Vegetine

ut at the same time restores the appetite rengthens the stomach, tones up the physical rgans, relieves all phases of indigestion, and, in

The Best Blood Purifler

in the World. CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOURS.

A cancer is always a most dangerous disease, and calls for early treatment. A Surgical operation, so commonly undergone, is attended by much risk, and after it has been performed, the chances are in favour of a return of the disease in some other locality. The better and safer way is to treat the disease constitutionally—to stop the growth of the tumour in its primary stage, to remove all favouring conditions, and to cleanse the blood at once of that poisonous taint which has been the cause of the disease. It has been proven beyond all doubt that VEGETINE will successfully combat the growth of Cancer and the development of Cancerous Humour. It is in the nature of the medicine to do this, and no other remedy will prove so efficacious as this. The following testimonials will show what VEGETINE has done, and give promise of what it can do for others who are suffering the pangs of this terrible affliction:—

WHY WILL YE SUFFER? THE PRICELESS Vegetine.

CANCER CURED: DR. H. R. STEVENS: The great sympathy I have for others who are sufferers from Cancers and Cancerous Humours impresses me that it is my sacred duty to write you, although a stranger to me. For two long years I suffered and endured the most painful torments from a Cancer of the Breast. My case defied the efforts of the best physicians. I tried many remedies, when a gentleman in the office with my husband advised him to try your priceless VEGETINE: he brought home a bottle. Before taking haif of the first bottle I slept well nights. I continued taking the VEGETINE, gaining every day; have taken 18 bottles, and am now perfectly cured; not a vestige of my disease left. I wish everyone could know what a good medicine it is for such diseases. Your name will never be forgotten. May God ever bless, guide, and protect you is the earnest daily prayer of Mrs. E. A. SKIVINGTON, 830 Seventh street, Northeast, Washington, D.C.

Vegetine WILL CURE CANCER.

READ THE PROOF.

H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: About two years ago a cancer made its appearance on my face, left side of my nose. When I first noticed it it was about the size of a pinhead (very small). It increased in size, and spread on my face, until it became as large as a common cent. I tried all kinds of remedies and advice from a physician. It was spreading and eating into my face very fast. I was very much alarmed. I went to see a physician who cured cancers; he did not give me much encouragement. It palned me very much: I suffered night and day. It would bleed at times very profusely. Everything was done that could be to try and cure the cancer. My brother had a cancer on his lip; he submitted to an operation, being well discouraged. I was one day in Mr. Woodberry's apothecary's store of this town; he gave me your pamphlet containing many cures by the use of Vegetine. I found on page 19 where Vegetine had cured a cancer on a lady's nose. I then bought a bottle of your Vegetine, and it proved a great blessing to me; I could see good effects from it right away. After taking three bottles it stopped the spreading of the cancer about the edges; it checked the eating into my flesh. I ccuid see it was gradually healing. I kept on taking Vegetine, the cancer slowly disappearing, until I had taken 16 bottles, sand it completely cured it. It has left a large sear on one side of my nose, and I feel it my duty to recommend Vegetine bad like sufferers, as it is certainly a great "Blood Purifier." I am now 63 years of age, and Vegetine has greatly improved my general health. Yours, most respectfully, READ THE PROOF.

WILLIAM P. CLEAVES,
34 Federal street, Beverly, Mass.
We, whose names are annexed, can testify to
be above, as Mr. Cleaves is an old resident of
his tawn. his town.
C. WOODBERRY, Apothecary,
HERBERT S. SMITH, ANDREW L. EATON,
A. GLIDDEN,
RICHARD PEDRICK.
GEO, S. MILLETT,

Behold Me a Well Woman. CANCER CURED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 25, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I have for years been a sufferer from a dreadful Cancer in my side, which caused me untold agony, and as I am a widow with a family dependent upon my exertions for a support, my pain of body was only equalled by my pain of mind at seeing my children want for bread. I was presented by a kind friend in Cincinnati with half a dozen bottles of Vegetine, and, although one bottle is still untouched, behold me a well woman, completely restored in body and mind, and able to perform my accustomed duties. Long may you live, and may the history of my wonderful cure lead other like sufferers to purchase your valuable medicine, if it is with the last cent they possess. Yours gratefully, ble medicine, if it is with the medicine, if it is with th

CANCER CURED. The Doctor's Certificate. READ IT.

ASHLEY, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have been suffering from a Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humours. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine the Cancer came out bodily.

CARRIE DEFORREST.

CARRIE DEFORREST. I certify that I am personally acquainted with Irs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very est women. Dr. S. H. FOWLERS.

The following extraordinary cure of a Cancer, which had been pronounced beyond the reach of medicine by the best medical skill of New England, certainly merits the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are now daily prescribing Vegetine in New England, where it has already become firmly established, and is recognized by all classes of people to be the only reliable Blood Purifler:— CANCER CURED.

CANCER CURED.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: In the year 1380, while residing at Portland, Me., I was afflicted with a cancer on my nose, which made rapid progress. All of the best physicians there were consulted without any benefit. For a period of six years it continued to increase and extend until it was invading my whole system. I suffered the most excruciating pains, until my nose was nearly gone, and I found it was approaching a fatal termination. Being burnt out of house and home in the great fire of 1866 I moved here, when I was entreated to try the Vegetine, and suffering greatly, without hope or confidence in relief by any medicine, I finally consented to try it: and only those who have a similar suffering can realize my feelings when, after two months' trial, I found the open sore commencing to heat. Gaining confidence that the disease was being successfully combatted by the Vegeting (for I took no other medicine), I faithfully continued its use, and in six months the ancer was healed and my healthfully re-

I am confident if I had used the Vegetine in the early stages of the disease it would have arrested its progress and saved years of great suffering. I desire simply that others may be benefitted, and attention called to its usefulness; and, in the interest of suffering humanity only, I cheerfully add my testimonial to its entire success in my case; and, though I have lost nearly all of my nose, my face is entirely healed and I enjoy good health. My husband joins with me in approving this statement.

ood health, my now, yving this statement.
Mrs. JOHN PATTERSON,
39 Everett street. Fully concurring in the above.

