of 25 cents per bushel. The meeting was not large, influential, or fairly representative, and as a great number of brewers and others in the States are decidedly against the change, it would not seem probable that Congress will be swayed one way or the other by the twelve whereases and the one resolved adopted as a memorial.

The U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture is not a mere theorist or chronicler, but is a shrewd, practical man, who has faith in what he says and shows it. Last week we referred to his report on the efforts to cultivate tea in the Southern States. Now, it seems, so firm is his belief in the possibilities of his country growing its own tea, and so anxious his desire growing its own tea, and so anxious his desire to prove that he is on the right tack, that he, has just rented a farm in South Carolina upon which an attempt will be made to grow good varieties of tea; and the best guarantee of its success is that excellent tea has been raised in that very neighbourhood.

English grain dealers have settled to the firm belief that America has more grain than is wanted in Europe, and the falling prices of the past ten days register the result of this opinion. The only doubt abroad appears to opinion. The only doubt abroad appears to turn on the extent of the decrease in price. It is still held to be doubtful whether the re-duction will be large enough to leave British farmers with no prefit, or small enough to furnish some margin on the business of the past year. For the present it is only clear that the eneming months of the coming year that the opening months of the coming year are little likely to see either the prices or the sales of American produce which went on at the beginning of 1880.

The Huron Signal, which pays special attention to agricultural matters and treats of them very ably, is convinced that the usefulness of the Agricultural and Arts Association is gone. It says the prize list has been reis gone. It says the prize list has been reduced and the expenses increased until now it costs \$15,100 to distribute prizes amounting to \$12,900. "The directors," says our contemporary, "are not competent men, and they regard the time spent upon the business of the Association more as a holiday than anything else, and at the same time pocket the saug sum of \$3,112 of public money." The Signal is not far wrong; and no doubt there will be a debate upon the subject when the Ontario Assembly is asked to make the usual annual grant of \$10,000 to the institution.

The grape crop of 1880 in California

has been large, and, though late in ripening, the season has been favourable for making wine and raisins. There was no wain until the 23rd of November, and then it was light, and lasted only a single day—not enough to do much damage to the few grapes not then gathered. The quantity of wine made in 1880 is a matter of surmise, but will probably be 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 gallons. It has been the custom of the wine-dealers to overstate the quantity in previous dealers to overstate the quantity in previous years. They would publish 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 gallons when it was not more than 5,000,000. San Francisco has never received more than 3,500,000 gallons in a year, nor has the State ever exported more than 2,200,000 gallons in a year. The receipts at San Francisco were 1,700,000 gallons in 1876, 3,400,400. ecipts of brandy were 60,000 gallons in 1876, 130,000 in 1877, 110,000 in 1878, and 100,-000 in 1879. The wine exports by see were 510,000 gallons in 1876, 890,000 in 1877, 1,230,000 in 1878, 1,400,000 in 1879, and the

FARM NOTES

Water filtered through charcoal

water filtered through charcoal becomes perfectly pure.

In Russia there are at last signs of a general fall in the price of bread.

Different coals vary 30 per cent. in their power as to producing steam.

The grain crop of Nebraska for the past year is estimated at eighty million bushels.

Kansas has made 16,995,344 pounds of butter and 703,447 pounds of cheese this year.

As little light as possible should be admitted into the milk-house. Light is liable to blanch the cream.

Colonel J. D. Gillett, the great Illimois

blanch the cream.

Colonel J. D. Gillett, the great Illineis cattle breeder and feeder, says he always buys a bull, and not a pedigree.

The metals which are found to longest retain heat are brass and copper, next iron, and lastly in order, lead.

A bar of iron or a poker laid over a fire concentrates the heat of the passing smoke and creates a draught through the fire.

A piece of heaf is much more tender and

A piece of beef is much more tender and juicy when the animal has been fed ou roots than beef made where no roots are fed.

When going into a pit never fail to lower a lantern first, for half a minute, and if it burns brightly the air of the pit is fit to breathe.

There are 6,272,640 square inches to an acre, and an inch of rain on the acre would be equal to 22,622.5 gallons, weighing 113

tons.

