t It Did for an Old Lade NSTATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878. itters here, and with marked a fact, one case, a lady of over ears, had been sick for years, and st ten years I have known her she been able to be around half About six months ago she got she was helpless. Her old remosit, forty-five miles, and got a Bitters. It had such a very effect on her that one bottle imabout the house. When she had econd bottle she was able to take own room and walk out to he s, and has improved all the time y wife and children also have debenefit from their use. W. B. HATHAWAY.

Agent U. S. Ex. Co.

Enthusiastic Endorsement. GORHAM. N. H., July 14, 1879. -Whoever you are, I don't know \$ nk the Lord and feel grateful to you that in this world of s there is one compound that proves all it advertises to do, and more. Four I had a slight shock of palsy, which me to such an extent that the least would make meshake like theague. I was induced to try Hop Bitters. bottle, but did not see any change; did so change my nerves that they s steady as they ever were. It used oth hands to write, but now my t hand writes this. Now, if you o manufacture as honest and good as you do, you will accumulate ar ne, and confer the greatest blessur fellow-men that was ever con-

Duty to Others. CHAMBERSBURG, July 25, 1875. let the people know that I. Anna , wife of Tobias Krider, am now aty-four years of age. My health has bad for some years past. I was with weakness, bad cough, dysrepsia lity, and constipation of the bowels rable I could hardly eat anything. Hop Bitters, and was resolved t I have only used three bottles. nderfully good, well, and strong bowels are regular, my appetite cough all gone. I feel so well that my duty to let the people know, knew how bad I was, what the as done for me, so they can cure with it.

ANNA M. KRIDER, Wife of Tobias Krider.

Husband's Testimony. was troubled for years with oth patches, and pimples on her ch nearly annoyed the life out of spent many dollars on the thouible (?) cures, with nothing but in ects. A lady friend, of Syracuse o had had similar experience, and cured with Hop Bitters, induced it. One bottle has made her face i, fair, and soft as a child's, and such health that it seems almost

SER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Rich Lady's Experience. led all over Europe and other foreight at a cost of thousands of dellars inhealth, and found it not. I returned distant disheartened, and was restored to ful health and spirits with less than so f Hop Bitters. I hope others may ny experience and stay at home.

A LADY, Augusta. Me.

ashion report says:—Nothing can be an a chaplet of hop vines in blossom, nedical review says:—Nothing can be general renovator of the health than fop Bitters. They aid in the opera-ture; toning up the weak stomach, he food to become properly assimilated, e food to become properly assimilated ling healthy action in all the organs s of fashion, as well as the laws o e favour a right application of hops.

er says Hop Bitters is the only thing keep her from her old and severe at aralysis and headache.—Ed. Oswege

Don't Use Stimulants.

have taken not quite one bottle of the.

I was a feeble old man of 78 when oday I am as active and feel as well.

I see a great many that need such

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875, have been taking Hop Hitters for in of kidneys and bladder; it has don tt four doctors failed to do. The effec rs seemed like magic to me.
W. L. CARTER.
e a sick friend whose life is a burde f Hop Bitters may restore that frience alth and happiness. Will you seend has a bottle at once. BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875.

ckness at the stomach, monthly e. I have not seen a sick day in a I took Hop Bitters. Several of my use them. Mrs. FANNIE GREEN. EVANSVILLE, Wis., June 24, 1879.

N.—No bitters have had one-half to

in their welfare, as everyone who tried it satisfied with their results. Sevenarkable cures have been made with that there are a number of earnest the Hop Bitters cause. One person on pounds from taking only a few

SMITH & IDE.

ches to a jury of intelligent mes condemn a man for crime whose has been perverted by indigestion, and kidneys. A thoughtful judge onsider whether society would not be ed by ordering a bottle of Hop Bitter ortunate in the dock, instead of year

Colourless and Cold. girl deeply regretted that she was sand cold. Her face was too white, and and feet felt as though the blood ditte. After one bottle of Hop Bitten

she was the rosiest and he lage, with a vivacity and cheerful gratifying to her friends.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28, 1879.
half is firmly impressed with the
Hop Bitters is the essential thin
happy. She has used several bot e happy. She has used several book would like to have you send me i

B. Pope, Secretary, Plain Dealer Co

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3, 1879. we been taking your Hop Bitters reat help from them. I will give as one of the cured sufferers.

Yours, Mrs. Mary F. Starr. GRENADA, Miss., Nov. 3, 1879. now a young mother, is using and is greatly pleased with the son herself and child.

D. D. Moore,

Proprietor New South.

SANDERTON, Pa., Nov. 6, 1879.