JOHN PATTERSON.

egetine Is the Best Spring and Summer Medicine.

DR. C. S. BALDWIN WRITES: DR. C. S. BALDWIN WRITES:

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: Having used Vegetine for two or three years in my practice, and
sold it in my drug store, I can cheerfully recommend it as a "Blood Purifier." and for "General
Debility" it works like a charm, reviving and
building up the whole system. It is truly intigorating, renovating, and tonic in its effect.

C. S. BALDWIN,

Physician and Druggist, Farley, Ia.
Oct. 28, 1678.

Vegetine SPRING MEDICINE.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

Reports from various sections of the country indicate that rain is very much needed for the fall wheat, and that unless there are some warm showers soon the farmers cannot expect half a crop. A correspondent says: "The heavy snow of last winter and the hard frosty nights, with the hot sun during the day this spring, have made the wheat very weak."

According to the Virginia City Chronicle, the farmers of Nevada have prospects of a the farmers of Nevada have prospects of a large grasshopper crop pext harvest. When the settlers in Carson Valley began ploughing this spring they found that with each furrow they turned up whole beds of them in such a state of development that it only requires a period of genial sunshine to start them in life. The question with the Nevada agriculturists is therefore, To plough or not to plough? If the soil is not upturned there will be no crops, and if, by ploughing, crops are produced, the grasshoppers will devour them. Evidently the great features of the Far West are not all described in the advertisements of the land agents. ements of the land agents.

No less than one thousand cases of foot and mouth disease were imported into the Deptford cattle market in two weeks. As result the Imperial authorities have been result the Imperial authorities have been closely examining the vessels used in the ocean cattle trade. The Utopia, of the Anchor line, was a fortnight ago inspected and found not to have been properly cleansed and disinfected as required by law. The proprietors were fined £10, and £2 2s. costs. The proprietors of the Sumatra were fined for the same negligence to clean and disinfect £20, and £2 2s. costs. These cases are but illustrations of the care and jealousy with which British cattle are guarded from infection. It may be remarked in this connection that Victoria, Australia, has Boycotted England by prohibiting the importation of stock land by prohibiting the importation of stock from the Mother Country, on the ground that the foot and mouth disease prevails in the

The American wheat crop this year will be enormous, the surplus of the United States alone being placed at two hundred millions of bushels. Unless the Græco-Turkish troubles should lead to a general European war, which is unlikely, the European deficiency will be abundantly supplied, and the price of wheat will rule low. The British Commissioners declared that the Old Country farmer could not compete with American grain selling in England at less than \$1.43; yet he will no doubt have to face a keener competition within a few months. The fifty cents per bushel allowed by the English authorities to cover the cost of transportation has been already reduced. A keen competition is springing up between the lake and Mississippi routes, and before this season closes the rate from St. Paul to Liverpool will not exceed twenty-five cents per bushel. When that day arrives wheat growing in the United Kingdom will be a lost in. ing in the United Kingdom will be a lo

dustry. The Governor of Dakota is in New York seeking assistance for those residents of that floods. It is needless to repeat the story of their experience as already told in these columns. Governor Ordway's summary of the result is more eloquent than any laboured statement. About 500,000 acres of the richest farming country in Dakota is covered with water to a depth of from two to six feet. Most of the inhabitants have lost all their possessions save the bare land of their farms. The devastated region is the oldest-settled part of the territory, and the farmers were forchanded, well-to-do people; but, like all farmers in a new country, their savings were invested in stock and improvements on their land. Their destitution is complete. They have no animals, tools, or seed to plant a new crop, and nothing to live upon until harvest time. Over seven thousand of these unfortunate people are now supported by public charity. It was a sad day for them when they listened to the flattering tales of the land agents and the railway runners. territory who have been ruined by frosts and they listened to the nattering land agents and the railway runners.

Governor Ordway, of Dakota territory, tells a thrilling story of the disastrous floods which have rendered seven thousand people homeless and dependent on charity. Four of the most populous counties were inundated, and half a million acres are now covered by water. The entire town of Green Island was swept away. The moving masses of ice demolished every building in progress. Steamers were swept from their fastenings and carried one and two miles inland. In addition to the destruction of the dwellings, barns, and other outbuildings, oribs filled with wheat and corn awaiting sale this spring were utterly demolished, and their valuable contents destroyed. Horses, eattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry likewise persished before the resistless march of the insatiate flood. The inhabitants were reaccued in small boats. The ice dam, which was ten miles in extent at first, and has now reached a length of nearly thirty miles, still remains as firm as ever. The only possible way of destroying it is by blowing out sections of it with powder or other powerful explosives, and thus give an outlet to the pent up water, or awaiting the action of the coming warm weather to melt it. No doubt many of the settlers are Canadians who moved to Dakota a few years ago, and had got comfortably settled. It is somewhat remarkable that the two States to which our agricultural emigrants mainly migrate have been compelled to sak for they charity of the Union within the past few months—Kanses an account of drought, sind Dakota by reason of an inundation which has ruined thousands of farmers.

Shorthorns as Dairy Cows. less and dependent on charity. Four of the

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ontario secures markets for her produce in hoth the East and the West. Our beef and wheat have for a considerable time fed the hungry of Europe; and now our potatoes are going to Chicago, where there appears to be a scarcity of Hibermian apples.

