betting, and it looked like business to see a man with his wife on one arm and his daughter on the other, all going to vote. An extra police force adds dignity to these occasions, and it all passes off pleasantly.

## THE BETROTHAL OF A PRINCE.

The London Globe in a recent issue says:

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda was, as is well known, married last January, and The Times of India says:—"The story of his courtship is as thoroughly Eastern as anything in the 'Arabian Nights.' The young Maharajah himself loyally felt, or feigned, that he had no right whatever to meddle in such a matter as the selection of a consort for himself a matthe selection of a consort for himself, a mat ter which exclusively belonged to his affectionate mother. And her Highness, the Maharani Jumnabai Saheb, as the head of the Gaekwar family, had to desire the Dewan him-self to lend 'his utmost personal assistance in this delicate business. 'Match-making, says Sir Madava Row, in his account of the progress of the State of Baroda, is fraught with pleasant anxieties for any mother, and in the present instance, the mother is one of the highest ladies in the land. Trusted emissaries started from Baroda and went to divers countries, some travelling in disguise, and others with pomp and circumstance. In a short time, descriptive letters, illustrative photographs, and complete horoscopes, won-derfully showing all the planets on their best behaviour, poured in upon the Marrani in al-most embarrassing abundance. The blessing of the tutelary deities was devoutly invoked. The good will of the priests was propitiated, and astrologers in solemn conclave were bidden to unerringly interpret the mystic influences of the zodiac. But the Maharani

such worldly persons as the Governor-General's agent and the Dewan of the State.' "Marathi girls are, however, always mar-ed young, and as the Gaekwar's marriage had been deferred until he was seventeen years old, it was not only necessary that his bride should be a young lady of high family, of health and beauty, education and accomolishments, but that she should be of adole scent age. It was almost impossible to find a girl approaching to the required ideal who was still unmarried or unengaged. Even when the poorest parents were approached they were proud enough to disdain to send their daughters to Baroda, as if on inspection, even on the chance of being married to the first Maratha prince in India. Things came to a dead-lock; and the Queen-Mother had to press the Dewan to relinquish high polities for a time, and set out for the Decean in search of an eligible lady. Accompanied by a band of the Maharani's relatives and de-pendents, he started for Poona on this curious quest, 'It had been arranged,' he says, 'that just at that time several girls reported eligible should happen by pure accident to be present at Poona. We saw them, but we could not decidedly approve of any.'

"The rest of the story must still be told in

was also desirous of fulfilling more prosaic conditions, and she had to satisfy in her choice

the words of the same high authority: 'This result perplexed her Highness not a little. The quarters supposed available had been exhausted. The marriage of the Maharajah could not be postponed beyond the next season; and yet the most plastic Shastrees of the palace could not cite authority to perform the marriage without a bride. Her Highness, therefore, directed the Dewan to extend the politico-esthetic exploration beyond the Bombay Presidency. This was, of course, done; and the predestined sharer of the young Gaekwar's fortunes was at last found on the banks of the Canvery.' The Tanjore family, to which the bride belongs, had long been intimately connected with Sir Madava Row, present at Baroda during the marriage festivities could possibly judge, was decidedly popular among the Sirdars and Maratha ople generally, while the English residents Baroda were pleased to find in the orphaned niese of the Princess of Tanjore a young lady who had enjoyed all the great advantages of a thorough English education."

The Decline of Romance.

What is the cause of the decadence of romance? It is unnecessary to repeat truisms about our introspective, scientific, analytic about our introspective, scientific, analytic age. Science, analysis, introspection—these are our malady, says the Saturday Review. There is another cause of the decline of stories of adventure. We have become very provincial, and are interested beyond all reason in the petty details of our own modern existence. Novels must be written, like newspaper articles, up to the newsest fashions of paper articles, up to the newest fashions of the hour, and they are all the better liked i they contain some reference to contemporary scandal, or to some personal sature on people of contemporary notoriety. Now the nine-teenth century is not precisely an epoch of adventure. The novelists of the begin-ning of the age saw this, and they took refuge in the historical novel. When gentlemen wore swords and travelled on horseback, when highwaymen were com-mon, and when the police force did not exist —still more when robber barons could carry off captive maidens to their towers—there wa room for the romance of adventure. "Anything might happen under the Plantagenets," says Miss Braddon; and under the Tudors, the Stuarts, or at any time up to the French revolution, there was ample playing-ground for the writer of fiction. But now the his-torical novel is thoroughly out of fashion. Perhaps the authors are partly to blame. They wore out their machinery. They would insist on beginning with a booted traveller who arrives at a hostelry, and does ample justice to a pasty and a flagon of claret or a pot of sack. The love affairs became too obvious, the adventures were supplied at much too slight an expense of imagi-nation. Then the historical critics of this iron time came down on the novelists.

A German musical critic (of all people) has been known to remark that "Scott knew nothing of the middle ages." This kind of re-mark shows the nature of the critical spirit. An historical novel is read as if it were, or ought to be, as gravely learned as a treatise by Prof. Stubbs. Indeed, the young Ameri-can reviewer who has recently "found out" the gross carelessness of these European Stubbs would not be at all satisfied with that Stubbs would not be at all satisfied with that measure of accuracy. Now novelists seldom know more of the middle ages than Scott did, and, being aware of this, they avoid that enchanted period in which cloaks and swords, witches, robbers, knights and ladies passed through delightful adventures. To be sure, some of our historians, in revenge, have many of the charms and style and all the freedom for the program of the company of the charms and style and all the freedom. of the charms and style and all the reedom of fancy once peculiar to the novelist. Thus our science, and our love of modern gossip, which we call "realism," and our languor, and our dandified historical accuracy, all make against romance of the old exuberant

As Others See Us.