FRED. THUNSBERGER. PAULDING, Chio, Feb. 2, 1880.
Co.,—Have used two bottles of my family, and think them the GEO. W. POTTER, Baker.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Conservative contemporaries have generaily quoted the statistics and arguments published in this journal respecting wheat prices, and have doubtless disabused the minds of the agricultural community of any lingering impressions as to the value of free trade. The Seaforth Sun, after citing the trade. The Seaforth Sun, after citing the figures, makes this excellent point:—"Farmers get better prices for farm products, a fact too patent to be doubted and too general to be disputed. They feed our own people with bread from our cwn wheat, instead of freighting, it to Liverpool and taking in its place Western No. 2. There is not a farmer in Ontario who will say that we will be benefitted by carrying our wine wheat to England. fitted by carrying our prime wheat to England and using bread from inferior grain."

It is interesting to read the opinions of Re form journals regarding the effect of the duty on wheat. Here are two specimens:

"The Maritime Provinces are large buyers of breadstuffs; Ontario is a large seller of that article. The duty enhances the price even when the foreign article is not imported. St. John Daily Telegraph, June 13. Every person with common sense enough

to manage his own affairs knows that no amount of duty put upon American wheat can help to the extent of a cent the Canadian farmer."—London Advertiser, June 16. You pays your money and takes journal says the duty does increase the price of wheat; the other says it does not. The Reform newspapers had better settle this little question between them. If they cannot the party should hold a powwow, and decide in convention what its opinions are.

Canadian and American apples find an excellent market in England. The exports of apples to Liverpool from September 8th, 1880. to May 11th, 1881, were 862,144 barrels, against 296,862 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The shipments to both London and Liverpool during the past season amounted to 1,029,664 barrels. The trade is capable of further expansion. A London wholesale fruit house, in a circular issued on wholesale truit house, in a circular issued on the subject of apples, gives the following ad-vice, which will be useful to Canadian grow-ers and shippers:—"The good result of ship-ments being entirely dependent on their con-dition on arrival, great care ought to be taken to ship only fresh packed fall fruit, and to avoid sailing vessels for this fruit. The steamer shipments of late apples, hard non-pareils from Nova Scotia, have been a signal success, and the average prices of 18s. to 20s. and 22s. for these shipments must have been very satisfactory, whilst American Newtown pippins, the quality of which is unequalle y any English or Continental apples, sold on an average from 15s. to 25s., and realized i ertain instances as high as 60s. Baldwins for cooking purposes have shown very satisfac-tory quality, and sold from 15s. to 20s.; the same price was realized by spitzenbergs, although golden russets were more valuable than rox russets. Green ings of good cooking quality obtained from 5s. to 16s,"

FARM NOTES.

Mangel wurzel plants and also sugar beet can be transplanted with success. The members of the last wheat pool Chicago are said to have made \$1,250,000 Delicate plants in the vicinity of Quebec were nipped by frost on Wednesday night. The value of the exports of breadstuffs for May was \$19,804,000; for May last year,

Switzerland has opened her markets to American meats without requiring any in-spection or imposing any other restraint on their importation. their importation.

The farmers in the vicinity of Kingston are judicant over the crop prospects. The hay crop promises to be extremely large and of excellent quality, and grains of all kinds

The wool clip of the world has increased five times since 1830, when it was about 320,-000,000 pounds in weight. In 1878 (the latest year for which there are cor figures) the total was 1,586,000,000 pounds. The frost which did severe damage in some parts of Ontario a week or two ago skipped the western part of the District of Algoma,

and even the tenderest vegetables in the neighbourhood of the Sault escaped unhurt. Bees are doing remarkably well in the vicinity of Cobourg this season. Notwith-standing the severe winter six fine large swarms had come off before the 15th of June eing the earliest swarming on an average o

forty stacks wintered on their summer stands 12,000 bushels of grain have unaccountably disappeared from the elevator at Keokuk controlled by Jack Sturges. This is the grain Kennett & Co., of Chicago, held warehouse receipts for. Civil and criminal prose cations will be commenced to discover the guilty party.

A cablegram from London, Eng., says that a cargo of Manitoba wheat sent to Liverpool has been carefully examined by leading mil-lers and importers. It is pronounced the finest sample in the market, and threepence per bushel more is offered for it than for the inest California.

The Northern fair and Grangers' excursion, numbering about nine hundred, from Simcoc, Woodstock, Stratford, Widder, Parkhill, and St. Mary's, arrived at Guelph by special Grand Trunk train yesterday. They visited the city and Model Farm, returning via special train at 7.30 p.m.

The Mark Lane Express says:—"Lately the immense importation of foreign fleur virtually paralyzed the British milling interest." terest. If a very much larger proportion of American wheat reaches us in the shape of flour, it is impossible to deny that its influence will greatly change the system of Eng-

The recent frosts greatly damaged the crops in Bristol township. Whole fields of peas and beans have had to be ploughed over again to be re-sowed, while potatoes, &c., have been blighted in all direc tions. Other crops look well, and give promise of a satisfactory yield. There is a great scarcity of labour, however, and many far-mers are at their wits end' to devise means of harvesting their crops should they prove at all

Our best farmers are beginning to learn, and, in fact, most of them have already learned, that the time spent in destroying weeds in the autumn is well spent, and that if they would save time in cultivating hoed crops they must keep the weeds from seeding as much as possible in all parts of the farm; a little carelessness in this respect will soon cover a farm with weed seeds. A single root of milk weed in a mowing field, if left unmolested, will spread over and take possession of a large field in a few years.