The Emerson people are delighted. A deposit of hard coal has been found twenty-five miles north-east of the town, and the discoverers have come down to Ontario in order to raise the means with which to work it. It is to be hoped that the deposit is a large one, for to prairie farmers coal near at hand will be a boon.

A correspondent asks if the price per acre, \$2.50, for railway lands, mentioned in the circular of the Canada Pacific syndicate, applies to all their lands. It does to all lands of the terms of payment by instalments have not yet been definitely decided upon, but will be made public through the press at the earliest possible date.

Reports from various sections of the country

A GRICULTURAL.

horns there is a record of one cow that gave eighty-one pounds of milk per day from which twenty-four pounds of butter per week, and the average yield of milk of another on grass alone through the season was twenty-eight pounds at each milking. These instances of the fine milking quality of the earlier shorthorns might be multiplied, but it is unnecessary. The modern shorthorns when properly bred, are fully equal to their ancestors. This is conclusively shown by late experiments both in America and England. Pure-bred shorthorns are kept and most profitable milk dairies near New York city a few years ago (and we presume it is yet) was that of Mr. A. W. Powell, of Unionville, N. Y., which consisted of high grade shorthorns. Not long since we saw noticed the case of a cow owned by Mr. Armitage, of Yorkshire, England, that yielded the case of a cow owned by Mr. Armitage, of Yorkshire, England, that yielded the case of a cow owned by Mr. Armitage, of Yorkshire, England, that yielded the case of a cow owned by Mr. Armitage, of Yorkshire, En

months.

These things show that shorthorns are adapted to the dairy if pains are taken to obtain, or raise, the right kind of stock; and to make them popular as dairy cows it is only necessary that the milking quality shall be made the first consideration instead of secondary matter in their breeding. There are milking strains in most families of short horns; and the milking quality may be cultivated in all with highly satisfactory results.—Prairie Farmer.

OLEOMARGARINE.

A Brisk Trade Growing Up in the United States—A Defence of its Manufacture and Sale. The Boston Herald publishes the results of an inquiry into the oleomargarine industry. One of the largest dealers, in the course of his statements, gave the following particu-

"The high price of common butter caused me to look into the artificial product, and I soon became convinced of its superiority as an article of food. I found it gaye more satisan article of food. I found it gaye more satisfaction to my customers than the common grades of butter, and so I kept on dealing in it. I found little or no difficulty in selling it for what it was to wholesale and retail dealers, as well as to consumers, and all who used it once were ready to use it again, and now take it regularly. It is working its way into public favour in spite of all the false statements which have been published against it, and in my opinion will aid, very powerfully, in bringing about a radical change in the general business of butter production throughout the country, by which not only the consuming public, but the dairy farmers themselves will be greatly benefitted. It will take a few years to accomplish it, but it will surely come. This change will consist in the entire abolition of dairies, and the whole butter product will be obtained through creameries, where the butter can be made on a large where the butter can be made on a large scale, and of generally uniform quality. Then there need be

ONLY TWO GRADES OF BUTTER in the market, one—of the finest quality—being the product of creameries, while the other, or common grade, will be simply and actually oleomargarine. I think farmers can be brought to see that it will be for their best interests to raise milk and sell it to creameries, and not continue to turn it into creameries, and not continue to turn it into butter as they are now doing. As busines now is, we can afford to sell creamery butter and oleomargarine at a less relative profit than common butter, for the reason that they are generally of uniform quality. If you came to buy 10 tubs of creamery butter, I could sell you the los from a satisfactory testing of one tub, and the same would be true in regard to the sale of oleomargarine, while, as to common dairy butter, every tub weuld have to be tested, and no two would probably be found of uniform quality. In such a sale there would be rejections among the common, while the rejections among the common, while the creamery and oleomargarine would be subject to no such drawback. Now let me say here that the great objection to oleomargarine exists in the prejudice which has been produced by misrepresentation. That prejudice should be overcome. People should know that dealers, in offering them a cheap substitute for butter in the shape of oleomargarine, have no desire to sell them an unwholesome or dangerous product, but one that is equal in all essential dietetic properties to genuine butter. When they know what it really is —what chemists and men of the highest character say of it—they will feel inclined to buy it, regardless of what interested butter dealers may say about it, or obscure and hungry third-rate pretended scientists may profess to have found in it from analysis. Let me call your attention to the reply made quite recently (March 27) by the president of the New York Board of Health—Prof. Charles F. Chandler—to an enquiry from the Congressional Committee on Manufactures, asking whether oleomargarine is wholesome or unwholesome as an article of food, etc. Prof. Chandler says of the artificial butter "called butterine" or 'oleomargarine: "" I have frequently seen it manufactured, witnessing all the operations, and examining both the material and the product. I have studied the subject with special reference to the question of its use as food, in comparison with the ordinary butter made from cream, and have satisfied myself that it is rejections among the common, while the

Shorthorns as Dairy Cows.

An enquiry is before us pertaining to shorthorns for the dairy. The idea is abroad that these cattle have been herd so much with a view to pedigree and certain other points that the miking habit has been sard iffected toward two or three families in the points that the miking habit has been sard iffected toward two or three families in the points that the miking habit has been sard iffected toward two or three families in the points that the miking habit has been sard iffected toward two or three families in the points that the miking habit has been sard iffected toward two or three families in the object of Pressur Lise Points that the miking habit has been sard iffected toward two or three families in the local transportation of that reign, it seemed very different to the first three years, while during the remainder of the term the rent will be 7s. per samong shorthorn cows constitute a small minority of the breed. There are good milkers in all breeds, and there are also por ones in all breeds, and there are also por ones in all breeds. Pure-bree shorthorn cows are frequently seen that are excellent dairy cows, and with grades this is very often the case; and such cows have, besides, the desirable quality of quackly fattening for market. To discover that the shorthorn cows has a good record as a milker, it is only necessary, to refer to the different volumes of the American Herman and the produced."

