The lines of railways in the five divisions of the earth cost, in round numbers, \$16,000,-000,000, and would, according to Baron Kolb, reach eight times round the globe, although it is but little over half a century opened between Darlington and Stockton, Sept. 27, 1825, and between Manchester and Liverpool, Sept. 15, 1830. It is shown that in France, previous to the existence of rail-ways there was one passenger in a ways, there was one passenger in every 335, 000 killed, and one out of every 30,000 wounded, whereas between 1835 and 1875 there was but one in 5,178,890 killed, and one in 580,450 wounded, so that we may infer that the tendency to accidents is yearly diminishing. Railway travelling in England is attended with greater risk than in a other country in Europe. A French stat tician observes that if a person were to live continually in a railway carriage and spend all his time in railway travelling, the chances in favour of his dying from a railway acci-dent would not occur till he was 960 years

The Rev. Mr. Collins, a naturalist, twenty five years resident in Ceylon, says that elephants there live about 130 years, and "come of age" at 40. There are three sizes of them in the same herds, and when when the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly nearly the size that they will attain is pretty nearly ne n the same herds, and when they are young which grow to the largest size have eighteen toes, five on each of the two fore feet, and four on each of the hind ones. Those which grow to a medium size have seventeen toes, ve on each of the fore feet, and four on one hind foot and three on the other. The least size of elephant has sixteen toes, five on each fore foot, and three on each hind foot. No Singalese elephant has less than sixteen toes. The mahout, or elephant driver, rules his ele-phants by means of an iron hook, with which touches a most sensitive part behind the ear, which causes the most unruly elephant to become submissive. When Mr. Collins was in Kandy, an elephant which had killed its keeper, and which had been shot in the nead before it could be captured, had to indergo the operation of having the bullet extracted, which was performed by the native doctors, the elephant lying quietly down while the mahout kept his hook on this sensi set of men, and sometimes, while drunk, will treat their charge unmercifully, and the ele-phant itself is an animal which bears grudges—the result being that nearly all elephant keepers are sooner or later killed.

Thirteen of the widows of Brigham Young Their shares of the estate were \$21,000 each, ccording to the will, but by threatening litiration they obtained about \$10,000 more hey receive, however, only the income from their property; but that is sufficient to give them excellent fare in the old home, with servants, horses, and \$75 a month in money. Louise, one of the daughters of the prophet by Emeline Free, the most intellectual and inteligent of the wives, says that all of her full orothers and sisters have renounced polygamy; out a majority of Young's forty-seven children are Mormons. Speaking of the house-hold as it used to be, she says: "We lived very happily. My father's ruling hand had a good deal to do with it. He taught us to love ne another. Every morning wives and children met in the parlour, where we had prayers and singing. People have often asked me how in the world father knew all his children and wives, but I can tell you if a single one was missing at prayers he knew it, and found out where he or she was. Our house was like out where he or she was. Our nouse was like a great hotel, and we the guests. Our father was a great manager, and very practical in superintending his household affairs. Our rooms opened on a long hall, like the one in the hotel here, but larger, and when we wanted anything from brothers, sisters, or wives, we went into this room

The following appears in the China Mail:-"A tale of peculiar horror comes from the Swatow quarter. The military mandarin for will be remembered as the mandarin who gave the order for the compradore Ah Pao o lose his head and was also intimately conerned in the Lee Lum Kwai affair, has been distinguishing himself in thoroughly Chinese fashion. Some small official, who held the position of tax-collector, had been murdered the people, who, exasperated probably by his eternal and extensive squeezes, considered taking the law into their own hands to be the only way of getting rid of him. For this darve-jen undertook to inflict punishment upon the residents, and did so with a completeness we rarely see equalled. He first secured the rvices of a gunboat to protect or cover his retreat, the place where the inhabitants had one as we have stated being within reach of he guns of a man-of-war. The place was then besieged and the soldiers killed some-thing like 700, it is said, of the people who were supposed to have taken part in the up-rising against authority and had caused the death of this petty official. The number of those destroyed by the avenging army of Pung Tye-jen is variously estimated from 400 to the figure above stated. Surely an ample satisfaction to even a mandarin of the blood-thirsty character which this man has ac-

Major Raffelle Piccoli, a volunteer " of the Thousand," and one of the heroes of Gari-baldi's famous Sicilian expedition, has re-cently laid hands upon his life in a wholly inprecedented manner at Catanzaro, who he had been for some years past residing with his wife and five children. The Piccoli family had long suffered extreme poverty, its entire income consisting of a pension of three hundred lire—about twelve pounds—granted to the Major by the Italian Government in recognition of his splendid services in 1860. It appears that this unfortunate warrior and appears that this unfortunate warnor ampatriot, weary of a hopeless struggle against the direct want, determined to put an end to his troubles by suicide. Having carefully sharpened a large nail, he shut himself up one day in his bedroom and proceeded to carry out his desperate resolve. He wrapped ip a heavy stone in rags, so that his ohi the anjoining chamber should not hear the in the anjoining chamber should not hear the noise of hammering, and setting the point of the nail against his right temple, drove it in up to the head without uttering a single cry or groan. When his wife casually entered the bedroom some time afterwards she found provide a corner attracted out when the Piccoli a corpse, stretched out upon the floor, with a picture of the Virgin on his breast and the fatal stone tightly grasped in his right hand. Great public sympathy has been awakened in Italy by the melancholy fate of this gallant Garibaldian, whose body was folowed to its last resting-place by crowds of nourners gathered together from every class

A LOVERS' TRAGEDY.

