The Best Blood Purifier in

More Genuine Truthful Testimonials Than All Other Medicines Combined.

the World.

We have received testimoniair From Druggists - - - - - - 10,783 From all other persons - - - - 19,703 Total - - - - - - - 31,287

No Other Medicine Has Performed So Many Remarkable Cures.

REV. G. W. MANSFIELD WRITES The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mans-field, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Waltham, must convince everyone who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifies of the blood:—

HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H.R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-scated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you on the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced. By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE. HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876. By what I saw and heard I gained some dense in Venerius.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I had desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

ealth.

I have in that time geined twenty-five pounds

filesh, being heavier than ever before in my
fe, and I was never more able to perform labour life, and I was never more able to perform labour than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney diseases understand that it takes time te cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine it will, in my judgment, cure them.

with great obligations, I am yours, very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

Vegetine

Such a Useful Remedy. Such a Useful Remedy.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I do not like to write testimonials for advertised medicines, but the great benefit that so many of my customers have obtained from the use of Vegeting cover 25 years, both in Great Britain and this sountry, I have never known such a useful remely placed before the public.

Assistant of the Apothecaries Company of London, Member of the Pharmacoutical Society of Great Britain Licentiate in Pharmacy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

Vegetine.

Six Bottles Every Spring. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I had been rounled with Sick Headaches as after as comments. roubled with Sick Headache as often as once a week for 20 years, up to March, 1872, when I hought I would try VEGETINE. I took six botles, and have been troubled but very little since. I have recommended Vegetine to others, with the same good results. I take a half-dozen botles every spring, which keeps me all right hrough the year. By so doing it cleanses my slood and fortifies my system against disease for the year.

Yours, very respectfully, S. J. SHERMAN, Dispensing Druggist, 424 Nicolet avenue,

Vegetine. Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey street, Alleghany, Pa.

Vegetine.

Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and General Debility.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

Mr. H. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have used several bottles of Vegetine for Dyspepsia. New yourses, and General Debitity, and I can truly say I never had a remedy so sure in its effects; therefore I may recommend it to all sufferers.

W. L. BELL.

Walnut Hills, 41 Court street.

Vegetine. Would Not Be Without It for Ten Times Its Cost. The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegerine induces me to give my testimony in its favour. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer

seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.

EDWIN TILDEN,

Agent for Schomacher gold string piano, 423

Washington street, Boston.

Vegetine.

An Excellent Medicine. This is to certify that I have used Veceting manufactured by H. B. Stevens, of Boston, Mass. for Rheumatism and General Protration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend Vecetine as an excellent medicine for

such complaints.

Yours very truly.

Yours very truly.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Spring-field, O.

Vegetine. The Best Spring Medicine.

H. R. Stevens—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humours, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyous in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell street.

Vegetine SPRING MEDICINE

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The success of a California schoolmistr on an eighty-acre fruit farm in that State shows what women can accomplish in horti-cultural pursuits. Last year she planted six cultural pursuits. Last year she planted six hundred fruit trees with the aid of one man, and converted fifty tons of grapes into raisins. Farmers' wives in the Dominion are no less industrious, though less enterprising. There are fortunes, however, yet to be made by those who establish poultry farms near our large cities, for the demand for fresh eggs and good poultry is a steady and increasing one. Frenchwomen have been remarkably successful in this line of business, and an extensive enterprise of this character is being entered upon in England.