How the produced of Brotton have been loting grain, provisions, sheep, cloverseed, farming stensilis wite the side of sweet for several weeks in succession, on the tend of the rich of Brotton have been loting grain, provisions, sheep, cloverseed, farming stensilis in the clower of the first three years, not forty miles from Lendon, the rent of which has been reduced from 22s. to lise pre for the first three years, while during the remainder of the term the rent will be 7s. per are for the first three years, and the tenant relationship of the first three produced. The long tensilistic p

FARM NOTES

The London millers have united to raise the rice of flour 25c. per 100 lbs. Hay is so scarce at some points gouche that the cattle are starving. Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped from Kingston for the United States. South Jersey reports peach buds hopelessly ruined. The product will not meet home demands.

The long continued drought is causing siderable damage to fall grain in the vic of Brockville.

siderable damage to fall grain in the vicinity of Brockville.

Agricultural operations have been commenced for the season in various directions around Quebec.

There is a large demand at present at Ottawa for well-bad horses which can be used as hunters.

Farmers in the neighbourhood of London report considerable damage to fall wheat owing to the prevailing drought.

The farmers around Ottawa say they are getting on well with the spring sowing despite the cold backward weather.

A peach grower of Sidney, N.J., who has

Reports lately received from the Northern Pacific wheat belt represent a marked improvement in the agricultural outlook, work seeming to progress satisfactorily.

Farmers in all parts of the county of Hastings are sowing their crops. The ground was never in a better condition for the reception of seed than it is this spring.

The young sweet corn in a large part of Georgia is dead from the recent cold snap. The farmers around Grantsville say that early vegetables have received a severe check.

Everything indicates an almost total failure of the peach crop in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, while pears, apples, and cherries will be a partial crop only.

A mysterious disease has broken out among the horses at Laurels, Ind. Ten have died from it. They die in great agony within a few hours after being attacked. The disease seems to be contagious.

From recent advices the probabilities are that the crop of winter wheat will be somewhat lighter in 1881 than in 1880, but the deficiency may to a great extent be made up by an increased acreage sown with spring

by an increased acreage sown with spri wheat.

The planting of elm, maple, and other forest trees at proper distances along the highways increases the value of adjoining property, and adds to the beauty and comfort of the section. In Germany fruit trees adorn the waysides.

Even in Florida, the land of flowers and orange groves, fruit and vegetable growers are wearing long faces. Beans and peas have been ruined, and some growers are preparing to plant corn where beans have blasted. To-matoes are doing well and will be plentiful.

not begin operations until the first week in May. The outlook is at present fair. A large number of factories have commenced work, but the make is reported as being but small in extent up to the present.

At the London Council on Monday night the report of the committee who have been investigating the alleged "ring" among the grain-buyers was presented. It stated nothing specifically. Ald. Pritchard, one of the grain-buyers, threatens to sue some of the farmers who gave evidence for libel. South-west Georgia reports prospects of an unusually large fruit crop this year if there is no more freezing weather. It is urged in this section that the extremely cold weather of the winter will prove beneficial rather than injurious to the trees. The backward spring kept them from fruiting too early.

When an orchard requires fertilizing it is best to do this all over the ground, and not to apply manure only near the trees. This produces a large growth of roots close to the trees, for roots grow where the soil is richest. Orchards need lime and ashes more than manure, and these soon produce healthy, smooth bark.

manure, and these soon produce healthy, smooth bark.

Mrs. L. S. Hiff, the owner of the largest cattle range in the world, has sold one-half her herd of 25,000 cattle to her managers, and will sail for Europe on May 28th. Her range extends from Greeley to Julesburg, Colorado, embracing a country about one hundred miles wide. She has made a round million since the death of her husband, "the cattle king," three years ago.

Australia is making great advances in the cultivation of wheat. During the last 10 years she has multiplied her acreage of this cereal 2½ times. She has also raised her average to 13 bushels per acre, which is nearly the average in this country. Still, in spite of this the wheat interests of that continent cannot be regarded as either promising or reliable. For two seasons out of five thus far the droughts there have been fearful. This will spoil the average of any crop.

The Perth Courier says on the 17th inst. a cow belouging to John James, of the 1st concession of Lavant, gave birth to a calf which may well be considered a monstrosity. The animal had the head, ears, tail, and even the body of a dog, legs about six inches long. The "calf" lived only a short time after birth. The cow had an intense hatred of a dog belonging to Mr. James, and he attributes the malformation of the calf to the prevalence of this feeling in the mother.

One of the four Ayrshire cows originally imported into America by John P. Cushing.

of this feeling in the mother.

One of the four Ayrshire cows originally imported into America by John P. Cushing, of Massachusetts, gave in one year 3,864 quarts, beer measure, or about 464 gallons, at 10 pounds to the gallon, being over an average of 10½ beer quarts a day for the whole year. It is asserted, on good authority, that the first Ayrshire cow imported by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, in 1827, yielded 16 pounds of butter a week for several weeks in succession, on grass feed only.

Mr. J. P. Wiser, M.P., is at Ottaws of for the purpose of interviewing the Government in regard to the leasing of land in a North-West for a cattle ranche. He has it returned from Texas, where he purchas 2,000 head of cattle, which he will corn for in Kansas and sell. After getting through the in Kansas and sell. After getting through the will proceed to New York with the view of buying so cattle in New Mexico, the owner of 4, head residing in the city named. Next we Mr. Wiser will proceed on a trip to the Nor West for the purpose of seeing the coun and choosing a location for his proposed carranche, the cattle for which he will purch next fall in Texas. He will cross the Romountains, and after passing through Brit Columbia return by way of Ban Francis The trip will occupy about three montains. Mr. J. P. Wiser, M.P., is at Ottawa

ONTABIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

getting on well with the spring sowing despite the cold backward weather.