From the Canadian Spectator. For many years the Toronto Globe was the for many years the Toronto Goode was the first newspaper in the Dominion. Whatever those not agreeing with its Puritan style of politics, and hardness, and bitterness generally might say, there was no other paper to equal it for its news or leader writing. But gradually The Man has been overhauling the Globe, and now the positions are reversed. Globe, and now the positions are reversed.

THE MAIL is far ahead of the Globe. Its matter is better arranged, its advertisements are not so glaring and vulgar, and its leading articles have a more dignified tone and a better literary style. If anyone is disposed to doubt this statement, let him take the two papers and compare them without reference to their politics.

Ague Conqueror Will Cure. There is no disease or affliction more escured than the ordinary Fever and Ague of it country, and yet it is one of the most dread in fact, in some persons, Fever and Ague, in mitting, Remitting, and kindred Fevers, it citinued, bring on other diseases which eventually prove very difficult to cure, and sometimes resin death. The Ague Conqueror, although a vable preparation, containing no poisons, THE FARM.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

French-Canadians who left their native proince for the United States are returning and aking up land. Agricultural progress has een most marked in Lower Canada during the past few years, and the large crops ob-ained have stimulated new-comers to enter into farming pursuits. There is, however, in ample field for all settlers who may arrive, ior, according to the Montreal Star, there are thousands of acres of fine land within a radius of from fifty to two hundred miles of Montreal waiting for occupation, and Government land, with a fine rich virgin soil, can be obtained anywhere in the province at sixty cents an acre.

A visitor to Thomas Hughes' colony of Rugby, Tennessee, writes to the Louisville Courier-Journal giving his impressions, which Courier-Journal giving his impressions, which are not at all favourable. The young Englishmen brought over by Mr. Hughes have no idea of engaging in anything so low as manuallabour. With them the whole thing is regarded as a frolic, and they lounge about the hotel while the people of the neighbourhood are hired to do all the necessary work. None of the prominent movers in the matter seem disposed to become permanent residents. Their idea is evidently to sell out to some one else. The land is described as poor. It has previously been settled in spots, but there are no signs of agriculture having been successfully pursued. The correspondent thinks that if the company have paid more than 25 cents per acre they have got a dear bargain. per acre they have got a dear bargain.

The enormous grape crop secured in the Dominion during the past season should enable the manufacturers to supply an excellent native wine at a very low price. Incre is no reason why pure grape wine should not become a regular beverage among our people. Private growers have demonstrated that varieties of grape specially adapted for making light sparkling as well as still wines can be grown here without difficulty. The prejudice entertained in some quarters against Canadian wines will, no doubt, gradually lent native wine at a very low price. There canadian wines will, no doubt, gradually wear/away, just as the merits of Californian wines are being recognized in the United States. It is satisfactory that the production of pure Canadian wines is increasing, for imported wines are yearly becoming more adulterated. The French Government have just passed a measure for diminishing the more adulterated. The French Government have just passed a measure for diminishing the adulteration with plaster of Paris, which has developed into a crying abuse. By this process the makers were able to give wines a fictitions effect of age, and common, coarse wines are thus made palatable. Drinkers of French wines may possibly find comfort in the new Act, under which no wine is allowed to be brought into commerce if it contains over two brought into commerce if it contains over two grammes of potassium sulphate per litre.

Mr. Mackenzie's speech of last session, in which he depreciated the value of the North-West and declared that the extent of fertile land had been vastly over-estimated, will always be remembered as an unpatriotic and always be remembered as an unpatriotic and useless attempt to injure the Dominion. The falsity of his accusations has been established beyond cavil by Professor Macoun, who has just returned from a journey of four months over the salt plain which forms the northern part of the alleged "desert," and adjoining country: Lest we should be accused of exaggerating the Professor's statements, we allow our contemporary to show the falsity of Mr. Mackenzie's assertions.—

"In point of climate it greatly, exacts the

fertile belt' further north, while some of the drawbacks supposed to exist turn out to be something very like figments. The want of water turns out to be a much less formidof water turns out to be a much less formidable difficulty than has generally been supposed, and so far from the soil being unferfor regetation, he thinks this will yet become the great grain-raising region, while the weedled district to the north will be given up to the production of cattle. The water in this nuch-abused tract has been always pictured as unfit for use; but he found it not only good, but easily obtainable, even when the surface of the ground seemed axid." urface of the ground seemed arid."

raface of the ground seemed arid."

The statements made by Mr. Mackenzie were what the Globe describes as "figments," and our contemporary may justly condemn its old leader for forming "hasty opinions from imperfect data." The result of Prof. Macoun's observations goes to show that the area of land suited for agricultural purposes in the least promising section of the North West is much larger than has been supposed by those who did not desire to extract only an avourable passages from the surveyors. anfavourable passages from the surveyors

The winter will prove a season of famine to the peasants of many districts of Russia. Vast tracts of country, which in past years have exported millions of bushels of wheat to England, have failed this year to produce to England, have failed this year to produce sufficient for the inhabitants, who will possibly be supported on American breadstuffs. The insect plague will, it is feared, be repeated next year. The railway lines which were extended in such marked haste for war purposes will prove the salvation of the country. Orenberg, the frontier town of Central Asia, is now connected with the interior by a railway to the Volga port of Samara. Ekaterinberg, the gateway of Western Siberia, is now but twenty-one hours by rail from the great iron factory of Permon-the-Kama, whence steamers run Permon-the-Kama, whence steamers run twice a week down into the Upper Volga and twice a week down into the Upper Volga and hack. A third frontier railway that from Tiflis (the capital of the Caucasus) to the Caspian port of Baku—is fast approaching completion, while Sebastopol and the great ports of the Don are now in direct communication with Moscow. The Indian railway system saved millions of lives during the last famine, and if the Russian authorities act with energy equal to that displayed by the British viceroy, a like result may be accomplished.

plished.