The true remedy for Irish distress is to be found in emigration, by which the people change the condition of their existence. In the report of the Imperial Commission Lord Dufferin strongly urges the adoption of this remedial measure, and presents the advantages offered by Canada. "I have been in Canada," he says, and I have been in Canada," he says, and I have been in Canada, he says, and I have been in Canada, he says, and I have been in Canada, after a ten days voyage across the Atlantic, under conditions of perfect safety and comfort, a great proportion of these unfortunate persons could be landed on the quays at Quebec, the men in better heart, the women healthier, and the children rosier than ever they have been for generations; that a few more days of travel, under equally auspicious conditions, would place them upon the richest soil that is to be found upon the face of the globe." The true remedy for Irish distress is to be

From a Liberal standpoint a deadly blow has been struck at Canadian prosperity by the arrival of another batch of emigrants for the North-West, brought out by the Parisian. the North-West, brought out by the Parisian. While Liberal journals generally seek to belittle the Dominion, so as to direct intending settlers to Texas and Kaasas, the organ of the party at the capital comes out squarely against immigration, and favours only emigration. No outsiders, it declares, are wanted in Canada. But, according to these same organs, there is a vast exodus going on, and if emigrants are not required here the country will become almost depopulated in a few years. If this policy were adopted, and the Liberal party obtained power ten years hence, it would be difficult to run the Government on free trade principles, except by a repetition on free trade principles, except by a repetition of Cartwright deficits on an enlarged scale.

pelled to call public attention to the disgrace-ful manner in which immigrants are robbed in the United States. Chicago boardingin the United States. Chicago boardinghouse and restaurant keepers are said to have
attained more than usual ingenuity in the art
of fleecing the helpless strenger. It is also
asserted that some railway employes and
lead officials are in league with these secoundrels, and that they throw immigrants into
their hands. Canadian and European emigrants proceeding to Manitoba should keep a
keen look-out fer these knaves. Some
Bohemian emigrants, with ample means, left
New York a few days ago for Cookston, in
northern Minnesota, but they were plucked
so unmercifully that they reached St. Paul
penniless. The Dominion Government has an
agent at St. Paul, and emigrants to the agent at St. Paul, and emigrants to the Canadian North-West-should appeal to him in case they get into the clutches of American land sharks.

FARM NOTES.

The army worm has appeared in large numbers at Orange, N.J. Many cattle have been starved to death in porthern Maine and New Brunswick on acount of the scarcity of hay.

Two hundred and ninety-four head, of catthe were shipped from Guelph on Tuesday
night for the English market.

A gentleman in Colorado says that by
irrigation he grew cauliflower heads four feet
three inches in aircumference.

Twenty students of Cornell University,
New York, are on a visit of inspection to the

Agricultural College at Guelph.

Mr. W. R. Vandervort, of Sidney, who went to Dakota to settle, has returned, and gives a very bad account of that country.

The first meeting of the Dairymen's Board of Trade, for the Belleville district, is to be held at the City hall, Belleville, on Saturday, the 21st inst. the 21st inst.

The first elipping of this season's wool was brought into the London market on Saturday morning by a Delaware man. He sold it for

A singular disease has broken out among the cattle near Ludlow, Mass., and several have died. Their lungs were found to be dark and honeycombed, and water was found on the brain. on the brain.

on the brain.

Mr. Edward Symes, of London, addressed a meeting in Pioton, N.S., on Wednesday aftermoon and one in New Glasgow in the evening on the export of fresh meat. There was a large attendance, mostly of farmers, at both.

A meeting of the directors of the London Horticultural and Agricultural Society was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. John Plummer, the president, in the chair. The question of beautifying the grounds and of planting trees was brought up and \$50 voted for the purpose.

The recent rains have enabled the lumber-men in the Quebec districts to float down the logs which were caught in small streams, and have also improved the ground for ploughing. The country is looking fresh, and the warm, sumy weather will advance vegetation greatly.

Prentice Mulford declares that two hours

the disease to be anthrax, or inflammation of the stomach and howels. Owners of large herds are becoming greatly alarmed, and are taking steps to prevent intermingling, as healthy cattle coming in contact with diseased ones instantly became affected. The disease, which heretofere has been confined to certain localities, now seems to be spreading.