The Story of a Victim of the Hudson Biver Tunnel Disaster and his Betrothed. NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- At six o'clock this morning another body was recovered from the Hudson River tunnel. It was identified the Hudson River tunnel. It was identifias that of Bisler, a young Swede. The you man was the son of wealthy parents residiat Stockholm, and had received an excelle education. He came to this country in 18 in search of adventure and gold. Af a stay in the Black Hills, during which spent the money he had with him, he turned east, He had meanwhile fallen love with a beautiful Swedish girl, and or menced to work hard to accumulate mon which to establish a home. He had most accomplished his intention when catastrophe occurred which deprived him life. The girl has been a frequent visitor the morgue ever since the accident, and the morgue ever since the accident, a morning, when she stood by the un-remains, she was almost heart Another body was recovered this avenu-

FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER. The days are now growing shorter and the nights colder, and the thrifty farmer will push the harvest along as soon as possible. POTATOES

will gain nothing by remaining longer in the ground, and as the weather grows colder, digging and picking them upgets to be very disagreeable work; besides, there is always danger at this season of hard freezing that will injure the tubers. Where the land is free from weeds subers. Where the land is free from weeds potatoes may be dug by running a small double mould board plough under the rows, and having men or boys enough to follow with baskets for gathering them; always sort as they are picked up, thus saving a second handling. Some farmers make three grades, the largest for market, the medium for planting, and the smallest for feeding to pigs or cattle. We prefer to plant the very smoothest and best, and would save seed from the market potatoes, either at the time of digging or from the bins in the cellar. In sorting for market it does not pay to put in potaing for market it does not pay to put in pota-toes that are so small that the sale will be inured. A small or ill-looking potato in a the buyer. If sold by measure there is a pos-tive loss from sorting close, as the small tubers will lie between the larger ones without increasing the bulk. In sorting anything for ncreasing the outs. In sorting anything for market it usually pays to make it look as attractive as possible. Large, sound apples bring a fair price this year, even in a market that is overstocked with inferior fruit.

THE APPLE CROP over-abundant again this year, and it is over-abundant again this year, and it would be wisdom for many farmers to cut down or dig up many of their inferior trees and grow other more valuable crops in their stead. It is a good time now while gathering the fruit to decide which trees are not worth standing another year. All trees that are begin-ning to decay, all that bear inferior fruit, and all that cannot be properly cared for had better be removed before they bear another crop. It is the surplus of trees that makes crop. It is the surplus of trees that makes it so difficult to give orcharding proper at-

One good, healthy tree, well cared for, that is, with the soil sufficiently fertilized, while the insects are kept in check, and the fruit thinned, will give much better satisfaction and bring better returns than a half dozen trees that are neglected. We have little loubt that the export demand for apples will increase in this country, but the demand will be for large, sound fruit only. Wormy and gnarled apples will find few buyers from

should all be husked, and the fodder well stored this month if possible, and the earlier it is done the pleasanter will be the work. The dder grows rapidly poorer if allowed to reform the field through long storms. In cribing the grain, see that it gets plenty of air until it is dry enough to keep sound. Heated, moulded corn is poor stuff.

SAVE THE SEED CORN while husking, if not done in the field, and put it where it will dry quickly, and keep nd. It is very annoying to plant seed that has been spoilt in curing without discovering it till too late for replanting. Farmers who are forever getting hold of the wrong end of thing, and who are always behindhand with their work, are the very ones who most often complain that "farming don't pay." Good, sound, pure bred seed is at the bottom of all success in agricultural as well as some other branches of productive industry. Breeders of choice animals understand this fully, and it is time that the law of heredity was better understood, and its influence more fully appreciated, by producers in all depart-

ROOT CROPS, vested before the end of the month than if left in the ground till November. Beets of kinds are injured somewhat by hard freezan addition to the food supply for stock at this season. Growers of beets for the beet sugar manufacturers will find they have more leaves than can be fed at once with profit. It is claimed that they may be preserved by fifting in the earth. It will be well to try the experiment on a small scale where there is a surplus that must otherwise be wasted. The pits should be dug in dry land, and where water will not settle into them and rot the odder. Asandy hillside is the best site for cheap pit or silo for this purpose. The good or bad results of the experiment will depend very much upon how thoroughly the air is ex-pelled by pressure and excluded by a covering

FALL PLOTTERING is to be recommended wherever the soil is so clayey as to be benefitted by the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter. Fall oughing also helps the work along in the ring, when farmers are most often hurried h their work. Grass land ploughed this all and harrowed sufficiently to level the sur-ace may be dressed, with manure at any time during winter, when it will be all ready or receiving the seed in the spring. Many pring may be manured in winter to good adspring may be manufactured with the least by packing ground doesn't hurt it in the least by packing and compressing the soil as during the summer season. It is also less expensive hauling manure in winter, when both men and teams are tively at leisure, and fields that are at some distance from the farm buildings may in this way be cultivated at a profit. There is much less waste from spreading manure in winter on fields to be planted the ollowing season than most of us have sup-osed. The soil seems to have a great "affi-ity" for manure, and holds to it very tenasly. On a steep hillside a little aution may be necessary, though even here will be less than one would think who never tried the experiment of winter

It is claimed, too, that fall ploughing detroys large numbers of insects, and there is o doubt that frequent stirring of the soil, at my season, has a tendency in this direction. ubs that would bear freezing unharmed in a soil might find the winter far too severe left upon the surface some cold day late in October. Fall ploughing of land that has been cultivated during the summer will also hold in check or utterly destroy many weeds, that otherwise would start into growth early in spring of left in the cold of the co spring, and perhaps prove a great nui-

pasture should be taken to the barn before nights become very cold or the feed very nit. There is no profit whatever in keepany animals that are not constantly ning, and it is not unusual to find cattle at ture growing poor in October. — New gland Farmer. Rick Burning in England.

the uprising of wheat and barley goodly show the season for incendiarset in with its usual severity. The g stack-yards testify to his ill-omened y. Of course he is suspected, followed, apprehended, and on rare occasions prosecuted, but convictions are almost wm. As often as not, the tramp turns be merely a belated agricultural labour-o has cronched down in the lee of a the has cronened down in the test of the his pipe and who carelessly away an unextinguished match which wilders until his back is turned, and then ges to set fire to the combustible mass. whoever the culprit and whatever the her, the difficulty of extinguishing these is of yearly recurrence. There is no of yearly recurrence. There is no supply of water close at hand; no of effectually using whatever there is; engine nearer than the county town, bably neither men to work nor water amp when the engine is on the spot.

while, one burning rick communicates ignal to its fellows, and the result of ardent emulation is dust and ashes, a lon the fire insurance office, and a ly next Sunday in the village church additional and the sunday in the village church additional additional and the sunday in the village church additional and the sunday in the village church additional additional and the sunday in the village church additional ad

supply was from a neighbouring ditch, while buckets were alone available for applying it." Of course, the stack—one of wheat—was destroyed, and another adjoining it was only saved by enveloping it, like a hydropathic patient, in wet blankets. The inevitable tramp was arrested, and he turned out, by way of change, to be Irish. It is of course out of the question to have a large reservoir of water always full at every farm-house with an engine besides; but, if these frequent fires cannot be readily extinguished, can they not be prevented? Surely a well-trained watch-dog "on the prowl" round a stackyard would effectually keep off both mischievously-disposed tramps and mere pipe-lighting loafers.