A peach grower of Sidney, N.J., who has an orchard of ten thousand trees, says that he will have no fruit to market this season.

Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama report the entire failure of the peach crop and great damage to early vegetables through a recent heavy frost.

J. C. Kilborne, of Beamsville, says his earliest peach trees are in full bloom on the sunny side of the building, but the peach crop is not likely to be large.

For the year ending March 1, 1881, the total number of hogs slaughtered in Chicago was 5,752,191, an increase over the previous twelve months of 1,071,554.

The Chicago Times says twenty of the largest wheat counties in Kansas report a vastly increased acreage, and prospects of more than an average crop.

A discovery of trichinæ in fresh fish is reported from Cincinnati. Is this a device of the citizens of Porkopolis to divert attention from their trichinosed hogs?

Result of the Easter Examinations.

At the recent Easter examinations of the Ontario Agricultural College, the following candidates succeeded in all the subjects prescribed for the session ending 31st March:

First year (arranged according to standing in general proficiency)—I. McArthur, J. P. Poe, J. Landshorough, M. G. Blanchard, J. D. Dewar, M. MacLeod, T. R. Philbin, W. Petapiece, P. McLaren, S. G. Lindsay, A. Williams, R. A. Ramsay, A. J. George, Win. M. Grant, E. C. Mahony, N. Silverthorn, C. Armstrong, R. Elworthy, C. J. Moorie, J. Phin, W. Schearer—30 out of 67 candidates.

Second year (arranged according to standing in general proficiency)—R. J. Phin, W. McIlquham, H. F. Anderson, R. C. Wylne—21 out of 36 candidates.

FIRST-CLASS MEN IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS MEN IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

First Year.

Department I.—Agriculture and live stock—1, McArthur; 2, Stonehouse; 3, Shuttleworth; 4, Gibson.

Department II.—Natural science—1, McArthur; 2, Stover; 3, Barclay.

Department III.—Veterinary science—1, McArthur; 2, Jones.

Department IV.—English—1, McArthur; 2, Barclay.

Department V.—Mathematics and book-keeping—I, McArthur; 2, Bignel.

Second Year.

Second Fear.

Department I.—Agriculture and Live Stock.—1, R. J. Phin; 2, Motherwell; 3, W. E. Phin; 4, J. G. Ross; 5, C. S. Dickinson; 6, Leask; 7, Ballentyne.

Department II.—Natural Science.—1, R. J. Phin; 2, Motherwell; 3, W. E. Phin; 4, J. G. Ross

J. Phin; 2, Motherwell; 3, W. E. Phin; 4, J. G. Ross.
Department III.—Veterinary Science.—1, R. J. Phin; 2, W. E. Phin; 3, J. G. Ross; 4, Newton; 5, Motherwell.
Department IV.—English and Political Economy.—1, Motherwell and J. G. Ross; 3, G. S. Dickinson; 4, R. J. Phin; 5, Grindley; 6, W. E. Phin.
Department V.—Mathematics.—1, Motherwell and J. G. Ross; 3, R. J. Phin; 4, Balantyne; 5, W. E. Phin.

CANADIAN VINEYARDS.

orange groves, fruit and vegetable growers are wearing long faces. Beans and peas have been ruined, and some growers are preparing to plant corn where beans have blasted. To-matoes are doing well and will be plentiful.

In order to have the best successin growing potatoes, and to secure a healthy, wigorous growth and a crop free from set, says Thorburn, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three fest apart, and the sets one foot in the rows.

As yet the cheese-buyers in the Belleville section have not commenced buying, and will not begin operations until the first week in May. The outlook is at present fair.

In the year 1842, the late Datus Kelley, of Kelley's Island, Eric county Chio, plante on that island a few vines of the Catawha an Isabella. The Catawba is a mative of Nort Carolina, but in the rich soil aird mild climat of the islands has become sectionated. In 1844 Charles Carpenter, of Kelley Island, the son-in-law of Batus Kelley planted ten or twelve Catawba roots, which small number was all he could obtain. B growing slips and steadily pursuing his end growing slips and steadily pursuing his of Mr. Carpenter had in the fall of 1850 eno grapes to make a small cask of wine, all grown on one acre of land. In 1854, Mr. Carpenter sold from this acre in grapes, cuttings, wine, and roots, \$1,300 worth. The acre produced 11,400 pounds of fruit alone.

THE GRAPE PEVER. To use Mr. Carpenter's own words, this set the grape fever in good earnest, and I was repeatedly asked, "If I plant one-quarter or one-half acre, what shall I do with the

one-half acre, what shall I do with the first?"

From these small beginnings the culture of grapes has spread on Kelley's Island until now there are 850 acres in vines upon it. In the fall of 1880, these vineyards produced the great quantity of 2,250,000 pounds of grapes, mostly Catawba, though the other varieties are also grown. The Kelley Island Wine Company pressed 1,000 tons of Catawbas alone, and there are a number of large cellars beside the spacious vanits of this company now filled with wine.

From Kelley's Island the culture of the grape has apread to the other islands, both American and Canadian, until the whole group bids fair to become one vast vineyard and orchard. On Put-in-bay Island there are 550 acres of grapes, on Middle Bay, 416 acres; North Bay, 430 acres. The total area of North Bay is less than 700 acres, and more than one-half is in vineyards, and this little isolated spot yielded as returns to its 300 people over \$75,000 in the past year alone. On Middle Bay is built the fine wine cellars of Wehrie, Work & Co., and this firm alone pressed last year more than 500,000 gallons of wine! On Put-in-bay there is also one large and many small cellars, which press yearly many thousands of gallons of the same pure inice.

