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**TESTIMONIALS** 

CANADIAN.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALLED AS A LIVER\*REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURI-

UKE Jague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Discore

Dispensia, Liver

## SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY.

ext of the Bill to be Introduced by Mr. Dalton McCarthy. OTTAWA, Feb. 27 .- So much attention having been naturally and properly directed towards the pending legislation regarding the Sault Ste. Marie railway, the following synopsis of the bill to be introduced by Mr. Dalton

IcCarthy will have general interest. The amble is as follows :-"An Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

Whereas the construction of an independent line of railway from the village of Gravenhurst, in the district of Muskoka, to the town of Sault Ste. Marie, with the power to the company incorporated to construct the ame to bridge the Sault Ste. Marie river and to connect the railway system of Canada with that of the North-Western States of the United States of America, and the construction of an independent line of railway from some convenient point of the said last mentioned line of railway to some convenient point to and to connect with the Canada Pacific railway at or near Lake Nipissing, open to all the railways that nnect therewith and affording equal traffic cilities to all railway companies, and also om the junction with the Canada Pacific Railway Company to the waters of the Upper Ottawa, would be a general benefit to the Dominion, and especially to the province of And whereas a. petition has been esented for that purpose, and it is exdient to grant the prayer of such petition, erefore her Majesty, by and with the advice Senate and House of

and consent of the Senate and House (Commons of Canada, enacts as follows," et The names of the gentlemen who apply for he Act of incorporation form a very strong chalnax of wealth, experience, and influence. They are as follows:—Hon. Frank Smith Coronto; Adam Brown, Hamilton; Noah Barnhart, Hon. Alex. Morris, M.P., Dalton Carthy, M.P., and Fred. W. Camberand, Toronto; John Stuart, John Progr, A. T. Aird, Alex. Turner, E urney, P. D. Dayport, Thomas Robertson Aird. Alex. Turner, E. P., Q.C., M. Leggatt, Wm. Hendrie, Kil-t, Britton, B. Osler, Q.C., James Turner, and Alex. McGinnis, Hamilton; C. W. Bunting, M.P., Samuel Platt, M.P., James Beaty, jr., M.P., Q.C., G. D'Arcy Boulton, Fred. W. Strange, M.P., John Fisken, Wm. B. Hamilton, Toronto; William F. Mac-Master, Wm. Thompson, A. M. Smith, William F. Mac-Master, Wm. Thompson, A. M. Smith, Villiam Ince, Alderman David Walker, Wm. Scarth, Eugene O'Keefe, Hon. John Mc-Iurrich, R. W. Elliott, Alfred Boultbee, M.P., Alderman A. R. Boswell, and Robert Hay, M.P., Toronto; Thomas Arkell, M.P., St. Thomas; Timothy Coughlin, M.P., D. MacMillan, M.P., London; S. R. Hesson, M.P., Stratford; Wn. O'Brien, Simcoe; William Carruthers, — Little, M.P., Innisfil; Thomas Long, M.P.P., and Charles Cameron,

The object of the company in seeking its charter is stated as follows:—

"The company and their agents and servants shall have full power and authority to lay out, constract, complete, and operate a able or single line of railway of four feet ight and one-half inches gauge from, at, or ear the village of Gravenhurst, in the disrict of Muskoka, in connection with the Northern and North-Western railways of Canada via Bracebridge, and thence through the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Algoma to the town of Sault Ste. Marie in the district of Algoma, and from some connient point on the said last mentioned line of railway to and to connect with the Canada cific railway at or near Lake Nipissing, and om thence to the river Ottawa at or near the Long Sault on the Upper Ottawa or to some convenient point on Lake Temiscaming, nd shall have full power and authority lay out, construct, and complete as an exnion of the said first-mentioned line of railway a spur or branch from, at, or near the Sault Ste. Marie to the navigable

waters of Lake Superior."

As a guarantee of western interests the following clause is inserted :- "The Mayors of Warden of the County of Simcoe shall be ex officio directors of the company.

The relations of the company to other railways are stated as follows :-The company shall have power to make ng arrangements with and to give run ning powers to any railway company or com-panies in the Dominion of Canada situate on the lines hereby authorized or crossing or onnecting with the same, upon terms to agreed, and such running arrangements shall be made so as to afford equal facilities to all companies participating therein, and so that no unfair advantage shall be given to any of such companies over the others of them. Such agreement shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders present at a meeting to be called for the purpose of considering the same, and shall not be binding until ratified and confirmed at such general meeting by two-thirds of the shareholders present in per-son or represented by proxy. The company shall at all times work and operate its railway so as to afford equal facilities for the receipt, transfer, and transportation to, from, or over the same of the traffic of all other lines of railway in Canada which may connect with, or which by means of running powers over other line or lines may reach, the railway of the company; and the company shall establish, levy, and collect equal tolls, rates, and charges in respect of the tariff received from or to be delivered to all such other railways, and so that the same shall be received, transferred, transported, and deivered, and the tolls and charges in respec of the same shall be levied and erms of absolute equality, and without disrimination of any sort in favour or against the traffic of any other such railway. The word 'traffic' in this section shall mean not only passengers and their baggage, goods, animals, and things conveyed by railway, but also cars, trucks, and vehicles of any lescription adapted for running on any rail way, and whether loaded or unloaded, owned or leased by, or consigned to any such other

#### AN ABSCONDING POSTMASTER. Flight of a Bankrupt More Sinned Agains than Sinning.

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The village of Longwood Station and the surrounding community were thrown into a state of excitement a few days ago over the absconding of Mr. Benjamin Bolton, formerly merchant and postmaster there. The cause of his trouble, as reported by some parties, is that he was in the habit of giving his notes to a certain wholesale house for goods bought of them, and these they deposited in the banks. As the notes came due he remitted the money to the wholeale firm, which did not pay the money into the bank, and the bank was now pressing Mr. Bolton for the amount due, which was about \$1,100. That, together with the reported failure of the wholesale house, caused him to decamp. For two or three days before his departure he was almost giving his goods way, taking what he could get for He has left the post-office in the lurch to the extent of about \$20, and it is not known how nuch his liabilities will amount to. One or two of his creditors have taken possession of what remaining stock he had on hand, which did not amount to much, as he was getting rid of it in a wonderfully short time.