President Edwin Lee Brown, of the Chica-Humane Association, said in a lecture that the slaughtering of cattle, and association with cattle that were destined to be slaughtered, had a brutalizing influence on men, and the result was an amount of cruelty in the handling of the beasts in transit that was sickening to persons of even moderate refinement. The society is trying to convince stock men of the fact, now being recognized by many in the business, that such cruelty is unprofitable, because it renders the cattle less valuable in the food markets. The reform is said to be well under way, and im proved cattle cars are coming into use on the trunk railroads. The inhuman use of iron goads is still common, however, and the so-mety proposes to secure the punishment of the prodders.

The good accomplished with steel pens is incalculable, but the cost of a box of Esterbrook's is only nominal. The stationers have them. The trade supplied by Brown Bros.,

THE GRAIN WEEVILS.

Alarming Increase of the Pest in the United States. The losses sustained by our farmers, millers, and dealers in the cereais from the depredations of insects which infest stored grain have not heretofore been of a very serious nature, says the N. Y. Sun, but within the past ten years these pests have multiplied so rapidly that some method must some method must soon be adopted to check their increase, of European countries will refuse to admit to their ports that which they now so readily welcome. The closing of European markets to American grain would certainly be a great loss to our farmers, but even this would not be so serious a matter as the destruction that retained for home use. We are not saying this to unnecessarily alarm farmer and dealers in grain, but the facts in regard to the increase of grain weevils in all parts of

the country are too overwhelming to be passed over in silence.

The greatest grain pest in the Northern States is the imported grain weevil (Calandra granaria). Just when or how it was intro duced is not known, but it is only within the past few years that it has become suff ciently abundant to attract any considerable attention. It is a small snout beetle, belong ing to the same family as the plum and apple currently, but instead of attacking fruit in curculo, but instead of attacking truit it breeds in and lives upon stored grain, prefer-ring wheat, although it will not refuse cats, barley, of sorghum; in fact, it is a general grain pest. It is about one-eighth of an inch long and quite slender, with a snout slightly bent downward, and a coarsely punctured and very long thorax, constituting nearly oneand very long thorax, constituting nearly one-half the length of the whole body. Its wing covers are furrowed, and cov-ered with very minute punctures. The colour is a pitchy red, but some-times nearly black. This little beetle, both in the restricted

both in its perfect and grub state, devours wheat and other stored grain, and its power of multiplication are so great that a single pair, if left undisturbed, may produce more than 6,000 descendants in a year. The female deposits her eggs upon the grain after it is placed in the barn or granary, and these eggs soon hatch; the young grubs bore into the grain, eating out the substance, and leaving nothing but the hull. When once started in their work of destruction, they continue at it as long as there is a sound grain to feed ipon unless disturbed, and then hundred nd even millions will crawl away and hide n the cracks about the barn, or wherever safe retreat can be found. Of course, wheat or other grain infested by these beetles can be sent to the mill and ground, but to think of eeding out such a product to animals is not

Flour made of beetle-infested grain is tainly unhealthy, if not always actually poisonous. The wing cases and shell of these grain weevils contain the same medicinal properties as the eantharides, or Spanish fly and although in grinding the grain and pass ing the flour through the bolting cloth the larger part of these shells would go into the bran, still the smaller particles must pass inte the flour, and there becomes a dangerous ele ment. Not long since, a correspondent in Ohio sent us a few beetles, saying that his wheat in the granary was alive with them and as the specimens sent were badl-crushed in the mails we requested a fev more in order to be certain in regard to the species. He responded with a large tin box, holding at least a pint, filled with this European grain weevil, and in his note accompanying them he said: "I can send you a bushel of the same kind if you want them." If one farmer could gather a bushel of these weevils in his barn, it is very certain that there are more of the same kind else-where in Ohio. In fact, it has been known or some years that this insect was on the in rease in all parts of the country; but very

little has been said about it, perhaps for fear of injuring the sale of grain, or of the land where it was most abundant. where it was most abundant.

In, the Middle and Southern States a closely allied species, known as the rice weevit (Calandra oryza), abounds almost everywhere, attacking wheat, rice, cate, intuan corn, and even the seeds of some of the wild grasses. It differs somewhat from the European grant wearill known as a second or the courses grant wearill known as a second or the second of the second or the second the European grain weevil, being of a much darker colour, and there are two red spots on each wing cover. In the South it is called the black weevil, to distinguish it from red enus, which also attacks grain in the as well as when stored in granaries. This rice weevil has now become se common at the South that keeping grain of almost any kind is becoming very difficult. These insects are so small that they readily find access to the grain when stored in ordinary granaries, no matter how careful the farmer may be in his attempts to keep them out. If the grain is left in the bundles staked in the field of stored in the barn, the weevils soon find it and commence their work of destruction and when they have once found a lodgmen on a farm it becomes a difficult matter to get