In the Immigration Committee of the House of Commons last session the complaints of New Brunswick representatives were loud and long that their province had not been visited by English agricultural delegates. Within the last few weeks Messrs. Sheldon and Sparrow, two English farming representatives, have inspected New Brunswick farms, and have expressed their gratification at the appearance of the country. The St. John News now fails to perceive that beneficial results can flow from the visit. It says that if provincial flow from the visit. It says that if provincial flow from the visit. that if provincials move from the visit. It says that if provincials move from the farms and their 'places are supplied by Englishmen, the New Brunswickers will move west to the prairies, and no advantage will accrue to the province. Possibly such might be the case, but if thousands of hardy New Brunswickers move to our North-West and settle on the lands, they materially contribute to continue to supplied the province. materially contribute to our nation development. We are too apt to view these questions solely from a provincial stand-point. The people of the Eastern provinces are apt to be jealous of the growth of Manitoba. Although the agricultural capabilities of Quebec have been well advertised by the Dominion Government, yet the absurd complaint is made that the Minister of Agriculture has endeavoured to prevent delegates from visiting the Eastern Townships. If Canada has ever to become a great nation the North-West must be colonised, and the fact that the action of any Dominion Government towards accomplishing that end is sure to be viewed with jealousy by the other previnces, affords a strong reason for handing a large tract over to a syndicate in return for railway construction and operation.

since last year, and the total increase in ten years is 1,694,000 acres, or a greater area than the whole of Devonshire. The wheat acreage is 19,000 acres more than in 1879, but the area of that year was the lowest on record, and the present year's crop occupied 591,000 acres less than the wheat crop of 1870. In barley there is a considerable decrease in area, and in oats the increase is about 5 per cent. Green crops show an increase of 10,000 acres, and there is a decided increase in permanent meadow and pasturage amounting to 260,000 acres. The report says that there is no doubt that the tentiency to lay down arable land to grass has been marked for some years. It now includes 45 per cent. of the cultivated area of Great Britain. There is a slight increase in cattle and a considerable decline in sheep. The depression in agriculture and the number of farms unlet has resulted in much land being uncropped, and bare fallow has increased from 721,000 to 812,000 acres, which is a larger area than any since 1870. The changes in Ireland are much in the same direction as in Great Britain. The cultivated area is slightly increased—there is a decrease in the area devoted to wheat and barley, and an increase in oats. The area of the corn crops has, however, considerably fallen off since 1870, when they covered 2,173,000 acres, as compared with 1,766,000 acres this season. Every description of five stock shows a diminution.

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail. The shipment of apples from Drumbo village is unprecedented. The ploughing match of the Blenheim Agri-altural Society was not a success this sea-

Mr. Chas. Fritch, Drumbo, has sold his farm of fifty acres to J. Palmer, and is going to Michigan. The quantity of rye shipped from Napanee to the United States for the month of October was 24,000 bushels, of the value of \$20,440.

The epizootic in a mild form is very prevalent among the horses at St. Catharines and vicinity. Some very fine animals have been attacked, but none are seriously affected. One hundred and forty head of cattle, which have been detained for three months in quarantine at South Quebec, left on Saturday for Chicago. They are the property of Mr. Curberton, of Chicago.

A Kingston telegram says Mr. J. M. Fair, of Glenburnie, has raised a carrot measuring four feet three inches in length, and even this was not the full length, as the end was oroken off in pulling it up.

Within the past ten days Mr. A. A. Davis, Brockville, has shipped over 4,000 boxes of cheese and several hundred packages of butter to London and Liverpool. This is but a fraction of the amount shipped by this enterprising young man the present season. On Friday, October 22nd, Mr. W. Mc-Lean, of Goderich, sold 500 head of cattle to Mr. Morse, of Toronto, for feeding purposes at Toronto distillery. The animals were a fine quality of grade steers, and averaged about 1,100 pounds. The sum paid was \$19,-000.

Mr. John Ryan, of the firm of J. Ryan & Co., Quebec, cattle dealers, has just returned from the cattle markets of London, England, where he has entered into a contract with one of the largest Government contract with one of the largest Government contractors for the delivery next spring of 1,000 head of prime cattle for the use of the troops in Eng-land.

The Picton Gazette says:—"Messra. Macaulay, Miller & Dulmage with last week's shipment by the Alexandra have forwarded 8,000 barrels of apples, which have since been further augmented by several hundred more. Mr. E. Horan has also shipped 1,400 barrels, principally to Ireland, and expects to ship 1,400 barrels additional before the close of the season.

Large apples are now in order. The Oshawa.

Large apples are now in order. The Oshawa.

\*\*Endsantor\*\* notices one received from Mr.

\*\*Soha Oldfield, near Duffin's Creeks of Missis measures over twelve and a half inches in diameter. No two of the apple men agree as to the name of the variety, each one having one of his own." The same paper also nignificant receiving some others that measure 131. tions receiving some others that measure 132 inches in circumference.

We are gratified to learn that our northern

inches in circumference.

We are gratified to learn that our northern neighbours at Rosseau have actually commenced a very respectable little export business of cattle this fall. The shipments commenced by half dozen heads, and now we hear of a twenty-head lot coming down in one day. We congratulate Rosseau upon taking the lead, and trust that the present trade is but the precursor of a large and profitable trade.—Free Grant Gazette.

The Hudson's Bay Company are purchasing most of the wheat brought into West Lynne, Man. The other buyers claim that at the present outlook they cannot pay 70c, per bushel, and see their way clear. The wheat purchased by the company is, of course, not to be used for export or shipment, but for their mill. The other purchasers are still on the market, but now refuse to purshase heavily at prevailing figures. Shippers in Emerson are purchasing readily at 70c. per bushel.

It is very seldom that a sum approaching \$1,000 is offered for a two-year-old colt bred in this conntry, but such an offer was made in Oshawa last week. Immediately after Nellie Kean had won the colt race at the driving park last Wednesday, a gentleman offered Mr. J. B. Wilson, the owner of the animal, \$300 for her. Mr. Wilson refused to take that amount, but offered to sell ker for \$1,000. Nellig Kean is the most promising filly ever bred in the county.