Potato Exhibition in England. The Sixth Annual Potato Exhibition was opened at the Crystal Palace a few days ago. These exhibitions have for their object the encouragement of potato culture and the introduction and diffusion of improved varieties. They are managed by a body of gentlemen calling themselves the Committee of the International Potato Exhibition. The president is the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Hadley, Mr. J. Abbiss, Mr. Shirley Hibberd, and Mr. P. M'Kinlay are the vice-presidents. When it became known that purchases of seed potatoes would be made for re-stocking those districts of Ireland which had suffered most severely from the late failure of the potato crop, the Committee offered their services to the Government as advisers and agents in the matter. The offer was ac-The Sixth Annual Potato Exhibition was and agents in the matter. The offer was accepted, and the Committee consequently prepared and forwarded to the Local Governpared and forwarded to the Local Government Board in Dublin a number of recommendations which the practical experience of the members suggested. The potato show opened yesterday is the third held at the Crystal Palace. Two of the previous shows were held at Alexandra Palace, and one at the Westminster Aquarium. This year's Potato Exhibition is, without doubt, the best that has ever been held in England. So favourable has the weather this year been so favourable has the weather this year been So favourable has the weather this year been for the growth of potatoes, that the harvest results have been unprecedentedly plentiful, and the quality of the plant also extra fine. There are one hundred exhibitors, four hundred and fifty entries, and two thousand five hundred specimens. The exhibits at last year's show numbered only fifteen hundred. Many of the dishes of potatoes in the show presented such beautiful appearances that, at a short distance, they looked like so many groups of ripe pears and apples. The great contest on this occasion appears to be between the Magnum Bonum potato, one hundred specimens of which are shown by one exhibitor, and the Scotch Champion. one exhibitor, and the Scotch Champion.
The growers of both claim that these specimens are disease proof. One goes through the show in vain to find any evidences of its international character. Except some American seedlings, which are used mostly for the purpose of crossing with our own seedlings, there is nothing on view which would entitle the Exhibition to be called international

Tree Planting and Raising. Those who are interested in forestry will e glad to know that many of the seeds of valuable timber and ornamental trees ripen during the months of September and October; amongst these may be mentioned the horse chestnut, the birch, the ash, the beach, the oak, the butternut, the black walnut, and the sweet chestnut. It will be well, therefore, for those contemplating the rearing of a large quantity of these from seed, to be on the look-out during the present month for suit-able trees to gather seeds from. The seed should be planted so soon as obtained, and for that purpose ground ought to be at once prepared to receive the nuts and seeds. The planting should be made in rows of a suffient distance apart to admit of the l made rich and light by being well and deeply worked. A generous treatment of the soil for the soil-bed cannot be too strongly in-

sisted upon.

Trees of medium age should be selected to gather seeds from, as those taken from trees which are too young often prove barren, whilst chose from trees of a mature age frequently furnish plants of weakly growth. Nuts and seeds such as ash often refuse to germinate until the second year so that all hope should not be lost if the first season's crop should not prove a suc-cess. So soon as the leaves have fallen and the wood is well ripened cuttings may made of the various kinds of wilio and poplars; these should be made about eighteen inches long, of the present year's shoots, and inserted one foot in the ground The great success in growing all cuttings is to have the earth firmly deposited at the base of them, and for this purpose the trench in which they are set should be only partially filled, and the soil pressed with a suitable instrument and then filled up tightly; a piece of slat or board six or eight inches wide and two inches thick, sawn squarely across one end and tapered to a handle at the other, makes a handy imple-ment for setting all kinds of cuttings. The ment for setting all kinds of cuttings. The cuttings should be planted from six inches to a foot apart, in rows, so as to allow the hoe or cultivator to pass freely between them; from two to three feet between the row would be found a suitable distance both for cuttings and seeds. It would be well if mor attention were given to nut-bearing trees. amongst which are some of the best for timber, and the handsomest for shade and ornamental purposes, and the fact of their bearing nuts should be no detriment to their being cultivated. Who cannot recall the days of his youth when he sat over the winter evening fire cracking his nuts and chaffing his girl? But the nut bearing trees are getting scarcer as the even-ings grow longer, and now there are fewer nuts to crack than formerly; but there is no reason why the rising generation should not have quite as much innocent amusement as their fathers had before them, if only a little judicious forethought was exercised. Most of the nut-bearing trees grow rapidly. The writer has seen a growth of six feet made on a young black walnut since last spring, and a growth of this length is no unusual sight on young butternut trees. The writer has some young plants of this variety, the nuts of which he planted seven years ago. The trees had kalkins on them this spring but did not bear. He has no doubt they wil be productive next year. These trees have been twice and three times transplanted, and for the last few years have been growing in a heavy lawn sod, so that although the soil was good the experiment was not on the whole favourable to the rapid growth of the young favourable to the rapid growth of the young trees. The wild sweet chestnut, whose fruit, though small, is of excellent quality, is a very rapid grower where soil and climate are congenial, and will stand the winters very well along the St. Lawrence river front as far east as Cornwall, and is quite suitable for planting all over the western peninsula as far north as Owen Sound. The timber of this tree cannot be expelled for furniture, and is chiefly used for hedreon furniture, and is chiefly used for bed-room sets. It has a fresh, light, and neat appear-ance when oiled and varnished, which brings out its large open grain, and its peculiar rich

yellow hue gives it a cheerful appearance. A firm in Detroit manufactures from this wood wery largely.

We would recommend the raising of all nutbearing trees from the seed, and transplanting them to their permanent position when from four to six feet high, as these trees are not considered, as a rule, so easily removed as the seed-bearing varieties, although we know of some set out at ten to twelve feet high with your cond success. high with very good success, but they had been root pruned and re-set before. We believe anyone wishing to obtain nuts of the black walnut, or young trees, may get an almost unlimited quantity at a trifling cost from Chief Johnston of the Six Nation Indian from Chief Johnston of the Six Nation Indian reserve at Brantford. This is now the right time of the year to secure the nuts, which should be planted as soon as obtained. It would be well for our experimental farm to procure a couple of bushels for planting, in order to show the general public how readily they can be grown, and with what rapidity the denudation of our forests can be restored. The variety, date of planting, etc., should be kept on a stake at the end of the row, so that visitors could see at a glance the progress made from time to time.—Guelwh Herald. PASTURES.