A Michigan farmer invented a trick with a hole in it. He sold rolls of butter that had been made hollow, filled with water and frozen solid. Mr. S. H. Coles, of Norfolk, Conn., obtained 40½ gallons of syrup, worth 75 cents per gallon, from amber cane grown on 14½ rods of ground.

A milk contractor in Boston says he making more money by manufacturing his surplus milk into butter and cheese than he did by his sales of milk.

The foot and mouth disease continues to

The foot and mouth disease continues to spread among cattle, and Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk have been declared infected. The disease has also appeared in Lincolnshire.

Professor Aughey claims that more rain falls now in Nebraska than formerly, and that this rainfall is increasing with the march of settlement and consequent cultivation.

tion.

The Bishop of Peterborough preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on Dec. 13, to a congregation of about 10,000 persons, advocating the claims of the Agricultural Benevolent Society.

Professor Roberts says that fifty bushels

wood ashes per acre increased the yield of grass in a certain location more than any other manure, while ground bone improved the clover. The whole cost of planting and cultivating an acre of cotton, ginning the product, and delivering it on a railroad is stated by a South Carolina planter at \$14, or about 53 cents per

pound.

An alloy for filling lates in iron is easily made: Lead, nine parts; bismuth, one; antimony; two. This mixture expands in cooling. The comb of a fowl is a sure indication of the state of its health. If it loses its bright, rich colour it is diseased in some way, and as the disease approaches its worst stages the comb turns black.

The manufacture of the little round Dutch cheese made from sweet milk, so popular in the retail trade, weighing from three-and-a half to four pounds each, is being undertaken in Illinois.

half to four pounds each, is being undertaken in Illinois.

Experiments have proved that wooden posts put in the ground in the same position in which they grew, top upward, will become rotten several years sooner than they would if placed top downward in the soil.

It is rarely that laying hens get sufficient food at this season of the year out of your proposes are aware, how much a foot will set in the course of a day. We must bear in mind that when the ground is bare they are eating nearly all the time.

The revenue derived by the city of Ottawa from the market tolls for 1880 was \$9,276.89, from which must be deducted for the inspector's and assistant's salary leaving a net revenue of \$8,000. Mr. Devlin, the lessee

shought as of any importance.

In Chicago there are six or seven factories which are turning out 25,000 or 30,000 pounds of lard butter daily. The stuff is made of lard, scapstone, and a little butter, with other things mixed in it to make it look and taste like butter, and is then disposed of as dairy or creamery butter, and at nearly the same price as the genuine article. Most of this is shipped East and South.

A Berlin despatch says the appointment of members of the new Politico Economical Council will be made shortly, and the Council will meet on the 10th of January. It is generally understood that Prince Bismarck intends to propose an increase of the duties on corh, brandy, and tobacco, the projected tobacco monopoly having been postponed owing to the fact that it could not be productive for some years.

A Halifax firm has received a letter from a Livempool firm asking if it is, not possible for

A Halifax firm has received a letter from a Livespool firm asking if it is not possible for the latter to bring sugar to Halifax from South America, and carry grain thence to Liverpool or London. They say their vessels are all the time picking up freights of sugar in South American ports, and would rather go to Halifax and deliver up their sugar and take grain from Halifax to Europe than go to either New York or Boston.

At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade on Wednesday, resolutions were adopted approving of the malt bill, which proposes to change the duty on malt from twenty per cent. ad valorem to twenty-five cents per bushel specific. It was also resolved to request Senators Conkling and Kernan to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill. The maitsters in session at New York have been notified of the action.

In hardening and tempering a cold chisel care should be taken to have a gradual shading of temper. If there is a distinct boundary line of temper colour between the hard cutting edge and softer shank portion, it will be very apt to break at or near that line. The cutting edge portion of the chisel should be supported by a backing of steel, gradually diminishing in hardness; and so with all metal cutting tools that are subjected to heavy strain.

The other day Messra. Philip Makee and Thamas D. Parker threshed on the farm of

in hardness; and so with all metal cutting tools that are subjected to heavy strain.