On Saturday night 97 head of Annapolis cattle arrived in St. John. They are destined

filly ever bred in the county.

On Saturday night 97 head of Annapolis cattle arrived in St. John. They are destined for the English market. They were a fine lot of cattle, and \$4 per hundred, live weight, was paid for them. A shipment of seven or eight cars of sheep reached Moncton station Monday night, and after feeding resumed the journey to Quebec, where they will be shipped by steamer for England. The lot comprised about 800 head. Last week a shipment of eleven carloads, said to have been the property of Senator Carvell, of Charlottetown, passed over the I. C. R. for Quebec, also for the English market.

We understand that negotiations are in progress by the Pioneer Beet-Root Sugar Company for the transference of the produce of the 1,255 acres of beet roots for the coming season pledged by the farmers of Arthabaska County to the French Union Sucrière, owing to the postponement of that establishment in that county. If so, it will be a great boon to our factory at its commencement. This, however, must not deter our farmers in giving their aid to the enterprise in supplying beets, as the more raw material the factory gets, the more extensive will be its operations.—Coaticock Observer.

gets, the more raw material the factory gets, the more extensive will be its operations.—Coaticook Observer.

M. de Lalonde, who is at present at Ottawa, has had an interview with Sir John Macdonald relative to the setting apart of some 150,000 acres of land in the North-West for Paranch settlers from Alexandrical Heirice. French settlers from Alsace-Lorraine. He is acting on behalf of a company of French capitalists who have this colonization scheme in view, and is also to report to the French in view, and is also to report to the French Government on the subject of the resources of the North-West. He reports that wheat can be grown in the North-West at a cost of five france per 200 lbs., whereas it costs 22 france in France to produce the same quantity. Before M. de Lalonde came out here he was a correspondent of Mr. Perrault, the Franch consul at Montreal.

North-West must be colonised, and the fact that the action of any Dominion Government towards accomplishing that end is sure to be viewed with jealousy by the other previnces, affords a strong reason for handing a large tract over to a syndicate in return for railway construction and operation.

The British agricultural returns for 1880 issued from the Statistical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade will be studied with special interest, on account of the controversy which has for some time been waged as to the future of English agriculture. The area returned as under cultivation in Great Britain has increased by 126,000 acres

A number of peas containing the little fly which is finding its way into the seed of this locality were placed into our hands this week, and we had our curiosity satisfied watching the movements of the pestiferous little creatures. Soon after being placed into the hand the warmth of this member of the body gives life to the fly, which hitherto remained huddled in a seini-torbid state. A continued application of the heat arouses the inmate of the narrow cell to consciousness, it quickly succeeds in freeing itself from its circular dwelling place, and in time spreads its wings and flies. If its tribe increases, and undeubtedly it will, our farmers will find their peas ravaged to such an extent as to make their crop an abject failure.—Campbellford Herald.

The Campbellford Herald says;—Mr. Geo.

crop an abject failure.—Campbellford Herald.

The Campbellford Herald says:—Mr. Geo. Bailey, who resides in the southern limits of this village, has displayed considerable ingenuity this season in manufacturing his own tobacco. The plant is the production of his garden; he sowed the tobacco, watched over and nurtured it, and after it had arrived at maturity he preased it into pluge exactly resembling those sold in the stores. A plug which was handed to us for inspection, a few days ago, looked nice as "Myrtle Navy," and had an odour and possessed a flavour quite equal to that brand. The appearance and odour we were allowed to judge ourselves, but the discrimination between it and the ordinary tobacco was left to experienced smokers—we never use the weed. Mr. Bailey's experiment proves condusively that every tobacco destroyer may, if he chooses, grow all the tobacco he needs for personal consumption in his own garden.

tobacco destroyer may, if he chooses, grow all the tobacco he needs for personal consumption in his own garden.

Last spring Mr. David Johns, of Exeter, procured a small quantity of amber sagar cane seed, part of which he sowed in his own garden. Ind distributed the remainder among his friends. It all ripened satisfactorily, and that which Mr. Johns himself grew he has extracted the juice from and converted into syrup, which is clear in colour and very sweet. It was an experiment in a sense, but Mr. Johns thought that when it could be grown in Minnesota it could be grown in Canada. It will grow well wherever corn grows. An average crop is supposed to produce 300 gallons to the acre, which, at the price syrup brings, ought to pay as well as any crop that the farmer grows. It requires no more trouble than corn to bring it to perfection. Mr. Johns' object is to introduce the corn amongst the farmers, and he contemplates, if he receives sufficient encouragement from that class, to purchase a machine fer crushing it and going into the manufacture of syrup. He proposes that a number of farmers should each grow an acre, and he will crush it for them on shares. He has no doubt of being able to make first-class syrup, and the specimen he has made from the cane grown this year is certainly good, though he has not a proper machine te crush the cane. The experiment is worth trying. It might develop into an important industry, profitable alike to the farming community and Mr. Johns. At all events the farmer could lose little by giving an acre to the growth of the cane, while the gain might be considerable.

THE BRITISH WHEAT GROP.

It is estimated that the British wheat crop of the present year now being gathered in, will give an average yield of 26 bush. per acre. Let us see what prospect that return holds out to the sorely troubled farmers of the United Kingdon. In the first place, the crop is distinctly below an average. A pervasive inquiry, made in 1870, established 201 bushels per acre as an average wheat crop in the United Kingdom. But it is clear that the mean was set too high, at least for such times mean was set too high, at least for such times from the sea, and the wives and daughters from the sea, and the wives and daughters from the sea, and the wives and daughters in the United Kingdom. But it is clear that the mean was set too high, at least for such times as the British farmer has fallen upon. Mr. James Gaird, a very acceptable authority on agricultural questions, has adopted 28 bushels per acre for his standard of the wheat crop of the British Islands. Reckoned on this basis, the harvest of 1880 shows 93 per cent. of an average, and falls 7 per cent. below the mean figure. To speak roundly, it lacks 1-16 of an average yield. Yet, when measured by a more restricted and recent standard of comparison, the present harvest makes a better exhibit. A crop of 26 bushels per acre rises a little above the average yield of 25.8 bushels per acre scored for the last decade, 1870-1879. The comparison looks still brighter if made with the return for the last five years, 1875-1879, during which the average ran down to 1879, during which the average ran down to 24 bushels per acre. Finally, it displays vast improvement upon the ruinous figures of last year, when the British farmer gathered

last year, when the British farmer gathered from his sodden fields a wheat crop averaging no more than 18 bushels per acre, the poorest return known for sixty-three years.