How to Improve Them

It needs hardly a moment's thought to convince any one that the pasture is the most important part of the stock farm. Be it a dairy farm, one devoted to sheep husbandry, or to carrying a general farm stock of young and old cattle, the pasture is of first importance. A farmer's wealth, more especially in the former times, was often reckoned by the amount of grazing land which he possessed, and the head of cattle his farm would thus carry. For it must not be overlooked that pastures give to our young stock, all through the country, the greatest gain of the year, and at the least outley. In winter, no remark is more common than that, if cattle "hold their own," that is, if they do not shrink, they are doing fairly, and a dependence is placed upon the summer pastures to put on flesh, make butter and cheese, bone and growth, and bring the animals to the barn in fall in an improved condition. And they do it. Neglected and run out, and moss-covered, and overgrown with weeds and bushes, as most of our old pastures are, they can still be depended upon to put growth and flesh upon young animals, make a good return from dairy cows, cover the sheep with wool, and line the insides of early lambs with a choice marbling of fat and lean.

Throughout New England the outlying pastures of a majority of the farms at present consist of the old sward made from the first clearings. Where good, they are very good yet, with a rich growth of fine grasses, and yielding sweet herbage. But sometimes, from want of sufficient drainage, or an abundance of rocks, ar the encroachments of bushes and brakes from some adjacent wood-side, these pastures have become neglected, and bound out, and unproductive, and are in fact in great need of thorough renovation. They have been fed, too, for generations. Why, it is estimated by some writers that it takes an average of eight acres of our New England pasturage to support a cow for the season, and that then she comes to the barn at night with a disappointed leaf the pasture of the s How to Improve Them

average of eight acres of our New England pasturage to support a cow for the season, and that then she comes to the barn at night with a disappointed look in her wild eyes, and dreads to be milked. Eight acres! What are we coming to if this be true? If it is indeed true, and if it brings us to a thorough system of renovating our old hillside and out-of-the-way pastures, perhaps it will be a good thing. Are such pastures as these beyond improvement? Certainly they are not. The instances are numerous among good practice in farm

ment? Certainly they are not. The instances are numerous among good practice in farm management where such pastures have been put in good condition by simple means Simple, it is true, and yet it requires work. Surplus water must be taken out of the soil, and it will pay even to drain pastures, if they need draining, The bushes, and hardhacks, and briars must be cut away, that the grass may have a chance to grow and the sun may have a chance to grow, and the sun an opportunity to sweeten it as it is growing. Then if leached ashes can be obtained, the finishing stroke to this improvement will be a liberal top-dressing of leached ashes. It will kill out the moss, and cause the sweet and untritions. kill out the moss, and cause the sweet and nutritious grasses to grow with increased vigour. Where leached ashes cannot be readily obtained, Prof. Stockbridge recommends an application of the following materials: Sulphate of ammonia, 180 pounds; muriate of potash, 70 pounds; a good superphosphate of lime, 100 pounds, applied per acre. In many cases such pastures may be improved by scarriving the surface and seeding in Sentember. cases such pastures may be improved by scarifying the surface and seeding in September, with a mixture of grasses and clover. A system of pasture improvement that will embrace, these simple features will bring the carrying capacity of our old, eight-acreper-cow pastures up to a point where, in less than three years' time, three acres will be sufficient to keep a cow—possibly less. This kind of work should be pushed vigorously during the present fall, for it is a permanent improvement that is sure to pay.—New England Farmer.

The old Mission grape, a native of California, or, as some aver, brought here by the missionary padres more than a century ago, is now in disfavour as a wine grape. It is invaluable for decorative purposes to those who cater to our romantic taste for legendary lore, but for the more practical purpose of wine-making it is discarded. However, it still holds its own with distillers. The high percentage of sugar which it contains, rating oftentimes as high as 34 per cent, to 35 per cent., renders it valuable in the manufacture of brandy. At this rate the substance contains 25 to 30 gallons of brandy to the ton of grapes. Eventually this special variety will, undoubtedly, be devoted exclusively to this purpose. The favourite wine grapes are the Zinfandel, Reisling, and Chasselas. The Zinfandel is, beyond all question, the grape preferred among wine-makers for the elect wine grapes. The Grapes of California Chasselas. The Zinfandel is, beyond all question, the grape preferred among wine-makers for the claret wines. This grape is small, of a blueish black colour, and grows in thick, heavy clusters. In certain localities it is most neavy clusters. In certain localities it is most productive, very prolific, and regular in its production, being more impervious to the frost than are other varieties. Here be it remarked that this dread enemy has, in a great measure, been conquered by a process of late discovery. When frost is apprehended its disastrous effect is averted by igniting herels disastrous effect is averted by igniting barrels of tar, placed at intervals throughout the vineyards. The smoke arising thence warms the atmosphere to the extent of dispersing the frost. As the Zinfandel is preferred for red wines so so is the Reisling for white. The wine made from this grape commands eight cents to ten cents more per gallon than any other native wine in the market. It is any other native wine in the market. It is comparatively scarce, but is now being extensively planted throughout the valley. Following upon these are the Chasselas and Berger grapes. These four varieties are used in the manufacture of champagne by our local manufacturers. For port and other sweet wines the Malvoise and Burgundy are selected, in virtue of their rich flavour, their juices, and the high percentage of sugar which they contain. For table grapes the Muscat, Tokay, and Black Morocco are extensively grown. The vintage of 1879 commands to-day the following prices: Reisling, 35c; Berger and Chasselas, 25 to 30c; Port, Angelica, Tokay, etc. (sweet wines), 60 to 70c; Mission, 22 to 25c; distilling wines 18 to 20c. Unfortunately, there is now but little old wine in the market, unless that be taken into consideration which has been reserved by Charles Krug of St. Helena for his eastern trade.—Sallie R. Heath in the Californian for Sept.