The other day Messrs. Philip McKee and Thomas D. Parker threshed on the farm of Mr. George Bell, Glanford, in the short time of seven hours and a half, 50 bushels of clover seed, which is considered by competent judges to be a most excellent day's work for two men. Messrs. McArthur and Rutherford lately threshed for Mr. Alex. McPhail, near Galt, 310 bushels of wheat in three hours. They are anxious to see if anyone can beat this.

The arrivals of American and Canadian cattle and fresh meat during the week ending Dec. 11. at Liverpool, was unusually small, there being only fifty head of cattle landed, 3,139 quarters of beef, 553 carcases of mutton, and 723 pigs, against a total of 1,006 cattle, 870 sheep, 5,697 quarters of beef, 760 carcases of mutton, and 351 pigs on the previous week, thus showing a large decrease in cattle, and as regards sheep none arrived, being the first time for many months.

For some weeks back there has been quite a struggle in the purchase of wheat at Emerson and West Lynne, Man, but the eastern buyars have had to succumb since the buyers for the Hudson Bay Company and Captain McMillan have beared the market. Ontario buyers can only afford to ipurchase at from 70 to 75 cents per bushel, as the rate of freight to Toronto is 45 cents a bushel, whereas the others are buying all they can get hold of at from 80 to 85 cents, and have now ever 20,000 bushels waiting shipmant to Winnipeg.

A farmer named Wm. Wilson, fiving at Kingston, N.S., was aroused during the

Winnipeg.

A farmer named Wm. Wilson, fiving at Kingston, N.S., was aroused during the night by a great tumult among the cattle in his barn. Dressing, he went out, but found everything apparently all right, with the exception of one cow, which was acting as if much frightened, but nothing could be found to account for it. In the morning, however,

with a white face, breast, and streak on the back. Its general appearance is not nearly so handsome or attractive as the shorthorn, but a herd of them feeding in a suitable pasture have a pleasing and picturesque effect. The Polled Aberdeen is a newly introduced breed in this country. It is an old and excellent race of beeves, and is remarkable for its want of horns. Occasionally it extrice off the first premiums at the English fat cattle shows from both the shorthorn and the Hereford. It is jet black in colour, with a square massive carcase, short neck, and a prominence on the poll in place of horns. The absence of these useless incumbrances give it a certain preference with those who handle cattle in transportation, but the polled races are not popular, and although several simpertations of these excellent cattle have been made, they do not seem to take with the graziers or with farmers. There are only a few herds in America, and they do not attract much notice. This is their misfortune rather than their fault, for they are a deserving race, both for the breeder, the feeder, and the butcher.

The Devon is the beef animal of the farm for light or rough pasture. Being light and active it can pick a living and thrive where larger and less active cattle would fail. It is popular in New England, where it is highly considered both for the dairy and for working oxen. For the latter purpose it is not surpassed by any other cattle. It is deep blood red in colour, and when pure it is without apot. Its horns are long and spreading, at least in one class of Devom, and less so in the other, for there are two classes—one the North Devon, which has the larger and more spreading horns, and the Devon, strictly so called, which have smaller horns and are somewhat more compactly built than the other. The Devons are a very ancient race, and the brown and octainly to their standard, colour, and form as de any wild race, and as much so as the buffalces of the plains; and this is a strong evidence of their long establishment as a b

erally choose this breed in preference to any other.

A French Commissioner on Canadian Horses.

To fully assure itself of the actual capacity of America as a producer of horses, and to ascertain with something like certainty the kind and character of the horses bred in this country, and whether they are adapted to military uses, the French Government recently commissioned from its army two officers to investigate the subject and report results. The officers so appointed were Lieut. Colonel Baron Faverot de Kerbrech, of the First Regiment Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Captain Henry de la Chère, of the Influench Diragoons. They were also directed to attack the cavalay service of this country. They arrived in this city Sept. 8th last and have since then made a tour of Canada and the States, and returned to New York ten days ago, and remained until Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, when they sailed by the steamer Labrador, of the French Trans-Atlantique line, for Havre.