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bever age which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such artibills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundredz of eubtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. —Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Escape for afternoun use. —101-35 AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The culture of sorghum promises to become a profitable industry in this province. In Tilsonburg a company established for the manufacture of syrup and sugar from the cane declared a dividend of 30 per cent. not long since as the result of the first year's operations. They found the demand for the syrup so great that they were unable to make

RETRIBUTION has fallen upon Chicago. I was Chicago that invented oleomargarine, butterine, sueine, and all the other nastinesses that are covered by the innocent appellation, "substitutes for butter." And now Chicago is suffering from an alarming epidemic of winter cholera, brought on—as was to have been expected—by the use of these filthy compounds. When the summer comes on the Queen City of the West will offer a fine field for the unpatiented physician.

Potato bugs are not desirable pets. In fact we hold that wherever met with they should be ruthlessly crushed. A Devonshire magistrate evidently shares our opinion, for on a farmer, who visited Canada last summer and took home twenty specimens of the pest as curiosities, being brought before him for having them in his possession, he fined him five pounds and made him jump upon them in presence of the court. If our farming friend wishes to replace his murdered pets, doubtless another shipment could be forwarded during the coming numerical properties. the coming summer.

THE bill relating to market fees was introduced on the 24th ult., by Mr. Wood in the Legislature. The bill provides that farmers shall in future have the option of using the markets in cities, towns, and villages, and that they shall only be required to pay fees when they avail themselves of the accommodation. In places where the markets were declared free, the farmers could be required to resort to them for a certain time during the day On the other hand the Act will not apply cities, towns, and villages where the county toll-gates have not been removed to a reasonable distance, to be fixed in Committee of the Whole House.

It looks as though the time is near at hand when the immense grain crops of the Califormian valleys will be moved by the overland route to the Atlantic seaboard, instead of being sent to Europe around Cape Horn. -A proposition to transport 150,000,000 tons of wheat from California to New York was ecently made to the Union and Central Pacific railways, but the managers were unable to seriously consider it, as they have not the rolling stock necessary for such an under taking, nor could the work be done upon a single track. Politicians who now decry ascontinental railways as worse than us less may live to see their double tracks rowded with the products of the Pacific slope.

Not satisfied with the embargo placed on the importation of American pork into France, the Prefect of Police at Paris has issued a special monition to the public, stating that ham and bacon should be subjected to a very great heat and boiled for a very long time before being served up. "A piece of two kilogrammes"—about four pounds and a half—the Prefect says, "should never be boiled for a shorter time than three hours, while larger pieces should be subjected to at least six hours of boiling. Finally, an addition of vinegar to the water in which ham or bacon is boiled, or used otherwise in the cook ing, is a valuable assistant to the destruction of the parasite." If Canadians were in the habit of half curing their hog's flesh and sending it abroad to breed disease, we should renmend the Prefect's receipt to the notice of our people, but, as it is, it is only quoted to show the paternal care French authorities have for those under their protection.

Reports are prevalent in England that horned cattle are subjected to a great deal of unnecessary ill-treatment during the ocean passage from America. It is more than hinted that a large percentage of the deaths on shipboard that have occurred lately are due to this cause. Some London journals call upon the Board of Trade to direct its attention to the matter. Under any circumstances it is asserted that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will take steps to obtain official protection for the unfortunate creatures doomed to endure the horrors of a long sea voyage with the shambles as its goal, in order that English tables may be plentifully supplied with fresh beef. The Daily Telegraph declares that." I has been assured that expedients of such dir cruelty that we forbear from shocking the public by describing them are mercilessly put in practice in order to compel oxen, mad dened by sheer physical pain, to leap over-board when the movement of the vessel is so violent as to proclude the possibility of their being dealt with by the crew." It is, as the Telegraph says, significant that, within the est few weeks, a vessel which left the shores of America with a cargo of 594 live bullocks should have arrived in the port of London with only 45 of its horned passengers, the other 549 having perished during the voyage "in consequence of heavy weather.

Foot and mouth disease among cattle until recently was almost unknown on this side of the Atlantic, and the few cases that had occurred in the United States were thought to have been of European importation. But Mr. Mundella, Mr. Gladstone's Vice-President of the Committee of Council, recently stated that while he had no official information of the existence of the disease on this continent, at different times cargoes of animals from America with the disease had been landed in Great Britain. Mr. Mundella made his assertion on the strength of å re-port from the Government Inspector at Liver port from the Government Inspector at Liverpeol. For a wonder, an English paper rushes
to threw discredit upon the Inspector's statement. It also implies that what this official
calls pleuro-pneumonia is simply pneumonia,
an affection of the lungs, neither contagious
nor deadly, caused primarily by the sudden
changes of atmosphere. What he has termed
foot and mouth disease is said to be nothing more than a soreness about the mouth of the animals caused by their being carried long distances by rail in severe frosts, the ice formed from their breath on the nose and mouth causing sores. In the feet, it is stated, there is no appearance whatever of disease. Every-body will agree that on such points somebody will agree that on such points some-thing more than the fiat of one man should be required, more especially of a man who appears, if these statements are true, to be very ignorant of the points. very ignorant of the real nature of diseases

it were not enough that we should have had to endure a long and severe winter, Mr. E. J. Lowe, an English scientist, after a study of data recorded since the fifteenth century, lays it down as a meteorological truism that severe winters are followed by droughts. From his researches he deduces a cyclical period of eleven years, and asserts that during the series of years midway between the periods of excessive heat and cold, from 1496 periods of excessive heat and cold, from 1496 to 1880, scarcely any drought is recorded in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the computed commencement of what may be termed the eleven year drought period. The last drought in England prevailed in 1870, so that the next one is due the coming aummer, if Mr. Lowe's cyclical calculation be correct. Since 1870 English harvests have suffered on more than one occasion from floods, and the prospect of experiencing the opposite extreme must be anything but pleasant to the Old Country farmer. Of course we know Old Country farmer. Of course we know from experience that Mr. Lowe's forecast floes not apply to this country, which may look forward to a stiff British market for

redictions be justified of the event. But w predictions be justified of the event. But we would not rejoice in a demand created by such a circumstance. The British agriculturist may console himself with the reflection that it is the unexpected which happens, and that weathers prophets, though not without honour in their own countries, are very often without verification. without verificat

KILL THE VERMIN.