rid of them. Kiln drying will destroy both the grubs in the grain as well as the eggs and beetles, but there are few farmers who can afford to do this, and heating grain to a temperature required for destroying the weevils would be likely to destroy its vitality; consequently this process will only answer for that which is to be ground up or fed to stock. Scatter ing dry lime among grain is said to be a good preventive, and if the grain is kept quite dry it would not be injurious, because, by run-ning the grain again through a fanning mil, the lime could be readily removed. In cool weather there is less difficulty in keeping out weevils, for if the grain is threshed early and stored in a cool place, where it can be thrown over or moved from one bin to another every three or four weeks, the weevils will ittle progress. Grain to be kept for seed may be placed in tight barrels and sprinkled with benzine or some similar insecticide.

The rice and imported grain weevils are not the only kinds which injure grain, for there are several species known under the common name of "red weevil," which not only attack wheat and other kinds of grain, but infest bran, shorts, and meal, and will even subsist on grass seeds. The most abundant of these weevils is the one known to entomologists as Silvanus Surinamensis, so named by Linnæus, because it was supposed to be a native of Surinam, but it probably originated in North Surinam, but it probably originated in North America. It is a minute flattish beetle of a reddish colour, and for many years has been abundant is Pennsylvania, from which State we have received it frequently from correspondents. It is a very troublesome pest, and the most practical method of clearing a building of it is to remove everything of the grain and seed kind, and not use the building for a granary until the weavils are starved out

ranary until the weevils are starved out. Troublesome and destructive as are the in ects named above, there is still another likely to prove even more disastrous to grain on nearly all kinds, and this is the European grain moth, or, as it is called in France, Angoumous grain moth, from the province in which it was first discovered about 150 years ago. This insect is a small moth about the size of the common clothes moth. The lavy ourrow into and eat out the centre of the in fested grain. It appears to prefer Indian corn, and is now pretty well distributed over the country, but is more abundant in the Middle and Southern States than in the Northern. This pest is one likely to destroy annually millions of dollars' worth of corn and other grain, unless measures are adopted to check its increase. It attacks corn in the ear, or when shelled and put in the storehouses; and as the moth readily files from place to place, its dissemination is rapid and certain. How best to destroy these pests is a ques-tion not readily answered, for while it may be an easy matter for one farmer to rid his own place of them, the carelessness or indifference of a neighbour may render all his labour useless. It must be made compulsory upon every farmer and dealer to destroy the weevils and moths before any real progress

can be made.

Do not allow larkspurs, hollyhocks, and other support-needing plants to grow up and topple over before you stake them, else they will not look so handsome as if staked early. If perennial asters, larkspurs, herbaceous

clematis, and the like come up in a thick bunch of stems pluck away all the weakest shoots, and so reduce the clumps that every shoot will have plenty of room for full development. You will have stronger plants and larger flowers for it. In staking do not huddle the shoots tightly together around the stake, but tie them firmly but loosely, and if there are several of them tie in little bunches rather than all in one. For dealing and the rather than all in one. For dahlias and other heavy plants use one strong stake for each. They may not be easily inserted deep enough in dry weather, but when the ground is wet you can put them in as deeply as you please. Stakes for gladioli and wand-like flower spikes like red pentstemons should be slender but strong, not nearly so long as the spikes, and introduced in almost indiscernible fashion. It is a common thing, when a takes are ion. It is a common thing when stakes are wanted to take some switches from the shrubbery or neighbouring underbrash for immediate use. These are not half as serviceable as they would be if they had been cut last year. Green stakes are too yielding, and unless they be divested of their buds many of them will sprout and grow. It adds materially to the becomingness of stakes if they be of uniform size and height. We usually stake our pole beans before the beans appear, and it is a good plan too. We should be as vigilant Washington, June 16 .- The Census Bureau reports that the increase in the production of all kinds of grain during the last ten years was one hundred per cent, and for the preceding decade only 12 per cent. The increase in corn was 133 per cent, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri producing more than the entire country in 1869. There was a fivefold increase in Kanasa and the country in the country with our nasturtiums, canary vines, morning glories, cypress vines, maurandyas, sweet peas, and the like. There are many plants,

peas, and the like. There are many plants, such as akebia and clematis, that have permanent supports, but let us not neglect them on that account, else they will intertwine so rapidly that to unravel them will be a hopeless task. If it be our pleasure that they grow in freedom, all is well; but if we desire to extend their vines to cover extra surface they should not cross or intertwine, but be led out straight from the beginning.—Country Gentleman. Locustiana.