While here a commissioner of this paper waited upon these centilemen to ascertain

See that the control (1) and the control (1) a

164 hands, sreet carriage; a well-knit frame, neck well arched; a small, well-formed head, with an abundance of high action in from, united to a docile disposition, are qualities and elements which are sure to command high prices either in London, Berlin, or Paris. A pair of fine carriage horses, well matched, frequently brings \$2,000 and unwards, and sometimes even as high as \$5,000. The game, therefore, is well worth playing for. Saddle horses need not be so tall, 15 to 15h hands being regarded as ample, but the same general features as to build and appearance are essential. And right here we come to one unfalling source of demand for good saddle horses, and that is the requirements of the large European armies. In considering the style of horse required for this purpose, it must be berne in mind that a cavalry horse has to carry an average weight of about 225-lbs., probably rather more than less. On the march, in an arduous campaign, for this reason especially, a compact well-knit frame, a short back, and full, round flank are indispensable. This applies equally to the saddle horse in general. In every case horses are sought for who show goed blood, and possess plenty of life, energy, and substance, with good staying qualities; and, for driving horses especially, high, showy action is a size qua non. It may be said, also, in a general way, that the standard being somewhat better defined in Europe than in America, deviation from it in what we might regard as triffing matters affects the value of even a good horse much more than would be the case here.

The Importance of Ice to the Farmer-It. The ion crop looms up in importance more and more each year. Every village of any size now has its icemonger, who finds his trade increasing with each passing year, and is fortunate if he does not find competition starting up also, for the business is evidently lucrative both in city and country. There is no crop that is produced so cheaply, and few that are harvested with less labour. Hence the wonder that every family is not supplied with this cheapest of luxuries. Farmers, we are sorry to say, though needing ice more than almost any other class, are the most backward in furnishing it to their families. The reason of this, probably, is that they either do not appreciate its virtues, or estimate the expense of storing it at too high a figure.

In the first place, ice is not simply a luxury. In the first place, ice is not simply a luxury. In most families, and more particularly in farmers' families, it may be ranked among the necessaries. True, our fathers got along without it, and he they got along without railroads, telegraphs, stoves, cotton-cloth, and a thousand things which the march of improvement has made common and necessary. Certain it is that when a family is once accustomed to the use of ice, they are sary. Certain it is that when a family is once accustomed to the use of ice, they are never willing to give it up. We often hear farmers say, "We have a cold spring near our house, and don't need ice to cool our water." But let a friend from the city visit one of these farmers, and he will call the spring-water insipid, and so would the farmer hinself after he had enjoyed the luxury of ice-water for a few weeks. But it is not mainly as a cooler of water that ice becomes a necessity. Its great virtue lies in its antiseptic power, preventing the putrefaction of milk, butter, meats, &c. The butcher once got along without ice, but he cannot dispense with it now. It is by the aid of this long-neglected blessing that we are enabled to supply the city with fresh milk from far inland, and to bring fish and other sea food to still further inland regions. Indeed, it is by means of ice that we are enabled to supply England and other foreign countries with fresh heef, mutton, box &c. The deirman

ABOUT CHILDREN.

Gracie's first experience on eating a peach :
'I've eaten it, cloth and all, mamma; now
what shall I do with the bone?" A little boy in Georgia, who wrote to Santa Claus for a pony, was wise enough to add:—
"Poscrit. If he is a mule, Ples ty his behine legs."

In a petition to Santa Claus a small boy in Troy wrote:—"Wont you pleas bring me for crismas a nice terch-lite prosession on horse-back so i can ride myself." One reason why a boy hates to wear an overcoat is because it will impede his movements if he happens to fall into the rivet. Some people don't half understand boy

Little boys out skating forget that frozen ponds and rivers must have air-holes. Many families have lost a pair of skates and a little boy through ignorance and a hole in the ice.

—New Orleans Picagune.

"What is your name?" asked a 'Galveston Sunday school teacher of a new boy. "Bill."
"Bill what?" 'I donno." "What's your papa's name?" "It's Bill, too." "What's his other name?" "I donno." "What does your mother call him—Mr. what?" "She don't call him mister anything." "What does she call him?" "Old humbug!"—Galveston News.