Hints as to the Manner of Keeping Live

Young cattle and horses frequently suffer much from lice during the winter months, causing a loss of flesh and lack of growth in the animals, which often varies a balance to the wrong side of the ledger of the owner. Many cheap and efficient remedies are at hand, which if applied will destroy these troublesome pests, but unfortunately those in common use are worse than the complaint, especially if applied during the cold winter months. A mixture of kerosene oil and lard in equal quantities, applied thoroughly, will soon kill the vermin on the worst infected creatures, but an animal whose coat is sineared with the above ingredients suffers much more from the cold than one whose hair is dry. If a half-pound of cheap tobacco be steeped in a gallon of water it will form a liquid which is sure death to lice and ticks; but washing an animal thoroughly in cold weather is a very dangerous experiment, and one which a careful farmer will be slow to adopt.

adopt.

Probably the safest, surest, and cheapes Probably the safest, surest, and cheapest remedy, and one that will destroy sheep ticks as well as lice, is tobacco smoke, which can be used without discomfort during the coldest winter weather. The best instrument for applying the smoke is an ordinary hand bellows, such as may be found at any hardware store, and a tube of Russian iron some nine inches in length and two inches in diameter. This can be made by any tingmith and should can be made by any tinsmith, and should consist of two compartments, one about eigh inches in length to receive the tobacco, the other about one inch in length, separated from the tobacco compartment by a perfor-ated piece of strong Russia iron nicely fitted into the tube. The end of this small compartment farthest from the tobacco should b partment farthest from the tobacco should be closely stopped by a thick piece of strong metal, either copper, brass, or iron, fitted with solder so as to prevent the escape of smoke. The stopper should have a hole in the centre about one-eight of an inch in diameter, into which should be inserted a copper tube about four inches long. inserted in the stopper should be about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, while the other should be only about the size of an ordinary pe-stem. The other end of the tobacc mpartment of the large tube should be provided with a strong metal stopper, fitted with a thread, like a bolt, while the tube should also be fitted with a thread, like a nut, so a to receive the stopper. A hole should then be made in the stopper of sufficient size to admit the end of the bellows' nozzle, to which it should also be fitted by a thread, and the

instrument is ready for use. Get some cheap tobacco, and cut enough to fill the tube, packing it in pretty closely, being careful that a small portion of that which is next the bellows is sufficiently dry to burn readily. Screw the stopper firmly the nose of the bellows. Take a live hard wood coal, the size of a small hazel-nut, and place it on the tobacco. Screw in the stopper with the bellows attached, working the belllows gently at the same time, so as to keep coal alive. Keep the bellows working until smoke comes freely from the small copper tube before leaving the fire-place or you may be obliged to return and apply a seco

If the animals to be smoked are cattle of horses, have them tied in the barn. Begin ning at the lower part of the neck of an an mal, place the end of the small tube about two inches from the skin and blow gently with the bellows, at the same time raising the tube and bellows so as to drive the smok up under the hair as much as possible. good blast in a place is sufficient and will cover a strip from one-fourth to one-halt an inch in stidth. Each time that the believe is filled the smoke tube should be placed at the lower part of the neck, and about one-fourth of an inch farther from the head than the previous blast was given.

It will be necessary to smoke the neck, more thoroughly than the body, as those parts are much more thickly infested with lice than any other portions of the animal. After becoming accustomed to the use of the bellows a person can smoke four full-grown animals with a single tubeful of to-bacco. If the tube clogs so as to prevent a free discharge of smoke, insert a strong steel knitting-needle through the small one, and reas it up through the tobocco till it reaches he part that is burning, when it should be

thdrawn and smoke will follow. To destroy ticks the assistance of an extra and is required in holding the sheep, and be-inning at the neck, open the wool a little, hen insert the tube and blow the smoke down to the skin of the animal. It requires hard work and a strong stomach to smoke a flock of a hundred sheep, but if they are covered with ticks it will pay to go over them thoroughly. It will be much easier to fight the ticks at shearing time, but the farmer who

neglected to do so last spring cannot afford to wait.

Colts should be examined very carefully by those who have good eyesight, as they are not unfrequently covered with very small, light-coloured lice, that cling so closely to the skin as not to be noticed at first sight : but an application of the smoke will bring then to the ends of the hair and make them sick o life. It will require two or three smokings at intervals of a few days, in order to effectu ally exterminate lice, as the nits are not affected by smoke, and should be destroyed as soon after hatching as to prevent an increase -American Cultivator

# ENGLISH FARMERS IN DESPAIR.

From the London Economist.