Mr. Frank Henderson, of Bosmanville, last week shipped his well and favourably-known chestnut stallion Calogram, by Censor out of Maud, to Winnipeg, Man., where he will serve mars. Calogram has done much good service in Northumberland and Durham, where he has been standing for several years, and is just the sort of horse that a province like Manitoba requires. Calogram's pedigree is unexceptionable, tracing back directly to the best blood known. His dam was by the famous Stockwell, and his sire by Lexington. If the Manitobana appreciate good stock they have a chance to get some here.

AMERICAN PORK.

Report of a Government Commissioner Sent to Inspect the Packing Process.

Washington, May 14.—In view of the recent action taken by the French and other European Governments in regard to American pork, as well as to be able to correct by positive and personal evidence the exaggrated reports which are published in Europe concarning hog-cholera and trichinae among American swine, Secretary Blaine sent the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of State, to Chicago and Cincinnati, to investigate the entire question of hog-raising and pork-packing in the West in all its phases "from the farm to the ship."

In accordance with the secretary's instructions, this gentleman visited representative hog raisers, buyers, shippers, packing houses, stack-yards, rendering establishments, health offices, and ferwarding agents; and has now submitted his report, which will be immediately published by the department for circulation in Europe.

The conclusions arrived at in this report, are as follows:—

1. That the swine of America are of the best and purest breeds, and are fed and fattened for market on cern. It is not believed that swine are thus fed in any other country.

2. That the reports published in Europe concerning the deaths of American hogs from hog-cholera are gross exaggerations.

3. That the percentage of deaths among American swine from disease is no greater than the percentage of deaths among European swine from similar diseases.

4. That American hogs which have died or may die of cholers, or from any cause whatever, can have no relation to the meat product (except to decrease it), as such animals cannot by any possibility pass the severe scrutiny and inapection to which hogs destined for killing and curing are subject; that, even if it were possible to pass such inspection, no art of the curer could convert such animals into meat which could pass the inspection, in the words of a leading curer, "even of a blind man."

5. That the fears excited and fostered in parts of Europe by inte AMERICAN PORK.

art of the curer could convert such animals into meat which could pass the inspection, in the words of a leading curer, "even of a blind man."

5. That the fears excited and fostered in parts of Europe by interested persons, that any portion of hogs, which have died or may die of cholers or from any other cause, is or can be converted into merchantable lard cannel be produced from such dead animals.

6. That every nound of the product rendered from diseased hogs—except that part used as a fertilizer—is plainly marked "brown grease;" "white grease;" or "dead hog's grease;" and sold as such, largely, to soan manufacturers; and that its colour and odour preclude it from being mistaken for lard.

7. That the same care is taken in the handling and manufacturer of American lard which is taken in the handling and curing of American meats; and that, as the corn-fed American hog is the cleanest of its species anywhere, it is undeniable that American lard is the purest lard in any market.

8. That the percentage of American hogs infected with wichlins (though this question is thus far largely one of supposition) is in all probability, by reason of the superiodicty of the order and dead, much less than that among the hogs is any other country-and and the two great pork-consuming centres of the Strong-eat poexible evidence of the purity of American pork. In Chicago and Cincinnati, Invalables the strong-eat poexible evidence of the purity of American pork. In Chicago for a series of years in which forty-thousand deaths were reported.

10. That the reported cases of trichinosis have resulted from eating uncooked meat, shown to be inferior or rejected, and that thorough cooking entirely destroys this parasiste and removes all danger, in this regard, from eating pork.

11. That the selection, inspection, and killing of American hogs, and the subsequent handling and suring of the meat, are not surpassed, if at all equalled, for care, precision and understanding by the packers or meat curers of any other country.

12. That, as a

The recent rains have enabled the lumber men in the Quebec districts to float down the logs which were caught in small streams, and have also improved the ground for ploughing. The southy is looking fresh, and the warm, somey sweather will advance regretation greatly. There is not been made with the warm of the work about a hot store is more exhausting than four hours' work out of doors, and thinks the women who in Europe do men's work in the fields are better off than the American housewife, of whose life five-sixths are spent in the kitchen.