Northern Ohio has an appointment with he seventeen year locusts this summer. This is the year for the appearance of both the seventeen and thirteen year broods, though they will fortunately not both be in the sar It will be of interest, as the pestiferous insects are now about due, to quote the prediction made by Professor Riley, of the United States Entomological Commission, the United States Entomological Commission January last. It is as follows:

"The seventeen-year locusts will be par-icularly plentiful in Marquette and Green Lake counties, Wisconsin, and may also appear in the western part of North Carolina. pear in the western part of North Carolina, in Northern Ohio, and a few in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Westchester county, New York. They will also be abundant in the neighbourhood of Wheeling, and will probably extend down into Maryland, Virginia, and the District. Of this, however, I am not quite sure. The thirteen-year brood will in all probability appear in Southern Illinois, throughout Missouri, with the exception of the north-western corner, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Ken-Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Teunessee, Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. Observations extending for more than two hun-dred years prove that they never fail. The earliest appearance of the periodical cicade, or locusts, so far as we have any record, occured at Plymouth, Mass., in the year 1634. Each seventeenth year they have appeared again without fail. The naturalist calculates as confidently on the future appearance of the locusts in a given month in a given year for all time to come as the astronomer loes an eclipse or a transit on some particular day, and he may go back to the time when none but savage men dwelt on this continent and feel confident that the woods of New Jersey rattled with the hoarse cry of this insect in the month of June, seven years after the birth of Christ, just as they did in June,

The locusts have already assumed "epidemic form" in Illinois, where they first made their appearance about the middle of May. In most of the other sections covered by the prediction their appearance has been made, in strict accordance with announcement, and we may soon expect to hear from them upon the Reserve.

Paris green has become as much a part of the stock of necessaries on a farm as any other useful article. Since the advent of the potato bug, as it is commonly called, everyone who grows potatoes must handle Paris green. There are two general methods of application—the mixing of the poison by some with flour, and by others with plaster. Either of the mixtures will answer, but plaster is preferable.

It is not the purpose here to give any details as to the application of Paris green, but rather to call attention to a fact that is over-

looked regarding the benefit the potato bug has conferred on farmers. It is true the bugs keep us busy and annoy us very much; but order to save our crops we must apply Paris green, and this application demands plaster. Now, plaster itself is one of the sest assistants to the growth of potatoes that is known, as it contains pure lime, which is soluble to a certain extent. It is a compound of sulphuric acid and lime, and as lime is one of the chief ingredients in the composition that makes up the growth of pota the application of Paris green is also a pro-cess of manuring. It is generally acknow-ledged that potatoes are easier produced now than formerly, and a great many of our farmers have not considered the cause, which lies in the fact that while farmers are often enterprising in some matters, a large majority of them are slow at practising those things which are suggested to them by the farm journals. In vain has plaster been recom-mended as a good fertilizer for potatoes, and dilatory have been the efforts of farmers in enting with its use, until at last, as a experimenting with its use, until at inst, as a dilutant to Paris green, it has been applied to the potato crop with excellent results, which, however, was involuntary, as the plaster was applied not for beneficial purposes, but to

applied not for the enemy.

The small proportion of Paris green used is harmless, as it is distributed over large surfaces, but in order to go over a large field a considerable amount of plaster must be used, and it does not require a very large amount of plaster to show beneficial effects. Ordinary lime is applied in quantities ranging from ten to forty bushels to the acre, and it is even then slow in its action on some soils, but a quantity of plaster as small as sushel to the acre at once makes known its presence by the beautiful colour imparted to the growing plant. It absorbs and retains more or less moisture, and adds food in a soluble, ready condition for assimilation by

the action of the roots. The yield of potatoes will vary on any field according to the amount of plaster used, and the very best of our ordinary fertilizers is a mixture of one part plaster to two of wood ashes. The beetle must be destroyed or the crop will be a failure, and flour is too expensive for a large crop. The cheapness of plaster gives it the preference. Even flour is a fertilizer, but plaster is a special part of a formula for potate fertilizers. While we are now regarding the beetle as a terrible pest and scourge, we should also credit him with the good yield of potatoes resulting from the free use of plaster, and while Nature may seemingly err in some of her dispensations, we are not able to deny that even that which we consider a curse is compelling us to adopt that which we might otherwise reject.

SILVER CREEK, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1880. GENTS,—I have been very low, and have tried everything to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever.

W. H. Weller,

The peculiar merits of Fellows' Hypophor phries are :-First.--Unique harmony of ingredients
suitable to the requirements of diseased blood. blood.

Second.—Slightly alkaline reaction, rendering it acceptable to almost every stomach.

Third.—Its agreeable flavour and con-

renient form as a syrup.

Fourth.—Its harmlessne

UNITED STATES CROPS. Infavourable Reports from Michigan,

Hinois, and Iowa.