It may be from fear of America, it may from the long continuance of unprofitable harvests, it may be from the rise in the expenditure especially upon labour, or it may even be from increased intelligence, but there even be from increased intelligence, but there is a hopelessness about farmers' complaints which experienced men, familiar with their ways, never remember before. They hardly look for any improvement. They do not speak of the bad times as exceptional. They do not, among each other, talk of prices as sure to improve. Above all, they throw up their farms on apparently light provocation. Experienced land agents notice a total difference of tone, an indisposition to haggle, a sort of determination to make none but low offers, and to stick to them. The tenants, as they say, seem not them. The tenants, as they say, seem not to want the farms, and make offers, too low to be entertained, in a kind of spiteful sport. Very often no offers at all can be obtained, and the land is either thrown upon the landlord's hands or goes out of cultivation. The latter occurrence was formerly most unusuin Great Britain, and seems almost imposs ble; but there is no reason to doubt the statements made that in every county in the south and east large numbers of farms yielding good rents are lying idle, the land-lords being unwilling to let at low rents to men who ask for long leases, and unwilling to cultivate for themselves or able to bear a temporary loss. We know in our own experience of a district in which eleven farms, poorish to fair as to soil, are deserted and untilled, and have read advertisements of a quite extraordinary character in the way of temptation to tenants. Of farms in the landlord's hands, and of farms broken into two or three, there is no end, while land in modest patches has sunk in value in a degree which suggests a kind of dread among tenants, as suggests a kind of dread among tenants as well as land buyers. There is a feeling of hopelessness, in fact, abroad among farmers of the better class, and of refluctance to remain in the business, which of itself may produce important effects, willingness to farm having been an important element in the trade. It differed from all others in its attraction for a class—those who preferred country life and were content not only with modest profits, but with almost an entire absence of those chances which in many walks of life are so attractive. Now that willingness has disappeared.

### THE DAIRY NTEREST

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention.

A Variety of Interesting Subjects Discuss BROCKVILLE, Feb. 23.—The following

the report of the proceedings of the Dairy men's convention at yesterday's evening Prof. Weatherel, of Boston, Mass., de Prof. Weatherel, of Boston, Mass., delivered an address on the adulteration of butter and cheese and its effect upon dairy husbandry. The address was listened to throughout with the keenest interest, there being present a large number of the most prominent citizens of Brockville accompanied by ladies, who were no doubt anxious to see and hear Prof. Weatherel, he being the editor of the Boston Post and Traveller, and widely known throughout the Eastern States and Lower Provinces. After being introduced by the president in a few well chosen remarks, the professor said it would be difficult to name a subject of greater concern and of name a subject of greater concern and of deeper importance to those engaged in dairy husbandry than the substitutes for and the adulterations of dairy products, mill butter, and cheese. There are no other articles of food so universally used by persons of all ages and conditions of life as the three articles named above. There is hardly a breakfast table set in the United Stat breakfast table set in the United States whether urban, suburban, or rural, but what has upon it milk and butter. The professor then made reference to the adulteration of the different articles of food, such as coffee tea, sugars, and finally milk, butter, and cheese. He said that the value of farms furthers. nishing milk, butter, and cheese in the United States is estimated at \$3,000,000,000 and up wards. From 4,000 to 5,000 factories and butter and cheese. Besides are many thousands of private dairies. The city of New York handled annually \$3,000,000 worth of butter and cheese. The annual production of cheese in the United States is estimated at from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000, and of butter. and of butter 1,500,000,000 pounds. The value of the two is estimated at \$350,000. 000, \$50,000,000 more than the value of the wheat crop, one-third more than the cotton crop, and one-fifth more than the corn crop. It is deemed that all the capital invested in the dairy business, including utensils, &c., is nearly or quite \$4,000,000,000. Thus does it appear that the great national industry of the United States is dairy husbandry, an interest that very intimately cernsevery rural hearth and home in the United States and the Canadas. Dairymen should organize in every town, village, and country in the United States and Canada to protect this great national industrial interest. It is your interest, farmers and dairymen. you, dairymen of Canada, attend to this duty that devolves upon you, or will you quietly run on in your isolated condition and allow a set of schemers, sharpers, and speculators to destroy and render worthless your greatest and most important industrial pursuit? The names of the substitutes manufactured and sold on the market for butter are legion, such as oleomargarine, sueine sourme, lardine, grease, fatine, with the other "ines," and through the ignorance of the masses these are sold to them as butter, and eaten and used by them as such. The manufacturers and wholesale dealers may sell them to retail grocers as oleomargarine, &c., while the latter sell them to their patrons as butter. The parties branding the tubs have the name put on bottom upwards, or on the bottom of the tubs, or under the hoop, or in some other fraudulent way, in order to sell what they claim is better than butter as butter. Oleonargarine would not have an advocate nor an expensive banquet in its behalf but for the large profits this fraud brings to the manucturers and traders therein. It is the de facturers and traders therein. It is the deceptive quality of the goods produced by the mixing of the noxions fat with milk and poorbutter, with salt and artificial colouring, that enables it to be sold to the ignorant and unsuspecting as butter. Oleomargarine is a word coined from oleine, French, from the Latin oleum, oil, and from margarine, a substance from vegetable oils and the fat of animals. Some two years prior to 1879 butter. nals. Some two years prior to 1879 butter and oleomargarine were in sharp competition; and the low price of butter well nigh paralyzed the eleonargarine business. A reaction came, and butter advanced 30 per cent. and

came, and butter advanced 30 per cent. and cheese nearly 10 per cent. Then out came oleomargarine again. Such have been the convulsions and revulsions in the dairy market caused by oleomargarine, the enemy of the dairy interest of the nation. It is claimed by manufacturers of oleomargarine, the convergence of the nation. rine that it is the poor man's friend by keeping down the price of butter. Such an appeal seems at first plausible. Such persons fail to remember, or do not care to ask, whether it be better to protect the great interest of the agricultural production, the source of all food agricultural production, the source of all food supplies, or to sap this great industry to gratify a few unscrupulous debasers of food. (Cheers.) Introduce cheap base substitutes for agricultural products and substitute them therefor because they sell low, and the national decay is not far away in the future. (Applause.) The appeal of the oleomargarine manufacturers to the poor man and his friends in order to introduce this substitute for butter is not because they care for the poor, but because of the large percentage of profit they make out of the poor where their greasine is make out of the poor where their greasine is sold for butter. He concluded by stating that what is needed is an able, effective in-

spector for the discovery of adulteration, with adequate legislation for the certain punishment for the grave offence against public health, morals, and national h After the Professor had finished, a discu answers. BROCKVILLE, Feb. 24.—Pursuant to adion was raised as to the colouring process in the manufacture of butter; but, at the sug gestion of the president, the subject was de ferred until the next evening session, when a larger attendance was expected.