Farmers in the vicinity of St. Catharines are complaing of the backward condition of the wheat owing to the dryness of the spring. This is smore especially the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case on lay lands, where a high state of only the case of the post of the Canadian Dominion learn the true value of this right and interesting province. The late showers have proved very timely to grasses and grains generally, though there has not been anything like enough rain.

A Bedford, Ind., despatch says — "Never since the Colorado potato bug made its first appearance has it abounded to such an extent as at present. Everything in the line of vegetation is covered with them, and they are found all over the sidewalks and the streats." At Vermont, Ind., a large suny of Colorado bettles put in an appearance has stated and the streats. At Vermont, Ind., a large suny of Colorado bettles put in an appearance has side of the po

EXPERIENCE IN CANADA. Strathroy Man to His Friends in Scot-

Mr. James Manson, banker of Strathronas sent the following letter to the Jol D'Groat Journal. He gives in a concise a readable form an intelligent man's opinion

O'Groat Journal. He gives in a concise and readable form an intelligent man's opinion of the Dominion:

"Siz,—As a native of Wick, and a citizen of the province of Ontario, the land/of my adoption for twenty-five years, and having a keen desire to convey to the people of my native town and vicinity any information that might be beneficial to those about to emigrate here, I shall give you as briefly as possible a few of my ideas on the subject.

"Manitoba presents a splendid field for all industrious agriculturists, who may have about £100 after arriving in this country. I also may state that if the farmers of Calthness would use here the same economy and industry that is required at home they would very soon be their own landlords and the absolute proprietors of their own farms. This, compared with the state of affairs in Caithness, where peeple labour year after year, and indeed generation after generation, and still cannot own a foot of the soil, but are only tenants at will, should stimulate people who are known to be progressive and intelligent to emigrate here, and be their own masters instead of working like galley slaves for the (as a rule) absentee proprietors of Caithness. The winters here need have no terrors for them, as they are, if somewhat cold, theroughly healthy and bracing. We will shortly have the 'Canada Pacific Railway' from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so that those who intend emigrating here should lose no time, as land will every day be increasing in value, but which at present is free for all actual settlers. The province of Ontario is the garden of the Dominion, but effers no inducements for emigrants with limited means, as the prices of farms range very high.

"I trust the people of Wick and Caithness."

limited means, as the prices of farms range very high.

"I trust the people of Wick and Caithness will no longer labour for one generation after another and then have nothing for a wet day or sore foot, when they have such splendid inducements in an integral portion of their own empire, and where civil and religious liberty is equally voucheafed to them as in any part of the known world. By kindly giving space in your valuable paper for these few remarks of mine, you will greatly oblige, yours truly,

"James Manson."

"JAMES MANSON."

A BOER HOMESTEAD. Farming in South Africa.

Farming in South Africa.

Let us visit one of the many homesteads in the gardens. The white-walled house, although but one storeyed, is well elevated, and its roof is iron. Outside shutters of a pleasant green flank the two windows, and the door between them is green and panelled. There is, indeed, some pretence to architecture, and the whole is well kept and substantial. The stoop is high and approached by steps. The water-course beneath it is masoned out with solid stone and bridged with the same material. Leafy trees of divers sorts shade the place, and the stables and out-houses in its rear. We enter a voorhuis, or front room, very lofty and but slightly furnished. Its walls are lined by benches, and a table stands in the middle. There are pictures, it may be very quaint and old world; scenes in the life of the prodigal son, or limnings of the manger at Bethlehem, or the Cross on Calvary. A new piano may be noted, and a good harmonium and pious books with Dutch titles lie scattered about. And there are flowers on the table and on mantel-piece, photographs and albums, for there are daughters in the house. In some place of honour lies a great old Bible, a massive felio bound in leather and with brass clasps; it is printed in foreign-looking type on ancient-looking paper, and full of the strangest pictures that ever delighted the antiquary or mystified the child. A companionable book upon a dull occasion, but disappointing, inasmuch as its date discovers it to have been printed but the other day. Spittoons stud this chamber's floor, for it is the great reception room, and risitors sit round it and smoke their pipes at times, and seasons of conference and waiting; and many such times there be. At the back of this voorhuis is the dining-room, entered by large and even handsome folding-doors. In both spartments the walls are painted light blue, or green, or mative; in both the ceiling raftered and wooden, varnished and dark. The great feature of the The state of the control of the cont