A Plea for Chestnut Cultu In some localities in Italy and Spain and in Eastern Europe and Western Asia the chestnut crop is equal in importance to the wheat crop in Ohio. Chestnut bread constitutes the principal food of more than a hundred millions of people, the healthiest, handsomest, and most sinewy people in the world.

It is estimated that the value of the chestnut crop of Ohio is \$60,000. It could to be compared to the chestnut crop of Ohio is \$60,000. nut crop of Ohio is \$60,000. It ought to be \$20,000,000, and can be brought up to that igure within twenty years. The natural name of the chestnut is a barren soil—waste home of the chestnut is a barren soil—waste land—though it will grow and flourish on any soil in Ohio, Chestnut trees one hundred feet in height and from three to seven feet in diameter can yet be found on the hill-tops of Southern Ohio, growing in soil which cannot be made to produce five bushels of corn to the acre, and where oak, hickory, and other trees are more dwarfs. rees are mere dwarfs.

The chestnut is a valuable timber tree, and

s of very rapid growth. Under favourable ircumstances a bearing chestnut tree twenty-ive feet in height can be grown from the seed in five years. The proper way is to plant the chestnut where it is desired that the tree shall grow. Like the hickory, the chestnut does not take kindly to transplanting. Farmers in Central and Western Ohio have tried the experiment of importing chestnut trees in vain, and have arrived at the conclusion that there is something in the soil which militates against the growth of the chestnut.

This is a mistake.

Any farmer who desires it can have a chest-Any farmer who desires it can have a chestnut grove, or as many chestnut trees as he desires by planting chestnuts. They should be
planted before they become dry and shrivelled—within a week or two after gathered, the
sooner the better. The chestnut should be
about half buried in the ground, and then
covered with leaves or litter—barely covered,

chipmunks and other vermin. Of cours hogs should be excluded from the groun where chestnuts are planted,—Columbus, O State Journal.

A FLOWER FARM. Acres and Acres of Beautiful Flowers Cul tivated for Their Seeds.

Acres and Acres of Beautiful Flowers Cultivated for Their Seeds.

In a corner of the county of Essex, Eng., Messrs. Carter, florioulturists, have established a farm devoted to the growth of flowers. These plants are not destined to adorn the gardens of the wealthier classes, but to furnish seed from which flowers may be ultimately obtained. A recent visit to the village of St. Osyth, discloses a tract of well-sheltered country, which, in its variety of colours, reminded one of a stained glass window gone mad. In one place an expanse of the deepest blue is formed by a few acres of Nemophila insigns. Next to it appears a perfect sea of the purple Saponaria. Then comes a dash of the deep blue lobelia, and, further on, one enters a space covered with the Venetian red of the phlox Drummondi. These are followed by smaller beds of sweet Williams, the yellow oxalis, the pink eucharidium, the purple leptosiphon, and these masses of colour are relieved by the white nemophila. Another portion of the farm is devoted to petunias, with purple and white leaves edged with green; these are followed by a yellow sea of esch-scholtzia crocea, and then comes a promontory of the odiferous sweet sultan, white, lilac, and yellow. At the end of this appears an island of verbena surrounded by the blue lupin. A sea of the bright scarlet godetia, hamed after the Princess of Wales, and another pond of the same colour is formed by the piscaria cardinalis. Every colour is found here: the blue of the lobelia speciosa, the pale blue of the campanula, the yellow of the snapdragon, the rosy tint of the sweet pea, the deep orange of the estischoltzia mandarin, the bright scarlet of the Tom Thumb nasturtium, the old-fashioned Virginia stock, the French grey and purple coloured godetia Whitneyi, the white clarkia, dedicated to Mrs. Langtry, while Lord Beaconsfield's and Mr. Gladstone's names are immortalized in different and the colour of the same are immortalized in different and the colour of the same are immortalized in different colours. Whitneyi, the white clarkia, dedicated to Mrs. Langtry, while Lord Beaconsfield's and Mr. Gladstone's names are immortalized in different kinds of chrysanthemums. These flowers are not picked, but are allowed to run to seed, which is carefully gathered and made up into small packages. One corner of the farm is devoted to the cultivation of the seed of the more useful products. Here may be found a bed of American parsley, and a plot of the new mammoth wheat lately introduced from the States. This cereal produces an ear of new mammoth wheat lately introduced from the States. This cereal produces an ear of immense size, but bearded like barley. These "horns," as the beard is called, drop off as the ear ripens, leaving it perfectly smooth. Next to the extirpation of weeds, the gardener's greatest difficulty is to keep the different kinds of flowers in their own beds. The small birds do their best to mix them up, and seem to take special delight in carrying the seed of some bright scarlet flower and dropping it into the midst of a bed devoted to a flower of another colour.

How to get Pure Milk. One of the medical journals, says the London Telegraph, calls attention to certain excellent regulations which have been devised by the Glasgow municipal authorities for controlling the sale of milk. Of these thoughtful provisions the principal forbid that any dairy or milk store should be used as a dwelling or milk store should be used as a dwelling or sleeping apartment, that any washing or mangling should be done in the premises or beside them, or that any articles should be exposed for sale along with milk other than bread, eggs, and dairy produce, which term of course includes butter and cheese. The medical journal appropriately remarks that these rules if thoroughly carried out and accompanied by an efficient supervision of the farms and stock must do great good in lessening the dangers of a vitisted milk supply.

nams and stock must do great good in lessening the dangers of a vitisted milk supply. No doubt it is to be desired that the regulations could be so extended as to embrace, along with the quadruped stock, that well-known cow with the iron tail whose unfailing productiveness has been found so useful in keeping the supply of lacteat duid well up to every conceivable demand. The the Clasgow ballies would enact that poor dany or milk store should be allowed to exist within a mile of any open and unprotected pump, or should have a cistern, well, reservoir, or water-pipe of any description on the premises or near of any description on the premises or near them, some additional assurance of purity would be given. But the inhabitants of the grand city of St. Mungo have every reason to be satisfied with the regulations so far as they go; the parish analyst should do the rest.

Strathroy Grain Trade.