SECOND DAY.

TREATMENT OF COWS. Mr. J. B. HARRIS, of Antwerp, N.Y., ad dressed the convention, introducing dairy-men's "commandments," in which some very useful hints were given on the proper manner of treating, breeding, and stabling cows. He said that he had been asked repeatedly to draw up a set of rules for the observance of the patrons of cheese factories, and preferred like Moses, to give his inspiration in the form of a decalogue, without the observance of which no patron need hope to make the land flow with milk and honey. He was very severe on those who would worry, beat, or illtreat in any way the cow, and held that he who would ill-use the cow should not be allowed to own one. After giving some suggestions as to the manner of keeping stables, he concluded by saying that dairymen by he concluded by saying that dairymen by faithfully observing these commandments would have a clear conscience, avoid annoying and expensive prosecutions, retain the respect of their neighbours, secure a competency of this world's goods, live a peaceful life, and in old age approach the bed of death like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him and lies down to pleasant dreams. (Applause.) plause.)

USE AND PRODUCTION OF MILK. Prof. J. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was then introduced by the President. He took for his subject the use and production of milk. The lecture was very exhaustive, and taken in a practical sense admitted to be the ablest address on this subect that has ever been heard by the dairymen of Eastern Ontario. On concluding, the speaker was loudly applauded. He will speak

again to-memow.

Prof. Roberts, Mr. J. B. Harris, and Hon. H. Lewes purpose going to Peterboro from here to attend a dairymen's meeting at that place. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Immediately upon the convention re-assembling this afternoon the convention re-assembling this afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, N. Graham, Belleville; 1st vice-president, D. Derbyshire, Brockville; 2nd vice-president, D. Vanderwater, Foxboro. Directors, D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster; W. A. Morgan, Ottawa; James Bissell, Algonquin; W, 8. Yates, Sidney Crossing; P. Hinman.

Grafton; and John R. Craig, Auditors—Jas. Hamilton, Bellevill E. Bates, Dickinson's Landing. TESTING OF MILK

HARRIS LEWIS then explained the methods of testing milk. His remarks were attentively listened to, and called forth a lengthy discussion. He advocated the use of the lactometer in testing.

Messrs. Bissell, Daly, Derbyshire, the president and secretary, and Messrs. Macpherson, Everetts, and Arnold differed from Mr. Harris, while Prof. Roberts concurred. The discussion was very lengthy and heated, and will probably be taken up again before the convention closes, by the same milker. He thought it very hurtful to change milkers, as the cow becomes attached to the person who milks her regularly, and a larger quantity of milk can be obtained from her if she has the same milker. An Ayrshire, if milked out of turn, will set up a larger call then some minister. milker. An Ayranire, it milked out of turn, will set up a louger call than some ministers he knew. As to stabling, he said cows rest easier and better in a temperature of 45 deg., and stables should be kept at that temperature, and should have plenty of light, for the cows prefer light. He thought as much care should be taken to make the stable as comparable for the compa MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE. Prof. ARNOLD was the next on the pr gramme for the afternoon session. He tool for his subject the manufacture and curing o for his subject the manufacture and curing of cheese. He said this phrase "curing cheese" generally referred to the changes which go on in the curd of milk after it has been pressed, and by which the curd becomes cheese. But in fact these changes begin with the introduction of rennet in the milk, for from that moment are started the identical energy has been been appeared by the control of the current with the control of the current has been present the control of the current has been present the current are started the identical energy has been present the current and the current has been present the current are started. fortable for the cow as is taken in our own dwelling houses. When the cow is shedding her hair she should be carded, as nothing is more acceptable to the cow. Above all keep her clean and respectable; put the manure on the land, and not on the cow. As soon as the identical changes by which at a later date and after prolonged activity ripened cheese is adveloped. The nature of these changes has been a matter of mystery to the maker and the chemist alike, and or much speculation, grass begins to grow the gate should be opened and the cow allowed to get to pasture. He was greatly in favour of having cows begin on the pasture with the first growth of the grass, but they should be fed at the barn with thus raising contusion, and losses have r grass, but they should be fed at the barn with hay each day until the grass gets all its summer substance. He advised that to make good pastures they should be seeded down with two bushels of orchard grass and half a bushel of Kentucky blue grass. These grasses are all deep rooted grasses, and stand better than timothy and clover. He did not believe in the old time method of sowing timothy and clover one year and the mark sulted in consequence. The theory which has been most commonly accepted is that the changes are produced by the influence of ferchanges are produced by the influence of fer-mentation, or common yeast action, carried on by living germs of a tungoid character and introduced into the milk through the rennet, or from the air, and which by their growth and multiplication in the milk and the curd cause the changes which convert the milk into curd and the curd into ripe and rich timothy and clover one year and the next clover and timothy. (Laughter.) In seeding for meadows other grasses may be adopted. He said he was a strong advocate of one cheese. Taking for granted that the curing of cheese is carried on by a fermentation pasture and no change. He believed just as firmly that a change was as demoralizing to the cow as free love was demoralizing to men similar to that in raising bread or distilling alcohol, the treatment of curd in manu-factories and the circumstances of curing and women. A cow is something like a woman, never satisfied, and always against are made to correspond with the alleged fermentation. But somehow the results are not always so happy as they should be if the theory was correct. The disciples of the fermentation theory are nevertheless numerbeing moved from place to place. In the treatment of the cow he said he would like to see the man who was ever kicked by the cow who could sit down without kicking her, saying loud words, or beating her in some way. If such a man was present he ous, and lay great stress upon it. It is quite amusing sometimes to note with how much precision cheese makers regulate the develsome way. If such a man was present he would like to have him rise up. He would guarantee not one could be found. But the law of kindness is the best way. Kindness begets kindness, and in the intercourse with the cow as much kindness should be shown pment of acid as an indication of fitness for pressing and curing, when the supposed test is no certain evidence either of the degree of acid or even of its presence, but the satisfaction is enjoyed of relying upon some specified rules, though they are not known to have as in human affairs. If he had occasion any real connection with the supposed results. But a study of the facts does not at visit a man, the moment he saw his cow and stable he could tell the kind of a man he had to deal with, whether a kind, humane person, all sustain the acid or fermentation theory It has been demonstrated by rigid proof that the curing of cheese goes on with-out obstruction under conditions in which it would be impossible for any yeast or one more of the brute-kind. The cow knows when she is kindly treated, and remembers it just as well as we do. fermentation to exist. When there is a ques-Mr. A. W. LANDON, a prominent butter dealer of Montreal, closed the evening tion as to whether changes are going on by fermentation or otherwise, there is a short way of deciding it by the use of chloroform. All fermentation depending on yeast or organic germs is suddenly arrested when the fermenting substance is immersed in chloroform. ession by making some remarks on butter, in which he strongly advocated that all articles should be strictly branded and sold for just what they are. If the public wanted oleomargarine or sueine let, then buy it for that, but he was in favour of having a law passed to punish very severely those who would sell aleomargarine and other adulterations as evond butter. form. But curd made with remet cures into cheese when immersed in chloroform as readily as if the chloroform was not present. Hence we know that cheese is not cured by tions as good butter. fermentation caused by any yeast or living germs: It must be cured by the rennet, be-On motion the convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-day. cause no other agent has been added. The action of the rennet is the action of digestion, The convention re-assembled at 10 a.m. to-day, when the auditors' report was subbeing taken from the stomach. It is therefore proper to call the curing of cheese a digestive process. Having shown that fermentation is not necessarily concerned in curing cheese, let us see how it is with acid. mitted. The report shows the receipts to be \$2,174.48 and disbursements \$1,580.05, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$594.43. ing cheese, let us see how it is with acid. The fact that lactic acid is usually present in cheese while curing is no proof that it takes any part in the process. If it was always present it would afford a presumptive evidence that it took some part in the curing, but not a positive proof, because it would still be possible that it was only there as an accompaniment, and not, as an actor, in the changes, just as the fact that nitrogen is always present in the air we breathe is no evidence that we utilize it in our breathing. It is well known to every observant cheesemakers of the convention was then opened. The question as to cooling milk caused a lengthy discussion between Messrs. McPherson, Bissell, Bresec, McNish, the President, Prof. Arnold, Mr. May, and Hon. Harris Lewis. Also whether it is more profitable to send milk to cheese factories or make butter.