Yes, we answer, as hardy as any other breed in existence; and if properly reared, with abundant feed, not even the common scrubs of the country are more so. Whatever slight delicacy is ever found is owing to keeping them up in cold weather in too warm stables, in too close yards, and feeding too high, especially with Indian corn. To make bullocks this will answer, but breeding animals, both male and female, should have no more grain or meal than is necessary to keep them in full, steady growth. Oats, wheat bran, or shorts, mixed with not over one-fourth Indian meal, is best for this purpose, together with a little oil or cotton-seed meal. Roots also of various sorts are excellent, as they tend to seften the hay or straw in the stomach, and render it more easily digestible, like grass in summer. During this time they should have ample open-air space for exercise, except in cold, stormy weather; then alone need they be warmly sheltered. It is proved that if the dams of all kinds of domestic stock, from horses down to pigs, are reared as above, their offspring from birth up are hardier than such as are dropped from those more tenderly kept and more highly fed. It is especially necessary that bulls designed to be sold and turned out among the wild cows of the great western plains should be hardily bred and reared.—National Live Stock Journal.

A contract has been made with the Wilson line of steamers to bring eighty thousand Scandinavians to the United States. It is as a side of the West is rapidly developing, and the applications for transportation during the whiteer mopths were corrected the emigration during the whiteer mopths were corrected the emigration during the whiteer mopths were so that a contract with one company became necessary. It is expected the emigration from the summer and fall will exceed the number contracted for.

The directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association met at Belleville on Friday, when considerable business of importance was transacted. Prof. J. B. Harris was re-engaged for another teason at the same aleasy as last year to give instructions to cheesen show would be held, but a coping on the 21st the first meeting of the transportation of the strain of the contract of the strain of the contract of the profits of the prof

unners until the plants are well established tis also best to pick off all the blossoms the state of the season, as they sometimes weaken the lants to such an extent that they die. After the plants become strong train the runner along the row, and form what is formed matted row about one feet wide."

TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS,

TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS,

The Dominion Agent at Montreal Interviewed—How the New Comers are Forwarded to their Destination—The Demand for Labour.

Montreal, May 15.—The comments of the local press on the neglect shown to some immigrants whe came by the Occidental train from Quebec last week have drawn explanations from the Dominion and provincial immigration officers. They state that the oversight aross from their not being notified of the people coming, otherwise they would have been properly provided for. Mr. Deley, the Dominion agent, gives the following account of the arrangements indee for the reception of immigrants generally—"I bon the arrival at Father Point of a steamship carrying steerage passengers, four agent theretat once telegraphs me the fact, giving the number of immigrants on the laby. Then upon the arrival of the vessel at Quebec, and the discubardation of the immigrants, our Quebec agent telegraphs me the time of the departure of those who are proceeding west, with the number, so that I can calculate exactly of this information (we have a travelling agent, Mr. John Summer, constantly on the road between Quebec and Montreal, who accompanies the immigrant trains from one point to the other, and he telegraphs both from Quebec and from some point to the other, and me point to the other, and me point to the other, and me point to the other and hontreal, who accompanies the immigrants with a geed substantial hot meal 'upon their arrival at our sheds at the Tanneries. With the immigrants who are under the charge of the Dominion Government agents, there cannot by any possibility occur an exposure to inclement weather such as is complained of in the case of those who arrived the other evening by the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental railway, as the immigrants are transferred from the steamship te the cars at Point Levis, and do not make another change until they ar

BACKED BY INNUMERABLE PANGS, restless by day, sleepless at night, rising unrefreshed in the morning, without appetite, and pestered by varying and perplexing aymptoms, the dyspeptic takes indeed a gloomy view of human existence. For him the zest of life seems gone. Heartburn, oppression at the pit of the stomach, and the attendant annoyances of constipation and billiousness, combine to render him utterly wretched. But there is, if he will but take advantage of it, a reliable source of reliaf from all this misery. a reliable source of relief from all this misery.

NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY and DYSPEPTIC CURE is, as its name imports, a botanic preparation, free from mineral poison, and an all-sufficient remedy for indigestion in its most obstimate form. It not only enriches the blood by enabling the digestive organs to convert the food received into nutriment, but depurates it by increasing the action of the bowels and kidneys, the natural outlets for its impurities. But while it relaxes the bowels, it never does so violently and with pain, like a drastic

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

The 'Varsity has suspended operations diring the University and College examinations at present going on.

The Acta Victoriana, published by the students of Victoria College, Cobourg, has lately appeared in a new and enlarged form, which is a great improvement.

There is such dissension among the French and Irish members of the Ottawa separate school board that it is very probable there will soon be a spilt, and that each nationality will manage its own schools.

It appears from a recent communication

It appears from a recent communication from the Education Department that School Boards cannot select books for their libraries which are not contained in the revised catalogues, even although the Government grant has been written.

At the Varna Teachers' Institute held at Seaforth a few days ago, Mr. George Baird explained and amplified the "Prismoidal Formula," by which the solid contents of a large number of very irregular and dissimilar bodies can readily be found. The Galt School Board have found it necessary to procure the services of another teacher, as the number of children in attendance was deemed ten large for one teacher to manage properly—there being 207 in the fell of one division, and 120 in the roll of another.

At the recent educational meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, addresses were given by a number of the prominent divines. The interest which that Church has always taken in the cause of education, was eloquently dwelt on. The President, Bishop Carman, contended for a religious, Christian, Protestant Evangelical education, equal to boys and girls, and on a benevolent basis.

Protestant Evangelical education, equal to boys and girls, and on a benevolent basis.

It was stated by the Rev. Amos Campbell, at the recent educational meeting of the M. E. Church, that the amount of money which has been raised towards the endowment of Albert University is now \$60,000, and it is proposed to raise \$100,000 in all. Of the \$50,000 debt on Alma College, St. Thomas, only \$5,500 remains unprovided for; and it is expected that \$4,000 will be pledged before the close of the Conference.

In the Canadian Spectator, Montreal, a short time ago, there appeared an article on "Our Schools," which inculcates upon the teacher undoubtedly the right mode of action towards his pupils, i.e., the courteous manner upon all occasions, urging that the power of example is strong, and has such an influence no the minds of the young that the teacher above all others should be on his guard in this matter. The article also called attention to the evil which so many first learn at school—profane swearing. It is a had habit, which can only be prevented or stamped out by the united efforts of both parents and instructors.

We notice in the Galt Reporter, with regret, the resignation of Dr. Tassie, Principal of the Galt Collegiate Institute. "Dr. Tassie has been so long associated with educational institutions in Ontarie that the loss of his counsels and assistance will be widely felt. Among the foremost men in

educational institutions in Ontario that the loss of his counsels and assistance will be widely felt. Among the foremost men in the Dominion to-day there are many who owe their position and standing to the education received under this gentleman, and we feel sure that not one of those men will hear of his retirement without feelings of sincere regret." His resignation does not take effect till the end of the present term, in July.

but for human nature being what it is, this hour would become as popular as that of recess.