BUYFALO, N.Y., June 16.—A gentleman just returned from Michigan reports the prospects as poor for a yield of winter wheat in that State. The seed sown has come up very thin, and the yield per acre will be small. In Illinois the prospects for the present corn crop are not the most favourable. The celd backward spring, and in many localities the protracted drought during most of the planting season, together with, in many instances, poor seed and destructive insects, are the principal causes which have operated to lower the condition of the crop. The damage to the growing crops in Iowa by Sunday's hailstorm may prove quite serious, as the wheat, rve, corn, and other crops are all beaten to the ground in a few localities. In such cases rye will of course be a total loss, and wheat and oats may not recover; but it is the general opinion that the corn is very little damaged. The spring wheat crops show up very fairly in most of the States.

country in 1869. There was a fivefold increase in Kansas, and a still higher rate of progress in Nebraska. The cotton States showed a gain of 40 per cent. There was a small extension of maize cultivation in the Territories. A comparatively steady and rapid increase of wheat grown is shown, the gain being seventy-three per cent. While all the States and Territories, except Florida and Wyoming, report an increased yield of wheat, several in the Atlantic and Gult parts show limited production. Seven tents parts show limited production. Seven-tenths of the entire crop was produced in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, California, Missouri, and Wisconsin. There has been for several years an States, especially in the Piedmont region, the Carolinas and Georgia, and the northern central counties of Texas. There has also been a disposition to experiment in the more southern portions of the cotton belt, even in Louisiana and Florida. The products of oats have been extended mainly in the West and South. Four-tenths of the area of this crop, with nearly half its product, is found in Illinois, Iowa, New York, and Pennsylvania. California and New York still produce cantornia and New York still produce nearly half the barley crop. Wisconsin, Indiana, and Minnesota have made the heaviest increase. The increase of rye has been 17 per cent., showing a decline in the Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New York still produce about half the crop. The increased production of buckwheat has not been in proproduction of Duckwheat has not been in population. It is scarcely grown in the South and very little in the West, two-thirds of the crop being the product of New York and Pennsylvania. The average of the crops now for the first time given by the census will in future pre-vent the misleading effect of very low or ex-cessive production in census year.

McLAREN v. CALDWELL.

V.C. Ferguson's Judgment Order Suspening the Injunction Refused.

motion was argued last week to suspen the injunction which was issued in this suit, pending the disposition of the cause by the Court of Appeal. Judgment was reserved after a very lengthy argument, and was delivered yesterday morning by V.O. Ferguson, the following being extracts from his lord-ship's decision:—

ship's decision:

The plaintiff, by his bill in this case, prayed that it might be dediared that he is entitled to the use of the streams mentioned in the bill, where the said streams pass and flew through his lands and premises, which are particularly described in the bill, and to the improvements on the interruption, melest, and use of the defendants, said that defundants have no right to the user thereof. After the hearing of the cause a decree was, as I understand, pronounced in the plaintiff's favour, upon the whole case, the learned

favour, upon the whole case, the learned judge considering himself bound by the case of Boale v. Dickson, in the Common Pleas.

From this decree defendants annealed and duly perfected the security required by sec. 26, cap. 38, of R. S., Ontario.

The issuing of the injunction awarded by this decree was from time to time delayed

until a few days ago. The reasons for such delay not being material to the point I have to consider, need not be stated here. The proceedings in appeal have been continued, and I understand that the case in appeal has been argued and is now standing for the judgment of the court.

A short time since the defendants again commenced to interfere with what were de-

cided to be the plaintiff's rights, by a repeti-tion of the acts of which the plaintiff complained by this bill, and the plaintiff only few days ago caused to be issued pursuant t the decree and served upon the defendants an injunction enjoining the defendants against continuing such acts.

The defendants now contend that upon

The detendants now contend that upon perfecting the security aforesaid, there was a stay of execution by force of the 27th sec. of cap. 38 R. S. O., that the writ issued and served by the plaintiff is an execution within the meaning of the section mentioned, and that the injunction is therefore irregular and should be annulled or set aside. The plaintiff tiff on the contrary contends that the injunction is not an execution within the meaning of sec. 27 of the Act, and although execution was stayed upon the perfecting of the security, yet that such a stay did not prevent in any way the issue of the injunction, and in any way the issue of the injunction, and it is between these two contentions in the matter I am called upon to decide. It is admitted by counsel that the security was properly perfected, and that upon that being done a stay of execution would take place. It is also stated that the only question to be determined is as to whether or not the injunction. tion is an execution within the meaning of the sec. 27 aforesaid.

the sec. 27 aforesaid.

The words of the section which apply are "upon the perfecting of such security execution shall be stayed in the original cause," except in the following cases; then follow four excepted cases, none of which is, or has any similarity to, the present case.

At the argument counsel for defendants At the argument, counsel for defendants seemed to rely much upon the meaning to be attached to the word "execution," and re-

ferred to several definitions of it to be found in the books.

It is said that an execution signifies "the last performance of an act as of judgment, &c." It is obtaining the possession of anything awarded by judgment of law.