acid the longer is the time required for curing other error which has crept into the creed of cheese makers is that half the "cheesing," or breaking down of the curd, and the development of flavour must go on together It is true that they go on pretty nearly alike—so nearly that the progress of one may generally be taken as a measure of the progress of the other—but they are distinct operations, and may go on independently of each other. When curd made with rennet is placed in an air-tight vessel it breaks down readily into soft plastic cheese, but acquires no flavour. The facts are sufficiently strong for concluding that the present curing of cheese involves the action of the atmosphere. It has long been known to dealers and observant factory-men that cheese shut in a close box changes but little if any in flavour, however much it may change in texture. Science has explained the cause. It is that the air\_ or rather the oxygen of the air—is necessary to the development of the flavour, but not for cheesing. In concluding, he remarked that much of the faulty cheese now marked that much of the faulty cheese now charged to the dairymen and the maker can be easily traced to the curing-room, and he advised that special attention should in future be given to this important point, and much of the blame now laid to their charge will disappear. The lecture was highly in-structive, and much appreciated by the very

large audience present. After the professor had finished he was asked several questions as to the quantity of

ournment the convention re-assembled at 7.30 last evening.

The PRESIDENT, in a few well chosen retaken place at the afternoon session the Hon. Harris Lewis had shown that he had fully sustained his reputation as a man of un-doubted abilities, as a practical instructor on stock-breeding, that he was a man who had always followed the occupation of a fagmer and extensive breeder, and owed all his wealth to the following of that pursuit. He then called upon the Hon, Mr. Lewis to deliver his noted lecture on