It is some years since Strathroy witnessed such large deliveries of grain as have taken place during the past two weeks. Every day during that time the market has been the gathering-place for an endless succession of waggons, while-so great has been the pressure on our warehouse accommodation that teams have been kept standing for hours waiting to upload. A great part of this influx is, no doubt, due to the increased milling facilities lately secured in the town by the erection of the new mills. Mr. Pincombe's two mills alone consume about 1,000 bushels of wheat in the twenty-four hours, and Mr. McBride's mills are equally busy. There can be no question that the manufacture of wheat into flour, now so largely carried on in Strathroy, has given this impetus to the grain trade in our midst. The miller can afford to pay a better price than the grain buyer, and to this extent our market has the advantage of all that immediately surrounds us. Every effort should be made to have this state of affairs continue. Strathroy is the centre of a good out growing country, and Strathrov Grain Trade. centre of a good oat growing country, and there is no reason, other than the want of an oatmeal mill, why we should not grind all the oats produced in the section. Canadian oat-meal has established itself a reputation right in the heart of the oatmeal consuming sections meal has established itself a reputation right in the heart of the oatmeal consuming sections of Scotland and Ireland. That being so, there is ample market for all we can produce. Our market for oats can consequently be largely improved with the erection in our midst of a large oatmeal mill.—Strathroy Age.

How to Preserve a Carriage. A prominent carriage manufacturer of Not-tingham, England, Mr. Starey, publishes a series of "Useful Hints for the Proper Pre-servation of a Carriage," from which we "A carriage should be kept in an airy, dry coach-house, with a moderate amount of light, otherwise the colours will be destroyed. There should be no communication between the stable and the coach-house. The manure-

the stable and the coach-house. The manure-heap or pit should also be kept as far away as possible. Ammonia cracks varnish and fades the colour both of painting and lining. A carriage should never, under any circumstances, be put away dirty. In washing a carriage, keep out of the sun and have the lever end of the "setts" covered with leather. Use plenty of water, which apply (where practicable) with a hose or syringe, taking care that the water is not driven into the body to the injury of the lining. When forced water is not attainable, use for the body a large soft sponge. This, when saturated, squeeze over the panels, and by the flow down of the water the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off, then fimish with a soft chamois leather and oil silk handkerchief. The same remarks apply to the underwork and wheels, except that when the mud is well soaked, a soft mop free from any hard substance in the head may be used. Never well soaked, a soft mop free from any hard substance in the head may be used. Never use a 'spoke brush,' which, in conjunction with the grit from the road, acts like sand-paper on the varnish, scratching it, and of course effectually removing all gloss. Never allow water to dry itself on the carriage, as it invariably leaves stains. Be careful to grease the bearings of the fore-carriage so as to allow it to turn freely. Examine a carriage occasionally, and whenever a bolt or alip appears to be getting loose, tighten it up with a wrench, and always have little repairs done at once. Never draw out or back a carriage into a coach-house with the horses attached, as more accidents occur from this than from any other cause. Headed carriages should never stand with the head down, and aprons of every kind should be frequently unfolded or they will soon spoil." about hair buried in the ground, and then covered with leaves or litter—barely covered, not buried or smothered. Twenty chestnuts should be planted for every tree desired; for although every healthy chestnut will germinate, and is liable to produce a tree, provision should be made against moles, mice,

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Continuation of their Enquiry-How to Breed Horses. The Agricultural Commission met on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m., Mr. Wiser, M.P., in the chair.

the chair.

Mr. T. C. Patteson gave his evidence on horses. As an exporter, his practice had been to select the best kinds suited to the English and Scotch markets, and accompany them to destination. He considered the Clyde stallion the best for draught purposes, but for purely agricultural purposes the Clyde was too heavy, two-thirds ordinary Cleveland bay and one-third Clyde being much better. American trotting stock and Canadian stock would make good roadsters. The Tipoos and Royal Georges were well adapted for this purpose. A great improvement had been made in roadsters in late years, but very little in riders. The proper horse for the British market was one which was got by a thoroughbred sire out. years, but very little in riders. The proper horse for the British market was one which was got by a thoroughbred sire out of a moderately bred mare, partly trotting and partly of coach blood. The stallion should weigh 1,100 lbs.; and be from 15½ to 16 hands in height. He had frequently purchased farm horses here and exported them to England for hunting purposes. A model hunter should be about 15½ hands high, and seven feet in girth, short back, high quarters, legs well under, good colour, and not more than six years old. A animal with these points could be had here for \$130, and sold in England for over £135. To succeed the sire should be a thoroughbred, and also capable of transmitting leading qualities. The mane should be large without cold blood, as in the cart horse or Clyde. The Cleveland bay stallions mated with mares resembling them would improve our carriage horses. He thought Canadian farmers were not careful enough in their selection of stallions, and the common stock of the country was not as good as it might be. The Government should import select animals and lend their services at a moderate price. The plan was tried in France with good results. plan was tried in France with good results. Some restraint should be placed on mongrel stallions, but he saw no way of doing it. Imported thoroughbred stallions should be used to improve the stock of the country. Foreign buyers should be invited here, as Canadian dealers were at a disadvantage in the English markets every extrates being Canadian dealers were at a disadvantage in the English markets, every stratagem being resorted to to injure the sale of hheir animals. Fairs should be established at Belleville, Whitby, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, London, Woodstock, and Brantford, at which English dealers would come to purchase. Canadian horses were in better demand in England than American horses, especially those from the Western States. He did not think that horse-raising generally was profitthink that horse-raising generally was profit able, not more than five out of a hundre able, not more than five out of a hundred paying ior breeding. He did not think the class of stallions known as "general purpose stallions should be allowed to travel. Farmers thought that because they were "general purposes" stallions, their offspring would be suitable for general purposes, but this was a mistake. He thought a stallion, after becoming impotent and afterwards recovering, was as capable of transmitting progeny as before. He thought the Suffolk Punch might be introduced into Canada with advantage, and were better for draught purposes than the Clyde. No fair specimen of the Suffolk Punch had ever been introduced into Canada. Dr. Andrew Smith, V.S., gave evidence as to the diseases of the horse, the most prevalent in Canada being diseases of the digestive organs, such as colic, indigestion, etc. He also described the various diseases to which cattle were liable.

Mr. W. H. WILLIAMS, of the Globe, enumerated the various breeding establishments throughout the province.

The Commission that adjourned

ments throughout the province.

The Commission then adjourned.

Some months ago we gave some account of the murder of Elmer Frank, son of officer Frank, who was murdered near one of the "half-way" houses between here and Suspension Bridge some years ago. A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Remandey, Chantanqua county, gives the history and sequel of the murder of young Frank:

About a year ago Mrs. Fraily Crosby write.