Again, "execution in the usual-legal sense is Again, "execution in the usual-legal sense is a judicial writ, grounded on the judgment of the court from which it issues, and is supposed to be granted by the court at the request of the party at whose suit it is issued to give him satisfaction of the judgment which he has obtained." His Lordship which he has obtained the definitions of the term execution, and proceeds : What are the definitions that are formed of the word the definitions that are formed of the word injunction or of a perpetual injunction? "Perpetual injunctions form part of the decree made at the hearing upon the merits, whereby the defendant is perpetually inhibited from the assertion of a right, or perpetually restrained from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to equity and good conscience. The perpetual injunction is the effect of a decree and concludes a right. Kerr on Ins., page 11, and the same right. Kerr on Ins., page 11, and the same definition is found in Wharton's L. Lex, page

His Lordship here reviews other authorities on the question of the meaning of the word injunction, and continues:— "Now after careful consideration of these definitions, and they are the best I have been able to find, I am not convinced, nor am I able to say, that an injunction is com-prehended in the meaning of the word 'exe-cution.' I should infer that when a learned

stay of an injunction upon the mere perfecting of security in appeal to the extent \$400, under sec. 26 of the Act, as point ing of security in appeal to the extent of \$400, under sec. 26 of the Act, as pointed out by the present Chief Justice in the case of Gamble v. Howland, 3 Grant, p. 306, and by many other learned judges in other cases, I think I cannot conclude that such a stay does take place, unless the Legislature has said so in unequivocal language, and this I think has not been done." His lordship here reviews the case of Gamble v. Howland, and continues:—"Although the case then being considered was an appeal from an interlocutory order, these words seem to be general, and although this may be said to be a dictum, yet I think it entitled to great weight, not only by reason of the source from which it comes, but for the further reason that the learned judge there referred to the former case, in which he had been at so great pains in considering the same Act.

"The conclusion at which I have arrived is that the 27th section of the Act ought not to be held to apply to injunctions, whether issued before or after degree see at the constant of the constant of the constant of the same helds to apply to injunctions, whether issued before or after degree see at the constant of the constant of the same helds to apply to injunctions, whether issued before or after degree see at the constant of the same helds to apply to injunctions.

be held to apply to injunctions, whether issued before or after decree, so as to operate a stay upon perfecting the security mentioned in the 26th section. I see no reason for set ting aside the injunction, and the application will, therefore, be dismissed, and I suppose it should be with costs."

Special leave was given to appeal from this

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

The Minister of Public Works at Cobourg COBOURG, June 18.—In pursuance of his policy as Minister of Public Works, which is to make himself personally familiar with all the Government works under his control, Sir Hector Langevin paid to-day a visit to this town for the purpose of inspecting the harbour of refuge. Sir Hector arrived by the morning train from the east, and was met at the station by Mayor Graveley and the Council, whose guest, during the earlier part of the day, he had consented to be. On behalf of the town a beautifully illuminated and well-worded address, in which special reference was made to the desirability of completing the harbour works, was prespecial reference was made to the desirability of completing the harbour works, was presented. In replying, Sir Hector pointed out that this was his first visit to Cobourg as a Minister of the Crown; but he felt that though a French-Canadian he was visiting no strange province, for in matters appertaining to the Dominion Government the distinction between provinces had ceased. For himself, he looked at the Dominion at large as a field in which his duties had to be per-formed. It was while he was Minister of Public Works that the Cobour harbour works were initiated. As ther so now, they were under his control—
and if all that had been said to him not only
by the citizens of Cobourg but by a colleague
of his—Sir Leonard Tilley—as to the necessity for completing the works was well
founded, he was atraid that if he had done
something in the past he would have to desomething in the past, he would have to do still more in the future. Several memorials on the subject had been presented to him, and the Hon. Jas. Cockburn's exertions on behalf of the harbour had been very great.

THE HARBOUR. The works in progress, as has already been explained in THE MAIL, are those of a harbou explained in The Mail, are those of a harbour of refuge. Situated about half way between the eastern and the western end of the lake, Cobourg is of necessity the place at which such a harbour should be built. Had the harbour works been completed, shipping accidents and losses of life which occurred last year would in all probability have been avoided. There has for years been a small harbour for commercial purposes in the front of the town, but in the event of a storm it is impossible for vessels to enter it. This

front of the town, but in the event of a storm it is impossible for vessels to enter it. This fact, coupled with the absolute necessity that there should be a refuge for vessels in distress, was no doubt the reason why the Government engaged with Cobourg to pay two-thirds of the expense of building a harbour, provided the town would pay one third. The town has paid its time of the \$50,000, which the harbour will cost, and the Government is now attending to the completion of the works. About 12,000 feet of the west arm of the harbour is built, and 400 feet of cribwork has yet to be added to that breakwater. On the east side of the projected harbour 1,300 feet of cribwork have to be laid 10 when the cribwork is completed it will him a basin of about sixty acres. With an entising 400 feet wide a depth at the contract of cold feet will be adopted the contract of the projected in the cribwork is completed it will him a basin of about sixty acres. wide, a depth at the mouth of 28 feet, and an average depth throughout of 21 feet. Some of the work is now under way, and as the

Minister said this morning, is progressing favourably.

AN EVENING MEETING.