We now turn from quantity to value. The price at which the crop of 1880 will find purchasers is, of course, a very unsettled question. The wheat market, like the stock market, keeps its future values in a dark corner. Still, conjecture can find some foothold of probability. The London Times recently foreshadowed an average value for the harvest year as low as 40 shillings per quarten, a price equivalent to \$1.21 per recently foreshadowed an average value for the harvest year as low as 40 shillings per quarten, a price equivalent to \$1.21 per bushel. This discouraging estimate had, apparently, no sounder basis than the low prices current at the time. In our gludgment it is far too low. The poorest average seen during the last decade came in 1878, at \$1.27 per bushel. The next lowest was in 1875, at \$1.40 per bushel. The highest average of the last decade was marked in 1873, at \$1.86 per bushel. Last year the price averaged \$1.41 per bushel. We feel confident that in the present harvest year the British farmer will receive, on the average, at least \$1.30 per bushel, a figure which we assume, because it represents the average price of wheat in the United Kingdom during the three months ended September 30th. Computed at this price, this year's crop shows an average value of \$33.80 per acre. Last year the value was down to \$25.20 per acre, the lowest ruling in the decade. In 1870 the maximum year of the decade, the value rose to \$51.90 per acre. It will be seen that, between the weather and the market, the British husbandman carries on a hazardous and changeful business. To measure his chances by the record of a single decade, he may be gladdened by a glorious harvest of thirty-two bushels to the acre or impoverished by a meagre crop of eighteen bushels to the acre. He may obtain \$1.86 per bushel or \$1.27 per bushel for his wheat. In fine, his main crop may bring the rich reward of \$51.90 per acre, or it may leave him in the shadow of the poorhouse, by the ruinous return of \$25.20 per acre. And yet we are forced to the conclusion that, in spite of the many chances which he is called to face, the British farmer ought to be able to hold his own against competition from any quarter. The assertion may sound strange, in view of the prevalent opinion and pervasive declarations to the contract.

which he is called to face, the British farmer ought to be able to hold his own against competition from any quarter. The assertion may sound strange, in view of the prevalent opinion and pervasive declarations to the contrary. None the less we propose to show that, average for average, the agriculturists of the United Kingdom draw a larger sum of money from the acre of wheat than their American rivals can hope to receive under the most favourable conditions. Here is the comparative exhibit.

In ten years, 1869 to 1878, the latter the latest date for which complete returns are within our reach, the wheat crap of the United States, in its average yield, ranged from 18.9 bush is per acre in 1870. The average for the whole period was 12.11 bushels per acre. In the United Kingdom, during the same time, the yield was 32 bushels per acre. In the leanest year; and 26.7 bushels per acre on the average for the ten years. So much for the comparison of product. With regard to the price obtained, the American farmer sold his wheat at an average price of about \$1.26, per bushel in 1871, the highest year, at about 78 cents per bushel in 1878, the lowest year, and at \$1.04 per bushel on the average of the ten years. The British farmer averaged \$1.86 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; \$1.27 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878, and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878, and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel services of the ten years. In the same time, the yield was 32 bushels per acre in the leanest year, and 26.7 bushels per acre in the leanes

United Kingdom the value per acre rose to \$51.99 for 1870, fell to \$32.35 for 1875, and averaged \$41.95 for the whole period. Taking the ten years together, the British farmer fairly distanced his rival on this side of the water by an excess of 14.43 bushels per acre in the average yield, or 53 cents per bushel in the average yield, or 53 cents per bushel in the average value of land under wheat. It must be remembared as an additional count in the comparison that through the whole period under exhibit the American farmer was obliged to sell his wheat for paper money, which suffered more or less from depreciation, while the British farmer received payment in sterling gold. Assuredly an excess of \$20.09 in the average value of an acre of wheat ought to leave the agriculturists of the United Kingdom ample verge and margin for a fair rent and heavy manure bill.—Boston Journal. Tournal.

RETURNED FROM NEBRASKA.

A Hint to Canadian Emigrants.

A reporter of the Courier found an old man at the Central Hudson depot. Syraouse, for the train to take him 'to Oneida, whence he was to proceed to Durhamville. He was roughly dressed, and was accompanied by two little girls, one about twelve years old and the other about six. The reporter engaged him in conversation, and elicited the following interesting story from him: "My name is Dennis Soriben, and I am fifty-three years old. I own a farm at Durhamville, whithet I am bound now. Three years ago, having heard so much about Nebraska, I determined to take a half section in that State. Accordingly I rented my farm, and with my wife and children, went west and located on a farm of 320 acres in the south-western part of Nebraska. I built a house and other necessary buildings, and sowed my seed. The crops promised splendidly and I was elated, but a change came. While I was rejoicing a rainstorm set in. It continued until my grain and everything were ruined. The second year was but a repetition of the first. The third, the present year, I determined to try corn. A terrible drouth burned the green blades and killed the yield completely. My wife died in April last, and this bereavement, with the failure of my crops, disheartened me, so now I am going back to my old home to spend the remainder of my days, a broken-down old man. I worked early and late to get a start, but every effort was futile. The soil seems to be rish enough, but the seasons are either so dry or so wet as to kill the crops. By economy and hard work I was able to earn a living, but no more, and nearly wrecked my health. I thanked God that I did not sell my farm at Durhamville. If I had I should have invested the money in land is Nebraska, and lost my all I now have a home, and I shall never again leave the thrifty Empire State. I can now see how foolish anyone is to leave New York and go West, especially to Nebraska. The West is not a land flowing with milk and honey. It is a desolate country, and he who settles in it A Hint to Canadian Emigrants ing with milk and honey. It is a desolate country, and he who settles in it must expect to suffer privation and want."