THE PRICE OF LANDS.

and many small cellars, which press yearly many thousands of gallons of the same pure juice.

THE PRICE OF LANDS.

The price of lands on these islands is, of course, high, and it takes, three years to bring a vineyard to its first, bearing, costing up to that time, exclusive of price of land and interest on money, about \$185 per acre; but, as an offset to this, the ordinary rost crops may be raised freely during the three waiting years. The cost, of getting the grapes to the bearing point will be a little less with some varieties, but the standard here taken is the cost of Catawba, Delaware, Norton's Virginia, or Concord grapes.

The average net cost of working an acre, including the picking and marketing, is \$20 per acre, and the net results, on an average range from \$180 to \$130 per annum, clear of all expenses.

The Canadian island of Paise, though its area is greater than that of all the others, and its climate identical in its wild-salubrity, has not as yet taken its true position, but about one hundred acres of grapes are there planted, the fruit and wine being equally good with those grown in Ohio, and as, under the protective policy now ruling in Canada, it has the entire market of the colder Dominion almost to itself, its future is assured. It is needless to draw a monetary moral where results so obviously profitable are fully shown, both by figures and in the wealth and prosperity of the people of these gems of inland seas. Many a poor labourer, who twenty years ago by determined effort secured a few acres of land, is to day aman of means, whose children receive the either which his own youth's drill penury defined. Most of these men taken of lands purely agricultural in the United States surpass this showing?

DEAD MEAT EXPORTS.

Operations on a Large Scale Com-menced at Halifax.

NOVA SCOTIA AS A GRAZING COUNTRY

Halifax, N.S., April 22.—Mr. Syms, of the English firm of Addison & Syms, has been in this province for some time making arrangements for the export of dead meat to Britain. He has now made an agreement with a Cumberland county firm for shipping fortnightly from Halifax 160 tons of dressed beef per month for three years, which means a payment to the suppliers of about £100,000 a year. Mr. Syms thinks Cumberland county alone is capable of turning out double the quantity contracted for. The first shipment will be made early in May in the steamer Nova Scotian, which will be fitted up for the service. Mr. Syms, in conversation with a representative of the English Mail said. (After therement) steamer Nova Scotian, which will be fitted up for the service. Mr. Syms, in conversation with a representative of the Evening Mail, said:—"After thoroughly considering the matter, and being in possession of full information from all parts, we conclude that Halifax harbour being open all the year round, being easy of access, and connected by rail with all parts of the continent, the nearest port to Europe, with abundance of steamship accommodation, and having lower port charges than any other port on this side of the Atlantic, was consequently the best and cheapest point of shipment. Secondly, because Nova Scotia has a suitable climate it is an excellent field for the enterprise. It has abundance of cheap land, where cattle can be grazed and fattened more economically than in any other place I know of. Your marsh lands have extraordinarily fine grazing pastures during the summer months. Your land is suitable for raising a class of hay specially adapted for fattening purposes. The hay is both good and plentiful, and quite as cheap, if not cheaper, than in any other part of the Dominion. Your province is admirably adapted for growing roots, sweet mangolds, and potatoes, two of the most useful, nutritritious, and beneficial roots for fattening cattle. One of your natural products is oats, which you produce finer and heavier than many parts of the Dominion, and with these fattening materials the finest beef can be produced."

As to why Nova Scotia beef is more profitable than the American to the host

As to why Nova Scotia beef is more profit-As to why Nova Scotia beef is more profitable than the American to the butcher as well as the consumer, Mr. Syms says:—"To the butcher on account of its cutting much firmer, and not having such a great amount of fat in the same weight of animal, which fat only goes to make tallow at 2½ to 3½c. per pound, instead of firm meat selling at its usual price of lic. per pound; to the consumers because when a family buys a given quantity of meat, and that quantity is prepared for cooking, instead of diminishing in size to such a considerable extent as the American does, the Canadian fed meat will retain much more nearly its original size, and have a greater amount of nutritious gravy than the American, which contains 18 per cent. more water than the Canadian, and which, when cooked, naturally evaporates to the extent of 18 per

LIFE IN TEXAS. A Few Facts for Canadians to Remember.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune travelling, in Texas writes — In some large districts of the State, though the soil is of good quality, it is of so scant depth—the stone being everywhere so near the surface—that it dries out entirely early in the summer, and the grass dries up or is changed to hay, and only such crops can be grown that will ripen in a short season. I saw some prosperous "model farms," as the land agents call them, in various parts of Texas, on which nearly everything is grown that anybody need wish to produce here. But it should be observed that this is usually accomplished by "an anilimited use of costly fertilizers, which the farm it self does not pay for, most of these places being the property of men whose wealth is acquired in other pursuits. Even on these farms the crops often fall on account of drouth. In a region so vast as this State scarcely anything can be affirmed of it as a whole. I find myself not quite able to agree with all the accounts and estimates of the gentlemen who have land to sell in Texas.

gentlemen who have land to sell in Texas.
Their eulogies of the agricultural capabilities
of the State appear to me somewhat extravagant. But there is a great deal of land in the
State which I did not see, and I do not pretend to say what its quality may be read to say what its quality may be.