due intermixture is not obtainable from every bullock, but is the result of the highest art of the breeder. Good beef is not always ob-tained from over-fat cattle. An animal that THE COW. Mr. Lewis said that according to the best information we have a vast number of valu-able cows, yet in that vast number there are lays on fat in great bunches or lumps on the outside is objectionable. A properly fatted bullock must have laid on his fat evenly, information we have a vast number of valuable cows, yet in that vast number of valuable cows, yet in that vast number of valuable cows, yet in that vast number there are many that are not adapted for farm and dairy purposes. He attached a great deal of importance to the selection of breeds. There are breeds specially adapted for butter making, such as the Durham and Jersey. For cheese he favoured the Ayrshire and Holstein, as in the milk of these breeds there are many more fat globules, and it being difficult for the milk to rise through them, hence it is well adapted for cheese. For milk for table and family use he advocated the claims of the Channel Island cow. He advised the mixing of the different breeds and getting new blood. On rough, hilly farms small breeds, such as the Channel Island and Jersey, are preferable to a heavy class of cattle, and on smooth, productive farms select larger breeds, such as the North Devon; Ayrshire, and Holstein. If a good butter cow is desired gelect the Channel Island. She is always found to be the best general cow. As to breeding, he was of the opinion that it was a great mistake to overfeed or stuff cows with all kinds of food. He thought that feeding twice per day with good hay at a regular stated time, with one peck of roots, was amply sufficient, and he knew from his own experience that by following this method of feeding he could get more butter and cheese, and of a "iner flavour, than he could if he overfed them. The cow, he said, never masticates her food at the time she eats, but after she lies down. But if she gets frequent feeding this mastication is delayed. She should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly bullock must have laid on his fat evenly, and present a smooth, soft appearance. To obtain good beef the most perfect health is required. To obtain this condition cattle must be kept in a healthy growing condition at all times, with good and plentiful supplies of food and good pastures, composed of the most nutritious grasses. Mr. Craig here explained the difference between natural and artificial food. He further said that a bountiful supply of pureswater and plenty of exercise in being allowed to range a good and sufficient pasture are very essential to perfect health. As the question of milk had already been most exhaustively discussed before the convention, he would only state that to obtain milk of a fine quality the cattle require about the same treatment that they rebreeds, such as the Channel Island and Jersey, are preferable to a heavy class of cattle, and on smooth, productive farms select larger breeds, such as the North Devon; Ayrshire, and Holstein. If a good butter cow is desired select the Channel Island. She is always found to be the best general cow. As to breeding, he was of the opinion that it was a great mistake to overfeed or stuff cows with all kinds of food. 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a hole cut in the ice. They should be allowed Providence has had all the inferior animals placed under his control, and for his benefit and use, not alone to slay and eat, but to shape and mould them for greater usefulness. The power to control the beast of the field is his. He shapes and moulds their forms to suit his varied purposes. The various sizes, forms, and qualities of swine are evidence of this power. Mau's wonderful power over the inferior animals is seen in the various 'grades and qualities of our sheep. His power to improve all animate and inanimate nature has yet found no limits. Let the sentiment be "Quward and upward." His remarks were listened to throughout with much interest and heartily endorsed by other members of the convention. Providence has had all the inferior anim a hole cut in the ice. They should be allowed to drink in as easy a position as possible. A very important fact, which he thought should be remembered by those engaged in good stock-raising, is that plenty of salt should be placed where the cows can readily get it when they want t. Cows who have all the salt they want will give much more milk. The cow should always be milked at a regular and stated time, and in her turn, and always by the same milker. He thought is year bers of the convention.

THE SUGAR BEET. Mr. E. BERNARD, editor of the Agricultural

convention it is the duty of the managers and presidents of factories to prosecute persons found sending to the factory skim milk, watered milk, stripped milk, or milk that has

The PRESIDENT said that before closing the convention an important motion was put in his hands to be submitted; that is, "That a committee, composed of the president, D. M. McPherson, Ira Morgan, and Mr. Harris, the Government to remove the duty on

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION. The PRESIDENT, in closing the convention, thanked the citizens of Brockville who had kindly extended them their courtesy during their stay, and said that the dairymen of eastern

FIER.
ARKONA, Lambton County, Ontario.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
YRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Corpector and Blood Purifier in use. W. A. HILBOM. that it would compare favourably with any ever held in other sections of the country DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. that they had an opportunity of hearing some of the best educated and most practical men engaged in the dairy interest, all of whom had

The convention then closed.

HONEST BUTTER.

THIRD DAY.

which Messrs, Joslin and George May were strong supporters of making skim-milk cheese.

of those consumers who require a cheap cheese, but believed that every article should

e branded in large plain letters and sold wpon

At the close of the discussion a resolution

was moved by P. P. Daly, seconded by D. M. Macpherson, that a committee consisting of the president and secretary be appointed

to co-operate with a similar committee ap-

Association for the purpose of memorializin the Government to secure the passage of

tured in this country they shall in all cases be honestly branded.

BUTTER AND BEEF.

fore being slaughtered. It should be tender, inicy, and well intermixed with fat. This

The motion was carried unanimously,

Mr. JOHN R. CRAIG, Secretary

law requiring that should oleom sueine, or other adulterations be

BRANDING OF ADULTERATED BUTTER

its merits.

May stated that in his creamery he

# FARM NOTES.

Mr. George Brewer, of Elginburg, has lost three valuable horses through blood-poison-

A number of Americans are buying up all the hay they can get in the Ottawa district at \$10 per ton. It is estimated that the losses on cattle on

the great Western ranges during the cold spell are half a million head. It is said there is enough hay along the line of the Canada Central awaiting shipment to keep going for one month a train of thirty

Mr. Franks, farmer, of Westminster, has lost five valuable horses lately from a disease which the veterinary surgeons call ergotism, arising from eating cornstalks containing smut or ergot.

Mr. L. McTaggart, of Ekfrid, had twenty-four bags of wheat stolen from him on Sunday evening, 20th instant. Mr. McTaggart had the wheat all ready to take to market, and did not discover the theft until he went to load up. He telegraphed early the next morning to the neighbouring towns, offering \$20 reward for recovery and conviction

Mr. MAY stated that in his creamery no made three pounds ten ounces of butter and seven pounds ten ounces of cheese from every hundred pounds of milk.

Mr. McCrar thought skim milk cheese should be branded as such, and not allowed The dairymen's convention held at Peterboro' on Tuesday was fairly attended by the principal butter and cheese makers of the county. Mr. Jas. Elliott, president of the to impose on honest full cream cheese. He did not favour skim milk cheese being advo-Dairymen's Association, occupied the chair.
Addresses were delivered in the afternoon
by Mr. J. B. Harris, Hon. Harris Lewis of
New York, and Mr. Ashley of Belleville. A cated at this convention.

Mr. EVERETTS said the question should be discussed. (Hear, hear.) He said he had made as much money on skim milk cheese as on full cream, and thought it necessary to furnish skim milk cheese to supply the wants second session was held in the evening.

The C. P. Herald mentions a new use for sawdust. A Ramsay farmer is drawing it away from Caldwell's mill, to cover a piece away from Caldwell's mill, to cover a piece of fall wheat which he has sown, and which was stripped of its covering of snow at the time of the last thaw. He says that Mr. John Paul of the same township tried that experiment last year, and it saved his fall wheat from being destroyed by the frost in

A letter just received by a London pork merchant, dated Glasgow, February 1st, says of Canadian pork:—"It is a very nice sample, well cut and handled, but too heavy for the Glasgow market, else we would hav made more money on it. It is just the bar-rel that would suit London. Should this sale meet your approval send us other fifty bar-rels. Send them as lean as you can. This article as well as beef is getting dearer."