Says the Boston Post:—Everywhere upon the coast of Eastern New England may be found, ten feet below the water mark, the licken known as carrageen—the "Irish moss" of commerce. It may be torn from the sunken rocks anywhere, and yet the little seaport of Scituate is almost the only place in the country where it is gathered and cured. The village is the great centre of the west beginning. The husbands and fathers gather the moss from the sea, and the wives and daughters prepare it for the market. Soak it in water and it will melt away to a jelly. Beil it in milk and a delicious white and creamy blanc mange is the result. The annual product is from 10,000 to 15,000 lastness, and it brings \$50,000 into the town, which sould its shared by 150 families. Its, consumption in the manufacture of lager beer is very large, and the entire beer interest of the country draws its supplies from the Scituate beaches, as the importation from Ireland has almost ceased. It is not generally known that the moss, as an article of food, is called "sea moss farina."

and it will melt away to a delly. Beal it in milk and a delicious while and creamy blance mange is the result. In Thesaurusal product is from 80.000 to 85,800 classes, and it brings \$50,000 into the town, which such its abacted by 100 families. Lie. consurgation in the manufacture of larger beer is very large, and the entire beer interest of the country days, and the entire beer interest of the theory and the entire beer interest of the country days, and the entire beer interest of the country days, and the entire beer interest of the country days, and an article of food, it called "sea moss farina."

A Canadian Ranche at the Rockies.

Mr. A. P. Patrick, D. L. S., who has for the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the garb of a regular Montanak tanger, and has taken so much to a western life that he has taxted a cattle ranche at the focks of the Ghost and Bow rivers, some seventeen miles after the discountry. A farmer hamed Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer named Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer named Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer named Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer named Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer named Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer named Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche of the Government. Mr. Patrick is eas of first. A patrick is on the

Southern Industries.

The industries of the South have, since the close of the civil war, been extending in different directions, while some peculiar branches have attained a degree of importance never dreamed of in the days of slavery. One of these is the manufacture of the oil of cotton seed and the art of refining the same, by which it is made as sweet as olive oil, and not only used as such in the United States, but it is now largely exported to Italy to compete with the native olive oil, which is a staple article. It is there used for adulterating the native article, and then it is exported again as genuine olive oil. This has already become a serious matter, as of the six million gallons of cotton seed oil which were exported from the United States during the last year, the greater portion went to Italy. The Italian government, therefore, in order to check this adulteration, has imposed a heavy duty upon the importation of cotton seed oil from the United States. The exportation, which in 1877 and 1878 was about one and a half million gallons per year, reached in 1879 nearly six millions, and this will be surpassed in 1880. Our home consumption of the article is over 2,000,000 gallons per year. Mississippie and Louisiana have each 9 oil mills, Tennessee 8, Texas 6, Arkansas 4, and Missouri, Alabama, and Georgia 2 each; Together, 42. At present \$10,000 tons of the seed are now pressed, yielding 35 gallons of oil and 750 pounds of oil cake to the ton of seed. This oil cake has admirable fattening qualities, and is largely used for cattle.—Scientific American.

The total shipments of grain from New York for the past ten months, including flour in bushels, reached 117 million bushels. It is expected that November and December will be the targest shipping months of the year, and that the shipment of the year will exceed 125 million, being an increase of 25 per cent from last year. Every vessel in port exceed 125 million, being an increase of 25 per cent, from last year. Every vessel in port has been chartered to carry grain, and none are waiting for engagements. Notwithstanding that over 2,300 vessels sailed from the port carrying grain only sight have been reported lost.

PROF. MACOUN.

PROF. MACOUN.

What He Knows About the North-West Territory.

Prof. Macoun has returned home to Belleville from a four months' exploration in the North-West Territory. Anything which Prof. Macoun might have to say about this vast region being of great value—he being perhaps the best living authority on the character of that region—he was interviewed by a representative of the Intelligencer in order to elicit from him some new information which he would be enabled to impart, coming as he did fresh from the scenes of his explorations.

After a few general remarks the conversation turned upon the great "fertile belt," which Canadians have heard so much about. "In reality," said Prof. Macoun, "such a thing as a fertile belt' has no existence. According to Sir Richard Cartwright (in his recent speech at Huron), it extends from Winnipeg in a north-westerly direction, and is from 120 to 150 miles in breadth, but as far as my knowledge goes the term 'fertile belt' is not applicable to any tract in the North-West. The explored portions are all fertile, with the exception of small portions covered with blown sand and infertile clays of the cretaceous system. The blown sand," explained Prof. Macoun, in answer to an interrogatory from the reporter, "is often spread over a great level space, and often piled in heaps, very like the sand at Wellington beach." He then continued: "But these infertile tracts, throughout the regions explored by me, form but a small moiety of the whole area."

"How far is the 'fertile belt' generally supposed to extend, Professor?" asked the reporter.

"According to the general supposition," answered Prof. Macoun, "it extends from Winnipeg north-west by the Touchwood Hills, Prince Albert, Little Star Lake, and on into the Peace River country. This tract is in many places broken with bush and small poplars from twenty to fifty feet in height. Although the soil is rich, much of the land could not be called first-class agricultural purposes. The dry trasts are all good prawie land, and the marshy tra

"Did your latest exploration extend into the region known as the 'fertile belt?"