About a year ago Mrs. Emily Crosby, wife of a prominent farmer of Cattaraugus county, was murdered while alone in her house. Her husband was tried for the crime, but was acquitted. Lottie Wheeler, sister of the murdered woman, aged nineteen, who had lived at Crosby's, found a home in the family of Charles L. Stratton, a well-to-do farmer living near this village. Soon after she entered the family, Charles A. Stratton, aged thirty years, the farmer's nephew, came to Mississippi and took up his residence at his uncle's. It was said that he had been compelled to leave Mississippi to escape arrest for shooting a negro during an altercation. Young Stratton fell in love with Lottie Wheeler, and they were married last Christmas. A few usband was tried for the crime, but was acthey were married last Christmas. A few weeks previous to the marriage farmer Strat-ton hired a young man, known as Frank Morse, to work for him. Morse was nineteen Morse, to work for him. Morse was nineteen years of age, good-looking, and popular with his acquaintances. His right name was Elmer Frank, that being the name of his father, who was murdered about fifteen years ago near Niagara Falls, his wife having died some time before. The boy Elmer was taken into the orphan asylum at Buffalo. He was subsequently adopted by Harvey Morse, of Kennedy, and brought up in the Morse family. Charles A. Stratton had been jealous of young Morse from the first. He did not disguise the fact that his marriage had not removed his jealousy. Having some misunderstanding with his uncle about money matters, Stratton and his wife, soon after their marriage, came with his uncle about money matters, Stratton and his wife, soon after their marriage, came to this village to live. He did not visit his uncle's until the 15th of February last, when he remained all night. Next day he wanted his uncle's team to bring his wife from the village to the farm. The elder Stratton told him that Frank Morse was going to Kennedy with the team and that he would bring Luttie book with him. Morse days New nedy with the team and that he would bring Lottie back with him. Morse drove Mrs. Stratton to the farm, and her husband was so enraged that he refused to speak to her when she came. Farmer Stratton had gone away. His wife and two children were home. All were having a cheerful time except Charles A Stratton who sulled in except Charles A. Stratton, who sulked in another room. Suddenly he went to the doo of the room where the others were, and, applying a vile epithet to Morse, challenged him to fight him. Morse threw Stratton on the floor, and held him there for a few moments, and then let him up, desiring to shake hands. Stratton refused to shake hands, and a fight Stratton refused to shake hands, and a fight resulted, during which Stratton stabbed Morse to the heart with his pocket-knife. Morse took a few steps and fell dead. Stratton was arrested and put in gaol at Mayville. He was brought up for trial on Monday last. His plea was self-defence. On Wednesday he was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced by Judge Daniels to imprisonment for life in Auburn prison.—Niagara Falls Gazette.

INFLUENZA AMONG HORSES. -On account of the rumours afloat with regard to the existence of the epizootic among horses, Professor Smith has been investigating the matter, and gives it as his opinion that the disease is nothing more than influenza which had attacked a few horses in the city. The doctor states that when the symptoms appear the tacked a few horses in the city. The doctor states that when the symptoms appear the animals should be stabled and carefully attended to, and the nearest practitioner called in. He is also inclined to the opinion that the approaching cold weather might cause the fever to assume a malignant form, unless the greatest care be taken to remove the animals attacked from their companions, and not to allow them to eat or drink from the same vessels. These are useful hints which the owners of horses should not forget to promptly act upon as soon as the first indications of y act upon as soon as the first he disease present themselves.

to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleepleseness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists, e o w THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-Destin

CITY WAIFS.

What Shall be Done with the Little Outcasts?

of the little outcasts who wander about our streets at all hours of the day and night. The answer, of course, is as frequently given that numerous comfortable homes have been es-tablished in the city for the protection of the tablished in the city for the protection of the gutter children, but only those who are intimately acquainted with their conditions and habits of life can duly appreciate the peculiar character of the difficulties by which their respective cases are surrounded, and the still greater obstacles which seem to stand in the way of effectively grappling with the subject. The opportunities of observing the real condition of this same vagrant class only present themselves when the streets are deserted at night by the masses, who have retired to their respective homes. It is true that the naked, hungry, little waifs are stumbled over in doorways and dark mones in the walls by those whose minds are sturned in the direction of making minds are turned in the direction of making an effort to alleviate their miserable condian effort to alleviate their miserable condition. The merchant or mechanic who has sought the shelter of his own comfortable fireside after ten or eleven o'clock at night seem to be as ignorant of the suffering of hundreds of waifs, who are toddling along the streets in the centre of the city, as if they did not reside within its limits; and, as a natural consequence, they are not in a position to judge of the necessity of doing something toward the alleviation of the distress which exists almost within their hearing. Occasionally a report reaches their ears from the police court, or through the medium of the newspapers, which tends to remind them of the wants of the homeless youth, but still the real privations and necessities of these children are not understood except by those who meet with them at unreasonable hours of the meet with them at unreasonable hours of the night, perchance fast asleep in a dark door-way or other concealed place.

Only the other evening the writer of this narrative had his attention directed to a little

narrative had his attention directed to a little bit of humanity—a boy of eight summers, whom he found asleep between one and two o'clock in the morning in a niche in the wall near the corner of Yonge and Queen streets. Crouching in the shadow of a window, barefooted and barelegged, whis thin "breeks" reaching barely below his knees, and shivering with cold, was this child at that hour; and when aroused and interrogated he replied that he dared not go home until he had sold a few evening papers which he still clung to, on pain of receiving a thrashing at the hands of his father. With the seeds of consumption in his husky voice he stood there telling his simple but awfully suggestive story. Withsimple but awfully suggestive story. With-out his supper and almost naked, he stood a living witness of the outrageous slavery which is practised in this city of churches and charitable societies by inhuman parents upon their own offspring.

A LITTLE FOUR-YEAR-OLD. Another case was recently discovered where a father, who occupied a position where it was supposed he earned sufficient money to support his family comfortably, was in the habit of driving four children—the youngest a girl only four years old—upon the streets at night to earn a precarious living; and at

eleven o'clock of a chilly night the baby of four summers was found by a police sergeant toddling down Yonge street in search of her cruel-hearted parent, who, it was alleged, oc-cupied the position of night-watchman on Front street, to report to him the result of her night's work at salling papers.