In referring last week to the Bishop of Niagara's letter on "Schoolboy vandalism," which lately appeared in the Hamilton Spectator, we may say that the regulations of the Education Department (which have a statutory force in this province) lay it down that the children are accountable to their schoolmaster for any misconduct on the way home from school. But this cannot refer to such practices as his lerdship speaks of the misconduct for which the school authorities have power to punish would be merely minor offences, which are in reality sins against the school authority, though they may happen to be committed on the way from school—such offences as destroying school-books, breaking slates, bullying others of their school companions, playing tricks, and a hundred other things, by no means serious in themselves, but which many a young knickerbookered reprobate must be restrained from doing. But offences such as snowballing, destroying shade trees, breaking windows, and such like conduct, being otherwise objectionable on the street; are offences which come immediately under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, and must be dealt with by them alone, whether committed by school-boys or not. It would be well if teachers in cities and towns explained clearly to the pupils exactly the rules and regulations governing such things, and let them understand that objectionable practices on the streets such as those to which the Bishop refers do not come under the same category of offences as are committed by the ordinary school-boy in his bravade against school authority, which forms a necessary, though perhaps objectionable, feature of boy life in our Public School system.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Wharton, of Philadelphia, has given \$100,000 to found the "Wharton School of Finance and Economy," as an adjunct to the University of Pennsylvania.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Japan reports an attendance at the schools of 35,000,000. The teachers' salaries, however, require looking into. Twenty-five dollars a year suffices for the average teacher.

The Boston (Mass.) School Board has refused by a vote of sixteen to three to reduce the salaries of Boston teachers. The Salaries' Committee had reported in favour of a reduction, but outside influence was brought to bear in the right direction.

Minnesota has a new law permitting

bear in the right direction.

Minnesota has a new law permitting teachers in the public schools to give daily instruction in social science, good morals, and patriotism. Thirty topics are specified, such as health, honesty, industry, and chastity, but none of them are distinctively religious.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has very wisely, by a large majority, rejected the bill, which had for its object the limitation of the power of school committees, with reterious to school appropriations, by making them de-

endent on the City Councils and subordinate

thereto.

Judging by the taste of the young ladies of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., when it comes to industrial training the girls prefer cooking to millinery, and even to dressmaking. Nineteen per cent of the students of that institution took practice lessons in cookery, while only ten per cent. studied Miss Taylor's system of dressmaking.

The school committee of Plymouth, Mass., is advocating the introduction into the high schools of a new study, which is designated as "The knowledge of practical subjects and of the events of the day." This includes information upon topics of general interest, foreign and domestic movements, State and national affairs, progress in arts and sciences, constitutional relations, commerce, banking, mechanical inventions and manufactures, exports and imports, and all those matters which every well educated man and woman unght in some degree to be familiar with. The trouble will be to find time for it all, but our American cousins are up to everything.

HOW TO READ.

Some Hints to Those Desiring Knowledge Some Hints to Those Desiring Enowledge.

Says a writer in the N. Y. World:—I would venture to offer a few suggestions. The first is this, have some definite plan or purpose in your reading, don't drift. If you read one of Dickens' novels, followed by a lecture of Joseph Cooke, then Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and lastly a speech by Senator Frye, though each and all are good, the result will be chaotic. But if, for instance, you read Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." then Fronde's masterly defence of the royal Bluebeard, followed by Macaulay's essay upon the work of

That majestic lord Who broke the bonds of Rome,

Who broke the bonds of Rome, and finish up with a speech of Gladstone's upon disestablishment, you will have all the time the help of that mental process called association of ideas, and a thread of common interest (the rise, progress, and present status of the Anglican Church) would unite the play, the history, the essay, and the speech, and together a clear and definite idea is gained of the Reformation in England. Few persons who are not really students have any idea how much can be learned upon a subject, even in the scant leisure hours of a few weeks, by reading four or five of the best books upon it. Don't say you haven't time. I knew a gentleman ance, who, at the commencement of a long and arduous business career, resolved to take one hour every day for reading. It was with difficulty that he gained the hour, and very rarely that he exceeded it, but he became one of the most scholarly and thoroughly well-read men I have ever known. His opinions upon literary and historical matters were consulted and valued by men like Long-fallow and Sumner, and his library was excelled only by Everett's and Tucknor's. I should add that he was a wholly self-made man, without what is called a liberal education. Admitting then that you have time should add that he was a wholly selt-made man, without what is called a liberal educa-tion. Admitting then that you have time, and that you will agree to a certain amount of method, the next thing is to find out what your tastes are. Always work with nature, then you have the current in your favour, but if you go against her it is pulling up atream