"No," said the Professor; "the explorations from which I have just returned were confined to the region south of the 'fertile belt,' a region which has hitherto been considered little better than a desert. This region, to estimate roughly and within the mark, is about 200 miles from east to west and 100 from nerth to south. The opinions in regard to it have been ludicrously astray. Instead of being a desert, it is superior in every respect to the region known as the 'fertile belt.' It is well drained by the Qu'Appelle on both sides, and almost every THE SUPPOSED DESERT. 'iertile belt.' It is well drained by the Qu'Appelle on both sides, and almost every part of it is suitable for agricultural purposes. I have no doubt that the earliest harvests in the whole North-West will be reaped here. This is the condemned region," said Prof. 'Macoun, laughing—" the region which has invariably been considered of little or no value, being too dry and arid for cultivation! The surveys which will shortly be made here will prove the correctness of my only ice. the surveys which will shortly be made here will prove the correctness of my opinion—that this is one of the most important regions in the whole North-West. It is true that a large percentage of the land is without wood; in some parts not the smallest bush is visible for miles; and yet the soil in those parts differs in nothing from the soil in the parts fers in nothing from the soil in the parts where trees are found in abundance."

The Professor was here interrupted by the reporter asking his opinion as to the reason of the absence of wood from this region. He

The reporter asked what was the origin of the coulées.

"Various opinions exist as to their origin," answered the Professor. "In my opinion they are the result of the breaking up of the glacial period. All arctic explorers speak of the great torrents of water which in a period of thaw pour down the sides of the glaciers. My theory is, that when the north-western prairies were in distant ages covered by glaciers, the torrents of water which poured down their sides fell into great cracks or crevices in the ice which had been caused by some powerful convulsion of nature, and rushing along these it gradually excavated for itself a channel in the soil beneath. The glacial period having closed and the glaciers disappeared, the old channels which the water had cut for itself remained. I have never heard this theory advanced by anyone except myself, but I cannot help thinking that it is the most reasonable explanation that can be offered for the existence of coulées. I may add, that many of the smaller rivers of the North-West have these coulées as their channels, the rivulets having found their way into them, and continue to flow into them ever since."

The reporter asked how the coulées were crossed, since they were, as the Professor had described them, almost perpendicular from the prairie level to the bottom.

The aiswer was that there were usually natural paths leading down the slopes, caused by the beds of dried-up streams which had long ago flowed into the coulées, and which admitted of easy descent and ascent. The width of the coulées, the Professor said, varies from 200 to 600 yards. Trees and brush are commonly found in them, but these are fast disappearing, owing to the prevalence of fires.

The reporter inquired respecting the winter

THE QU'APPELLE COUNTRY. "Throughout the whole prairie region explored by me," said Prol. Macoun, "the winter is severe, but the snowfall is generally light, seldom exceeding a foot in depth. The accounts which are circulated about the mildness of the climate of the North-West are

only applicable to the south-west corner of the territory east of the Rocky mountains, extending in every direction 100 miles from Fort McLeod. This is called the Chiaook country. It derives its name from the southwest winds, or 'Chinooks,' which blow in from the Pacific, and which often raise the temperature sixty degrees in a few hours. I cannot give you the accurate temperature of the Qu'Appelle country, because there is no scientific apparatus there for testing it; but it is certainly warmer than the 'fertile belt' north of it. I know this from the fact that while there were severe frosts in the territory north of us during the latter part of August, the temperature with us in the Qu'Appelle country never fell below 31, and injured nothing."

In answer to a question whether the season opened as early in the Qu'Appelle district as in other parts of the North-West, the Professor said:—"Yes, earlier. The people in the neighbourhood of Fort Ellice and Qu'Appelle—the former over 200 and the latter 350 miles west of Winnipeg—plough from two to three weeks earlier than in any part of Manitoba. Why," continued the Professor, enthusiastically, "we had any quantity of ripe, luscious strawberries near Fort Ellice on the 16th of June, 1879; and early this last summer, although in Portage la Prairie—60 miles west of Winnipeg—not a rose was in bloom, yet three days later, when we were at a point further west, I found the whole atmosphere scented with them. At Qu'Appelle, both this year and last year, they out barley in the last week of July. Frost in this country was never known to do injury to anything during the summer."

FISH AND FOWL.

"HER AND FOWL."

"Are there any fish to be found in the lakes and rivers?" was the next question.
"Yes, plenty of them," was the reply.
"Buffalo Pound Lake and the Fishing Lakes "Buffalo Found Lake and the Fishing Lakes in the Qu'Appelle country (the river Qu' Appelle flows through them) literally teem with whitefish of excellent quality. Long Lake, which enters the Qu'Appelle Valley from the north, at a point midway between the lakes already mentioned, is full of whitefish and pike; and in the winter the Indians of the Touchwood Hills flock thither to catch and store the fish. They fish by means of nets, which they spread under the ice. Long Lake is quite a respectable body of water, being forty miles long and two wide. But there is not only excellent fishing to be found among the lakes of the Qu'Appelle country, but excellent shooting also. That district would be the sportsman's paradise. Immense numbers of waterfowl are found on all the lakes and ponds of the prairie region, both during the breeding season and letter in the lakes and ponds of the prairie region, both during the breeding season and later in the fall. I brought home with me the skins of no less than twenty-six distinct species of ducks, besides those of numerous plover, snipe, etc."

"What about the fuel of the southern prairie region?"

"Well, it must be confessed that the fuel is scarce. Sometimes a tree or bush will not be seen for a hundred miles at a time. Buffalo-chips are becoming scarcer and scarcer, owing to the rapid depletion of the buffalo. It is usually necessary to carry fuel from point to point in carts. Coal, however, has begun to be discovered, and this may possibly relieve all anxiety as to the future fuel supply of the North-West. It has been long known that coal existed at Roche Pieroée, on the international boundary line west of the Coteau. Last summer Mr. Selwyn, director of the Geological Survey, discovered a vein of coal seven feet thick, after boring 275 feet for it. It is also known that coal exists along the Coteau north-west of this point. I discovered Cotean north-west of this point. I discovered coal myself this summer in large quantities at various points in seams generally ten to

taihing numerous ponds of excellent water, and along the eastern front are occasional coules filled with trees, which would afford good shelter for herds and herdsmen during the winter."