ASLEEP UNDER A CROSSING. Here is another sample of the wretched life which the gutter children lead. Quite re which the gutter children lead. Quite recently, while a policeman was going his lonely rounds, he discovered three little boys fast saleep under a crossing, and huddled together like so many animals to keep themselves warm. Upon drawing them out from their damp little bed the officer heard a story of misery which was sufficient to melt the heart even of a policeman. Their parents were drunken wretches, who drove the children to the street in order that by their little earnings their appetites for liquor might in a measure be satisfied. Being unsuccessful in getting funds, they were afraid to go home, and preferred creeping under the crossing where they were found.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM ? The constables who happen to find thes corsaken waifs at all hours of the night fre forsaken waifs at all hours of the night frequently express a hope that the law may be made more stringent, so that their peculiar cases may be dealt with in a proper manner. The power exists, of course, in the hands of the authorities to send these children as vagrants to gaol, but experience proves the pernicious effect of this procedure upon the future character of the children. Mr. Green, the Governor of the Toronto gaol, who is a good authority on this question, is strongly opposed to the practice of sending comparaopposed to the practice of sending compara tively innocent children to gaol, on accoun of the great dangers to which they are alway exposed by having to associate with hardened

Mr. Green's views with regard to juvenile reformation are worthy of serious consideration. He has contended from time to time that it is highly improper to allow youthful vagrants, who may have only just entered on a course of petty crime, to associate with the hardened offenders who frequent the gaol, and he has been in the habit of keeping them and he has been in the habit of keeping them apart as much as it has been in his power to do so; but the gaol is badly arranged for classification of criminals. There are no properly constructed wards or corridors for keeping youthful inmates separate from the older ones; and so deeply impressed has he been with the necessity of an improvement being made in this respect that he has frequently drawn the attention of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums to it. Mr. Green would rather have an would rather have an INDUSTRIAL HOME established for the class of children alluded to

n order that there would be no fear of havin them contaminated by association with old criminals, from whom they hear stories of reckless adventure that only tend to excite the youthful mind to similar deeds of daring, or the commission of offences against the law.

Mr. Green, furthermore, does not believe in the principle of writing till these children. the principle of waiting till these children have actually become criminals before they are taken up by the authorities, experience having taught him that it is more prudent to send them to the Home before they become send them to the Home before they become offenders against the law. The class of chil-dren whom he thinks should be cared for in this way are those whose parents are drunker and worthless, and who, while apparently affording them shelter, only do so the better affording them shelter, only do so the better to make them beggars, and eventually thieves. Many good boys who earn an honest living by plying their trade of selling papers get nice quarters at the Newsboys' Lodging, and of course their liberties would not be interfered with. In the proposed Industrial Home the children, it is contended, would be able to make the institution, if not altogether, nearly self-supporting. And the object should be, not to make the institution assume the character of a prison, but one more of the character of a prison, but one more of the character of a pleasant retreat, which should be made so attractive that the inmates would regard it as a home, and take pleasure in remaining there until they should become old enough to strike out for themselves. The most encouraging reports are given of the most encouraging reports are given of beneficial results of institutions of character both in Great Britain the United States. Some of best citizens had found shelter in their childhood at these homes, and in fact all who have had a chance of witnessing their operation speak in the highest terms of them. The subject is one which should engage the serious attention of the authorities at an early day,

Peep at the Condition of the Gutter Children—The Question of Giving Them Shelter and Protection—Sleeping Under the Crossings.

The important question—" What shall be done with our city waifs?" has been frequently asked by those who have had good opportunities of observing the miserable condition.

areity after cating the fermentation of fee is prevented. It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Kidneys. It Regulates the Bowels. It Regulates the Bowels. It Purifies the Blood. It Quiets the Nervous System. It Fromotes Digestion. It Fromotes Digestion. It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorate It carries off the Old Blood and makes new It opens the porces of the skin and indue Mealiby Ferspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the lood, which generates Scrotula, Evyspelsa, and a manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, as HE WAS AFRAID OF HIS PATHER.

TESTIMONIALS CANADIAN. CURES RHEUMATISM. BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured fter numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS.

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. I
is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS. NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

MRS. JOHNSON.

Settlefold Northwaherland Co. Ont.

Medical.

DR. CLARK

JOHNSON'S

UKE Jague, Drop Heart Disc

Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1879.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A desiciency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

ses, Fever &

Ague, Rheumo

enefit. Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont. LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me f
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recomend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS. EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

SIMCOE, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1879.

Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your ve INDIANEBLOODSTRUP has benefitted mor dyspepsia and liver complaint that medicine I ever used.—MRS. M. J. BRU

FOR COSTIVENESS. New Carlisle, Bonaventur Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
E. D. CURL

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

am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY,

SA VIE SAUVER.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebec.
Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans,
j'etals afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouval presque
rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit;
l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etait
decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de
me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en
avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement,
'è me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut
dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de
mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le comtinu
de ma lettre. Votre tout devoue Ser'tr,
John G. Seton, Temoin. John G. Seton, Tem

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou information en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUF d'addresser a notre AGENT. PAINS IN THE SIDE.

PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to a
pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRUP
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving an
appetite.
CHAS. DEADMAN. HEART DISEASE CURED. SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co., Ont.
I suffered very much from palpitation of the heart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute. I tried your BLOOD SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the e ever introduced.
MOSES HERINGTON.

CRAMP IN STOMACH.

'Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.

I was troubled with cramps in my stoma
and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOO
SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LE DYSPEPSIA CURED. BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada Dear Sir.—I was troubled with Dyspepsia an various other diseases, and your INDIA BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other med cines had failed. MARGARET TOPPINS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I wish to state that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS, ALICE SMITH. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT

Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.

I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

HENRY W. VINTON. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada Dear Sir, "This is to certify that your valua INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely our me of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROZIER

Female Complaints.

WALSH, Norfolk Co., Ont.
WALSH, 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
to relieve 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.

Health Restorer.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.
Dear Sir.—I have known many persons to b
restored to health by the use of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP.

MRS. T. READ.

For Scrofula.

So. Stukeley, Sheiford County, Quebec, Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It welve months I was annoyed with a lameness my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the prescriptions of numerous doctors failed to cure. criptions of numerous doctor hen purchased some of your which has not only cured my urified my whole system.