People intending to emigrate to this State to farm should first come to see it, or send some competent person to look at the country during the latter part of the summer. Any observant farmer can at that time of the year judge pretty well about the fitness of the soil and climate for his pursuits and interests. It is significant to observe that the land agents urge people to select their locality "before they come "to the State. One of the great railroad corporations advertises to the effect that it is better for immigrants to decide where they wish to go before they leave their old homes, as they can make a better selection then than if they wait to see the country; and the land agents say that if people begin to look around for a better part of the State they are never satisfied. The farmers all through Texas say that the reason of their not using "vegetables "more than they do is the fact that vegetables will not "keep" in this climate, and there is only a short season in the spring when "garden stuff" is available for food. They have plenty of it then, but it soon becomes too dry and hot for, later planting to do any good. Potatoga age not good unless eaten when they "first some," and the sun soon cooks cabbages in the field, or the worms sat them. The reason, they live mostly on bread and becomes because nothing else will "keep" without excessive trouble and expense. All this is only what the people themselves told me; I cannot say, from my own observation, that it is true. It does not apply so fully to Northern Texas, where the climate is much cooler than in the central and southern regions of the State.

The temperature is very variable and uncertain almost everywhere in Texas, this State being especially exposed to sudden and severe storms of wind from the north, during which the temperature falls with frightful rapidity—a few hours sufficing for a change from almost tropical heat to cold that seems to pierce to the very marrow. The northern portion of the State is tend to say what its quality may be.

People intending to emigrate to this State
to farm should first come to see it, or send

has been one of extraordinary severity, but an old Texan said to me yesterday: "Young man, ye kin bet yer life 'taint safe to fool with this climate." And he added: "Ef ye've got anything warm, for outside or in-side, take it along. Ye may need it afore night."

The annual spring show of the North Grey Agricultural Society was held at Owen Sound on Tuesday. The weather was all that could be desired, and a large number of farmers were in town. In the heavy draught class, Measrs. Carr and Watson, of Netherby, took the first prize, and Wm. Sheefer's Marquis of Lorne the second. In the roadster class, Davis' horse Glencoe was awarded the first prize, and Shapherds a Sons Peacock second. There were some very fine horses shown that could not get a prize owing to the first prize, and Watson, of Netherby, took the first prize, and Shapherds a Sons Peacock second. There were some very fine horses shown that could not get a prize owing to the first prize, and was too like fact, of the reference was awarded the first prize, and Shapherds a Sons Peacock second. There were some very fine horses shown that could not get a prize owing to the first prize, and was too like fact, of the reference was awarded the first prize, and Shapherds a Sons Peacock second. There were some very fine horses that we might deem most feasible, to report at a public meeting to be called at an early day.

Hall's Vegetable Silician Hair Renewer is highly recommended by physicians are manufacture of the work may be a prize of the first prize, and a certain remedy for removing and too heavy for a roadster was antitioned. It is part a gloss and freshness to the hair which all admire.

WHATTHE PEOPLESAY.

PROFESSIONAL MEN AND CONVEY-ANCING.

To the Editor of The Mail.

Sir.—I notice in recent issues of The Mail.
a number of communications indicating on Sir.—I notice in recent issues of The Man. a number of communications indicating on the part of the legal gentry a desire for legislation for the special benefit of themselves at the expense of the general public. These professional gentlemen complain that the present arrangement does not secure to them a monopoly of business in the line of conveyancing. Thus far any person desiring a deed, mortgage, or lease drawn up has been at liberty to employ the most convenient person in whom he had confidence to do his business for him, and usually at about one-half or one-third the expense these legal gentry would impose; but even this vestige of freedom it seems must be wrested from us. I wonder how much longer farmers, mechanics, and business men generally will be permitted in this country to draw up even a promissory note without obtaining the services of a lawyer, at an expense of perhaps fifty cents. Judging from the efforts put forth from time to time by the professional classes—medical as well as legal—to secure privileges at the expense of the people generally, one would think they regarded the world as being made for their exclusive use and benefit.

In view of such a state of things, it is not much to be wondered at that there is such a disposition on the part of our young men to leave the farm and shop and go into one or other of the professions, and share the plunder, or else to leave the country altogether, as thousands are doing.

A FARMER. Brookfield Station, April 21,

POLAND CHINA HOGS. To the Editor of The Mail.

Sir.—I wish to enquire regarding the Poland China breed of hogs. Are there any of them kept in Ontario? If there are, what is thought of them as a breed compared with the Berkshire and Suffolk? The Berkshire are, in my opinion, too much head and shoulders for profit, and the Suffolks are apt to become a very fat.

ers for profit, and the Suffolks are apt to be-come so very fat.

What is required now by the trade are long deep sides, large hams, small heads, and flat shoulders. The finest hegs I have pur-chased this winter were a cross between the Poland China and the Suffolk. They were six months old and were very fine, answering the purpose for first-class hams and bacon in

every way.

I should like to hear from the farmers in the counties of Essex, Kent, Grey, and Br

Yours, &c., F. W. FEARMAN. Hamilton, April 28. PRESERVATION OF LUMBER.

To the Editor of The Madi.

Sir,—The question of the prescryation of lumber from decay attracts considerable attention just now. It would be well, I think, for the Committee on Works to adopt the plan which has been well tried and is the least costly. The combination of lime with the other ingredients it is mixed with appears to be a ready method, and should take precedence of any other. The appearance of the streets at the present time suggests some other and more durable plan, especially the sidewalks and crossings, and it would be well to consider the most seconomical plan. The application of coal tar does not answer, as it necessitates the use of well-seasoned lumber, and is far more costly, inasmuch as inward decay sets in by the tar filling up the interstices of the wood, and forms a crust outside, preventing free ventilation. The lime admixture leaves the fibre clear, takes out the sap or fungi, and secures the material from all rot, either from sancly or day soil.

Towards' Asseil 22 are. To the Editor of The Mail.

Toronto; April 28,mac THE CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-

To the Editor of The Mail.