FUTURE LINE OF EMIGRATION.

"In what direction, Professor, do you con; sider the future line of emigration will extend?" asked the reporter.

"I consider," he answered, "that it will continue extending westward from Emerson till it reaches Roche Pieroée, at which point it will reach the base of the Coteau; it will then continue north-west over the great plain of the Souris. The northern line of settlements, which now extends to and beyond Birtle—200 miles north-west of Winnipeg—will next year cross the Assiniboine and extend westward up the Qu'Appelle on both sides, rapidly filling up the valley; then west to the Saskatchewan, and northward round the western base of the Touchwood Hills. This district," added the Professor, "is much greater in extent than the whole of the land subsidy which the Government intend granting the Pacific Railway Syndicate—and yet it is but a comparatively small slice of the great North-West. By the time even this region is settled and under cultivation, you and I will prohably be able to explore the region still further westward by means of the Pacific railway."

The interview then came to a close. The interview then came to a close.

Winter Furs.

There is not much to say about winter furs, so much depends upon whether we have any winter. For the last three or four years the outlook has been very discouraging, and now that muffs have largely fallen into the hands of the milliners, there is little except sealskin sacques upon which to base a fur trade. Furlined silk cloaks are dealt in by every furnishing house, fur cuffs are obsolete, and collars have only a precarious existence, for the gauze and lace scarfs and wide mull ties are preferred to them. If the season should prove one of exceptional severity, however, as last winter was abroad, we shall be fully prepared to meet it, for if we have not cuffs and collars, we have coats and cloaks made entirely of fur, dresses trimmed half a yard deep, and Lapland fur bonnets of the old cabriolet shape, which make the face look like a white moon in its hole.

There is a new set consisting of collar and muff, which is much liked as an accompaniment of dark-woollen cashmeres, which do not admit of anything fancy. It is made of natural undyed beaver, and the muff at least is much more sensible than the fantastic combination of lace and feathers and fur and satin and velvet and bows manufactured by milliners.

The beaver bonnets in millinery are the success of the season. They are the only styles that possess any character. Their square crowns and broad brims enable them to take any shape. They are bent into coal seuttles or turned up à la Rembrandt. In black and ecru, the only two colours in which they are made, they can be worn with any dress, and stylish with but little trimming. The beaded be neets and small feather bonnets are only effective so far as colour is concerned. They have no claim to distinction in form any more than a scull cap, which they resemble, but then they are very expensive and sometimes very brilliant in plumage, and the changing effects produced by the alternations of crimson and gold, of amber with dull shades of red, and bronze and blue are always a revelation.—From Jenne J

Cheese shipments from Belleville this week will amount to 5,500 boxes.

It is the testimony of all men who have tried it that "Myrtie Navy" tobacco has the most delicious flavour of any tobacco in the market, and that it leaves none of the unpleasant effects in the mouth which most tobaccos do. The reason for this is the high and pure quality of the leaf, which is the finest known in Virginia, and the absence of all deleterious matter in the manufacture,

Medical. DR. CLARK Johnson's

Biliousness, Nervous Debi The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Pro

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptypline in the Saires which converts the Staffs and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyplin causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of feets prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Purifles the Blood.

It Purifles the Blood.

It Purifles the Blood.

It Norrishes, Strengthens and Invigorate It carries off the Old Blood and makes new It opens the pores of the skin and industrial the load, which generates Scrottla, Evapplisa, and a manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirite employed in its manufacture, sin it can be taken by the most delicate belos, or by the send of the child.

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to centify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cure 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. Pam now free from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS, Sturgeon Bay, Simore Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Onta
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short
It has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It
you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENN

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. & Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN SYRUP for. Dyspepsia and Indigests Nervous Headache, and have derive benefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS. Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint. Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 29.

Dyspepsia and Indigeston.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

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

ALEX. LAPOQUE,

Never Pails to Cure. North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—After trying dectors and various
medicines for Salf Rileum, without effect. I we
induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOO
SYRUP, which entirely cured me.
MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir, — I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician.

After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, On
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and bilious
10 years. I had to give up work. Ip
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was f
stored to health in a short time. I gai
pounds in three weeks. Frecommend
enuine stomach cleanser and gblood purif

Oures Coughs and Colds.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario
Dear Sir.—In February, 1876, I was affilion
with a severe cough, which grew worse, or
fining me to my room, and was finally pronounce
incurable by my physician. In January, 187
commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRU
when I commenced to gain in strength, and in
short time I was enabled to do a fair day's wor
My cough is now entirely gone.

[SAAC HORNER, J. P.

Saved His Life.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Co. Temiscounts, Que
DEAR SIR,—For nearly four years I was afflict
ed with a bad cough and a strong tendency to
consumption. I could scarcely eat anythine, and
was unable to rest either night or day. I was
given up to die, especially as my father had die
of consumption. I was advised to use you
RLOOD SYRUP, and after having used only
three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved
and quite cured. You can make use of this, i
you desire, and I can attest to the truth of all my
letter contains. Yours respectfully.

CHARLES DEGARDIN. Best Medicine I Ever Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYR a trial, and must say it is the best medicine ever took.

W. S. LATTIMON Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SY:
a Family Medicine for two years, and wery valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or and medicine.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Permoy, Addington Co., Ontario Dear Sir,—This is to certify that you INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has comp the of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM C Dyspepsia and Liver Comp.
Desert Lake, Addington Co., O.
Dear Sir.—Your Great INDI
SYRUP is the best medicine I e
Liver Complaint and Indigestion.
It to all similarly afficient.

Dear Sir,—I was a great to complaint, and having tried course in the out in the course in the course