At a meeting of the Provincial Association of Agriculture and Arts held last week at London Mr. Lionel E. Shepley was elected delegate to the board. Mr. H. Anderson gave it as his opinion that the provincial show should be centralized in Toronto, and held only once in four years, and that \$40,000 he they depend for a grand central Exhibit. Mr. John R. Craic, Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Toronto, was the first on the programme. He made some excellent remarks on cattle in connection with dairy interests and the production of beef. He said the consideration of how to produce the best qualities of butter and beef was of the greatest importance to both producer and consumer. Good beef may readily be judged on the table, but not so readily before being slaughtered. It should be tender, be then devoted for a grand central Exhibition, something of the style of a centennial, and that at least \$100,000 be offered for prizes.

Notwithstanding a telegram from a member of Parliament in Ottawa was received to the effect that the Narbonnes would be executed in conformity with their sentence, a commutation to imprisonment for life arrived on Thursday from the Governor-General. Rev. Dr. Marks, a Methodist minister of St. Lauberte interested binself on behalf eral. Rev. Dr. Marks, a Methodist minister of St. Lamberts, interested himself on behalf of the wretched family, and has the satisfaction of finding his efforts successful. The grounds given for the act of clemency are the advanced age of the elder prisoners, and the fact of the actual perpetrator of the murder being of weak intellect.

Stratford Herald :- On Thursday evening Mr. John Wilson, who is a farmer residing on the 8th con., Gore of Downie, went after his wife, who was at a quilting bee at a neigh-bour's, and on his return home noticed the marks of a cutter which were not there before he left. On opening the door of the house, Mr. Wilson was surprised to find the place full of smoke. He investigated the cause and found that a fire had been kindled in the cellar, and that part of the pea-straw with which he had covered over his potatoes and apples was burned; also that the apples and potatoes were badly burned. He hurriedly threw on water and put it out. The house, he says, was ransacked from top to bottom. His re-

August Flower. The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dysteric Complaint, with their effects. introduced in 1868, and to the care of pepers and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Pal-

Prof. WEATHERAL followed, giving an excel-lent lecture on the new food, ensilage. He gave valuable suggestions on the selection of the cattle and their feeding, and finished by giving his opinions on what a farmer should be as observed by him after a long practical

fournal, of the Province of Quebec, was the last speaker on the programme. He made a short address on the cultivation of the sugar beet in connection with the dairy interest The subject was new to those in attenda and was listened to with keen interest. My and was listened to with keen interest. Mr. Bernard said the reports given by those sent from France and England to ascertain the advisability of cultivating the sugar beet in Canada had been so favourable that already three factories were flourishing. He also gave some comparison between beet pulp and timothy hay for feeding cattle, which proved highly instructive. MILK FRAUDS.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of food is prevented. After he had concluded a resolution was moved by Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. "That in the opinion of this afely after cating the fermentation of food is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It nets upon the Lidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Furthies the Blood.
It Quiets the Kervoin System.
It Fromotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthers and Invicerates.
It carries of the Old Blood and makes new.
It carries of the old Blood and makes new.
Beakly Ferspiration. been adulterated in any way. The motion was adopted. DUTY ON RENNETS.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Envispelas, and all zenner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate back, or by the aged red if bothle, one only blue required in attention is ennets and cheese bandage."

The resolution was carried unanimously

Ontario right well feel proud of the good at tendance and the success of the convention;

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured to of Dyspepsia. WILIJAM CROZIER. ne of Dyspepsia. spent years of study in the furtherance of dhirying. DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Catario, Canada. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS. A Valuable Medicine.

Nackawick, York Co. N.B. Dear Sir.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a valuable medicine.

C. E. HEUSTIS.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1871 I was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Diabetes that ailed me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some, which beloed me so that in a short time t was which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine. CALISTA SHAVER

Best Medicins Ever Used.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir, -Your valuable INDIAN BLOOM
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and
heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

HENRY NASON.

Liver Complaint. Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers.

R. J. M. DONALD.

Recommends it to all who are Afficted with
Liver Complaint.

I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one
suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.
FRANCIS NORTON.
Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Laver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.
Dear ST., Your Great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine L ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
it to all similarly afflicted.

BEN. EDDY. Diseases of the Lungs.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Lung Disease
and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of
your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health
is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

Female Complaints.

Pemale Complaints.

Waish. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been ailing for some
time, and, though she had doctors attending her,
and took different remedies, I could find nothing
torcheve her until I sent for some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP which has restored her to
health, I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS For Scrofula.

For Scrofula.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec.
Dear Sir, —I take pleasure in recommending
the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYREP. For the processing the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYREP. For the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYREP. For the pure in the pure in the processing the process of the purified my whole system.

Health Restorm.

Health Restorer.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health, by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP MRS. T. READ.

Cures Liver Complaint.

Westfort, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Liver Complaint, and having tried other medicine with little or no effect; I was induced to try some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I purchased from your Agent, William Dier, at Westport, I think your Syrup is the best medicine ever introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT.

All That it is Recommended to be.

All That it is Recommended to be.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommiended. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLERTON.

A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN, Brant Co., Opt.

Dear Sir,—In September, 1865, my wife had been under doctors' treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was at that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carry her daily from her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chills and fever.

RUFUS MCCOMBS, Jr.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Centreville, Addington Co., Ont.
Dear Sir.—This is so certify that year valuable
IDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of
Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so confident of its virtues, that I feel justified in recommending it to all who are afflicted.
HENRY BROWN.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Toronto, April 20th, 1850.

Dear Str.—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER; the first dose I took seemed to give nie relief, and I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent oure. I cannot recommend it took highly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer, GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer,

Cannot Recommend it too Highly, Nackawick, York Co., N.B. Dear Sir.—My wife has used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results cannot recommend your medicine too highly. HARRISON CLARK.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents. Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.