Sir,—We desire to colcrect a statement that has appeared in the public press that the Credit Foncier is not new doing business in We are pending the appointment of the advisory board for Ontario, lending money

for the company at six per cent.
Yours, &c.,
BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR &

Toronto, April 22. INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The graving dock to be erected at Halifax is to cost one million dollars, will be built of granite and the best materials, and will be constructed by Canadian capitalists.

At a recent meeting of the Industrial Committee of the Ottawa City Council a committee of citizens was appointed to receive propositions from parties or companies desirous of starting manufacturing establishments in that city.

or starting manufacturing establishments in that city.

A National Knitting Goods Association was formed at New York on Friday to take action regarding a circular of the Treasury, which in effect removes the duty on knitted woollen goods, and which, it is claimed, threatens serious loss to American manufactures. urers.

The corporation of Victoria, B. C., offers a bonus of \$5,000 for the establishment of a woollen mill in the city. The Provincial Government offers \$5,000 for the same object. French and Canadian firms are expected to compete. There is no woollen mill at present in this province, and the consumption of this class of goods is very large and is speadily increasing.

class of goods is very large and is seedily increasing.

Some of the British Columbia papers are anxious that a good class of workingmen should be induced to settle in the province, and it is suggested that French-Canadians might be persuaded to cross the continent to work on the Pacific railway, and finally to make the cultivation of the very fertile land of the Pacific Province their means of gaining a livelihood. Now it is the turn of the beautiful and pro-

Now it is the turn of the beautiful and progressive city of Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships, to have a cotton mill in addition to the other thriving industries of the place. The capital is placed at \$250,000, and the following well-known gentlemen are engaged in forwarding the enterprise:—Messra R. T. Brooks, M.P., R. W. Henneker, R. N. Hall, W. B. Ives, Win. Farwell, and C. H. Eletcher.

Brooks, M.P., R. W. Henneker, R. N. Hall, W. B. Ives, Wm. Farwell, and C. H. Fletcher.

Quebec has come to the very reasonable conclusion that a few manufacturing establishments—locometive works, and a series of car shops for instance—would be of advantage to the city. Hosts of cities and towns entertient the same belief regarding themselves, all of which shows that strong depunciations of manufacturers, and hard, language applied to all who favour industrial enterprises, do not find favour among practical Canadians, and are not likely to aid the unemployed politicians who use them.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Morrisburg on Saturday evening for the purpose of taking steps to encourage the establishment of manufacturing industries. The reeve, Mr. Wm. McKenzie, was chosen chairman, and Mr. H. C. Kennedy secretary. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and resolutions setting forth the object of the meeting were passed without a dissenting voice. It was decided by the meeting to grant a bonus of \$15,000 to any compliny establishing a manufactory employing 50 skilled mechanics or 100 employes for the manufacture of woollen or cotton goods, and a committee was appointed to carry out the project in the way they might deem most feasible, to report at a public meeting to be called at an early day.

Hall's Vegetable Silician Hair Renewer is

Johnson &

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

Sold since 1ere.

The figup possesses Varied Properties.

It selments the Pipaline in the Sellies which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A desictency in Pipaline sames Which and Souring of the food in the stemach. If the medicine is taken immediately after enting the firmering of the food in the stemach. If the medicine is taken immediately after enting the firmering for the food.

It nects upon the Liver.

It nects upon the Liver.

It nects upon the Ethery.

It sections the Borela.

It Purises the Blood.

It Suices the Serveus System.

It Pourses, Strengthens and Invicements.

It Fremetap Bigestion.

It I remotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigo
It carries of the old Blood and make
It opens the pores of the skin and i
licality Perspiration,

Readiny Ferephration,
it neorisalizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofuls, Erystpelas, and manner of skin diseases and interral humors.

There are no spirits comployed in its manufacture, at each be taken by the most solicate bribe, or by it aged and tocholo, our only teling required in advances.

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

Victoria Barbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
STRUP, and I seel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

E. D. CURL SURE CURE POR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIA!

BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH.

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

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temisconata, Quebec.
Cher Monsieur.—Depuis pres de quatre ans,
Tetals afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque
rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nult;
Pon des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etait
decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de
me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en
avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement,
e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut
dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de
mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu
de ma lettre. Votre tout devoue Ser'ir.

John G. Seton, Temoin,

John G. Seton, Temoin, Sidon desire plus de testimonies ou infortion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRU s'addresser a notre AGENT.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simose Ce., One I had to quit work for two weeks owing a pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRU has removed it. It is wonderful for giving appetite.

roduced.
MOSES HERINGTON. CRAMP IN STOMAGE.

Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ontain and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE CURES RHEUMATISM.

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

CATHARINE HIGGINS.

Liver Complaint.

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

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

Sciatic Rhemmatism.

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

Yours truly.

DELANA CLIEWS.

Sturgeon Bay. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Dyspensis and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co.. S.C.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with Dyspensia an
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYBU
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the bemedicine in the country. MRS. ROWAN.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPURT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1878.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOI
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion are
Nervous Headache, and have derived gree
benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Painter Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 22, 1878.

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

DAVID BLACE.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion

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

ALEX. LABOQUE.

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

Bayed Her Life.

Kelvin Brant County, Ontaria,
Kelvin Brant County, Ontaria,
Kelvin Brant County, Ontaria,
Kelvin Brant County, Ontaria,
Life Sand County, O

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontario.

I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness for 10 years. I had to give up work. I procured some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully restored to health in a short time. I gained I potlads in three weeks. I recommend it as a tagenumeomachcleanser and blood purifies.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

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

DYSPERSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Camp Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your va INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely, me of Despepsia. WILLIAM CHOZE

stavelling agents to solicitate on broading agents to solicitate of the solicitate o