The Makratta, a native indian journal, relates the following story from Indore :—"A certain Hindoo watchmaker, residing on the bank of the Khan river, just behind Pandurinath's temple in Kurai Ghatstreet, accidentally met his death, and as he had no close relatives to perform the funeral ceremonies, the police authorities of course went to his house, took charge of his property, and also of a big monkey kept by him. This animal was tamed by the deceased, who took a fatherly care of his pet. When the monkey saw this sad accident he at once came to him, kissed his feet and month, and cried so loud as no human being could cry. His red eyes and the overflowing tears proved to every beholder his agony for his master; he was perplexed in his grief and became so wild that he at once jumped on the nearest house and purposely threw himself on a big stone which was lying beneath it to commit suicids. The throng of spectators, who naturally held a compossionate view, gave him some fruits to cat, so that he might calm himself, but the asgacious, poor animal threw all the fruits on the faces of the givers, showing svery beholder that he was, as it were, insulted. Nobody could dark to go to the deceased and take him to the burying ground. The police man was frightened, and went to fetch more men. On the other side the menkey was crying, fell on his master's feet and kissed them. Sometimes he took stones and tried to beat himself; sometimes he went to the nearest big stone and dashed his heal so heavily that it might be fractured in a few moments; sometimes he tore, when the order reached from the nearest magistrate to remove the corpse at once, one of the policemen went to catch the animal, but the instant he reached the place the animal at once fell on him and made a thorough attack, and would have killed him had not the policemen went to catch the animal, but the instant he reached the place the animal at once fell on him and made a thorough attack, and well have him to catch the property and the prisoner animal to the jal

STOMACH ACHE. -- We all know what it is STOMACH ACHE.—We all know what is is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gaye us Perry Davis' Pain Killer then, and, strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

Ask fifty ladies in succession what perfume they consider the most delicate, the most pure and aslubrique, the most delicate, the most pure and aslubrique, the most delicate, and forty-nine procession will answer, Muzhar & Liannan's Florida Water

Biledtent. Johnson's

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1878.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.
It Stimulates the Ptysline in the Salim which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into gincom. A deficiency in Psyslin courses. Wind and Souring of the Red in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after enting the formometation of feel prevention. provided the medicine is taken immediately recorded the formation of the provided of the provi

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

I was troubled with derangement of the norous system. I was attended by one of the best
doctors in this part of the country, but obtained
no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF to
lieved me at once. I really do not think any one
in ill-health using it can fall to receive great
benefit.
Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE

Bear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heard
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 Indicestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Catario.

Dear Str.—This is to certify that after usin your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short tim it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is a you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE. For Asthma
Nackawick, Yerk County, N.R.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a
number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOM
SYRUP has given me more relief than any other
medicine I ever used.
MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

Formoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with General Debility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me.

A Very Valuable Medicina.

A Very Valuable Medicina.

A Very Valuable Medicina.

A Very Valuable Medicina.

Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever gave me relief, firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.

PETER DONNELLY. Blacksmith.

Cures Dyspends and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 29th, 1878.
Dear Sir.—I have been afficted with Dyspendifor about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOI SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helpene. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.

W. H. ROBISON.

Health Restorer.

What From Leeds Co., On Dear Sit.—I have known many persons to restored to health by the use of your INDI BLOOD SYRUF LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your I should be read be ready benefitted after and Ridney complaint. I cannel at the highly. W. CHASE HIG. CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

f Counterfeits. We employ n