A Christmas scene at the telephone office in Manchester, N.H.; Mr. Slayton's little girl, a tot about four or five years old, halloced:—"Connect Mr. Slayton's house with Santa Claus." "What?" said the central operator. "Is this Santa Claus?" came over the magic wire. "No; this is the central office," was sent back. "Hasn't Santa Claus got a telephone?" was the anxious inquiry from the little telephoner. "No; his isn't put in yet." "All right; good-bye," was the final response, coming in a very disappointed tone of voice, and the scene closed,

Rough Treatment.

Rough Treatment.

A half-century ago, or more, children were seldom coddled. They were treated, on the contrary, in a rough-and-ready way, to which few parents would now resort. An incident told of an English clergyman, who lived during the first decade of this century, illustrates the harshness of the measures then used towards the little ones: He found, one day, his five-year-old son playing on the matgin of a pond which he had been forbidden to go near. Stealing up quietly behind the culprit, the father seized his little boy by the legs, dipped him headforemost in the water, laid him on the bank, and walked away. The frightened child was left to recover from the shock as best he could. An English author tells how he was served a similar trick by command of his parents. His father's house stood on the banks of the river Wear, which was the fairyland of his infancy. Every morning in the summer, when the nursery-maid had awakened him, he watched her movements. If she left the room for a moment, he crept down stairs in his night dress and ran through the garden to the waterside. His delight was to catch the aticks which floated down the stream, and start them in a contest of speed. As several severe colds resulted from this amusement, his parents determined to put a stop to it. So, one morning, as he stood As several severe colds resulted from this amusement, his parents determined to put a stop to it. So, one morning, as he stood watching the race of the black and white sticks, he was plunged by an unseen hand into the stream, and left floundering therein for a few moments before being taken out. Of course, the parents in both cases saw the

GURES FEYER A AND SKIN DISC

Madical.

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

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptynline in the Saliva, which converts the Starten and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptynline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food in prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Furifies the Bowels.

It Purifies the Bovels.

It Purifies the Bovels.

It Purifies the Bovels.

It Adurishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It Sourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It pens the bid Blood and saskes new. It opens the bid Blood and saskes new. It opens the bid Blood and saskes new. It neutralizes the beneditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and and foolie, care only being required in admits the sared and foolie, care only being required in admits to greater the same of the sared and foolie, care only being required in admits to greater the same of the same o

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. Victoria 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.

SURE CURE FUR DIESTA WARD

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I wish to state that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
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 beat for
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time be
ore J got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I
am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY. am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebes.
Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans, j'etais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit; l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etait decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement, 'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous señvir de mon nonn, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre.

Votre tout devoue Serés.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informetion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUF d'addresser a notre AGENT. PAINS IN THE SIDE. PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Sinneoe Cd., Ont.
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to a pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRUP has removed it. It is wonderful for giving an appetite.

HEART DISEASE CURED. I suffered very much from palpitation of the 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 STOMACH.
Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.
I was troubled with cramps in my stomach
and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured

me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valual
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cur
me of Dyspepsia.
WILLIAM CROZIER.

me of Dyspepsia.

WILLIAM CROZIER.

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valual INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually one me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicine failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY. Sciatic Rheumatism.

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 tree from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly,

Sturgeon Bay. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontaria.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time thas entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is also you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leads Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion as
Nervous Headache, and have derived gree
benefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS, Painter

Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 25, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Ridney 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 agent william Dier, for a bottle of your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not heaftate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my so was taken sick with sovere headsahe, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspensia and Indigestion
East Hawkesbury, Prescent Ca.
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 Fails 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 BLOW SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIK.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario,
Life Head County, Contario,
Dear Sir. I had been under the doctor's hadde
almost continually for eight years, this rear
being the first I have not employed a physicial.
After using your INDIAN BLOOD STRUP for
a brief space of time, I was enabled to dail not
work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD. Dyspensia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontaria

I had dyspensia, indigestion and bulcousness
to years. I had to give up work. I practice some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully stored to health in a short time. I gained pounds in three weeks. I recommend it are nume stomach cleaner and ghood purifice.

iser and gblood purifier. CAPT. B. H. BUNT.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifar Co., S.(
Dear Sir, —I was troubled with Dyspensia.
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYR
proved a most efficient remody. It is the imposition in the country.

MRS. ROWAN