In the evening there was a large gathering in the Victoria Opera house, where, it was announced, Sir Hector Langevin would speak. The chair was occupied by Col. D'Arcy Boulton. In opening the meeting Col. Boulton made reference to the conduct of the guest of the evening on the occasion of the confederation of the provinces. Sir Hector Langevin
ably aided Sir George E. Cartier to accomplish that work, which has brought harmony
between Upper and Lower Canada, and has
added to the British empire an immense.
North American Dominion. (Cheers.)
The Chairman presented Sir Hector
with an address on behalf of
the Liberal-Conservative Association. The
members of the association heartily congratulate the hon. gentleman in that he has the evening on the occasion of the confedera-

gratulate the hon. gentleman in that he has recently been the recipient of a great honour from her Majesty; and added that in him they recognized a representative of all that is best in the social, political, and public life of his native province. They expressed their satisfaction with the tariff and with the rrangement whereby the country is relieved of heavy taxation in order to build the Pacific railway, and asked Sir Hector to convey to Sir John Macdonald their strong desire that he may be speedily restored to health. IN REPLY.

Sir HECTOR thanked the association for the address, which, he said, proved to him that the members of the association did not limit their appreciation of public services to public men within the bounds of their own province. They, he was glad to say, recognized the They, he was glad to say, recognized the public men who were not specially Ontarie men; and public men were bound, no matter from what province they came, to look after the interests, not merely of their own province, but of the Dominion. It had been said somewhere by some-body that the French-Canadians exercised a sort of domination over this Dominion; but the fact was all that French-Canadi demanded was the right to join hand in hand with the good men of the whole Dominion in order that the country might be governed well and the people be prosperous and happy. (Cheers.) Sir Hector then at length reviewed the policy of the Gevernment, pointed out the benefits conferred by the National Policy, and concluded by replying to some of the attacks of the Opposition.

Montreal's interests as a great ocean port are more seriously threatened by her own people than by any scheme for deepening the St. Lawrence ever achieved upon paper. The delay and loss to shippers, importers, and ocean carriers occasioned by the yearly re-currence of the ship labourers' strikes must tell seriously against the city, and already some of the steamship companies are threat-ening to bring their vessels no higher up the river than Quebec, or even to send them to Boston and shun the St. Lawrence altogether. Every observer who walks the streets of great city, and scans with intelligent eye the olourless faces of more than 50 per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement that this age, which makes

such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of greater part of men in the intense pursuit or business, has destroyed in a proportionate de-gree theanimal health and robust constitution. Nature, in this stage of exhaustion, cannot be restored of itself, but requires some stimulating tonic to strengthen and keep the system in regular order, and in Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine we have the exact remedy required. The peculiar operation of this medicine, in cases of general debility and nervous prostration, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fall if properly and indicated at the contract of the con author says that the injunction is in the sature of an execution, it does not mean to say it is an execution, but leaves it to be understood that there is a difference. To say the least there is a doubt, and when I stered. Sold by all druggists. INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

It is proposed to start a wood-pulp factor tottawa, and to put to use the sawdust that The British Government has declared in avour of a proposal to adopt a patent law orrowed from that in force in the United

The manufacture of oil from American cotton seed has begun in Italy on a large scale. It is mixed with olive oil, and sold for

The bricklayers at London struck yester-day for \$2.50 per day. They have been receiving \$2.25. It is probable that a settlement will be arrived at. The Egansville Enterprise says :- "It is

almost impossible to get enough workmen to do what is actually reqired to be done day by day by our merchants and others." A Montreal rumour has it that the French consul-general at Quebec has received a message from Paris expressing the desire of his Government to enter into negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Canada. Five hundred and fifty-six of the 967 blast urnaces of Great Britain are now in opera-

tion. Preparations are making to reduce the production of iron in the Cleveland and Durham districts nearly a thousand tons weekly A new boot and shoe factory at Walkerton, a knitting factory at Thorold, and a wood-pulp factory at Ottawa make the latest instalment of inflictions beneath which the country is groaning under the National

The Montreal ship labourers are once mor on strike, on account of their of more wages having been refused. be interesting to know how much these men collectively lose per annum through those perpetually recurring strikes.

Fifteen miners, from Switzerland and France, who had been engaged to work in the Canada Consolidated Gold-Mining Company's mines in Marmora, arrived at Belleon Monday night. They proceeded to Marmora yesterday morning.

It is the intention of Mr. R. B. McPher resident of Thorold, to establish a knitting factory there. The factory will employ over fifty hands to start with, that number to be doubled when thoroughly established. There is a probability of other factories soon starting at Thorold.

One of the first fruits of the reduction of tolls on the St. Lawrence canals is the large increase in the quantity of goods for the Western States imported via Montreal. Every ocean steamship arriving at that port now brings large quantities of merchandise for Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, and other western cities, whereas previously the importations by this route were nil. We were told that the electors of Nova

Scotia yearned for an opportunity to express their disgust for the National Policy. Two opportunities came, and two disgusts could have been expressed had there been any disgusts to express. It is pretty evident that if disgusted at all, the electors are disgusted, not with the N. P., but with the misrepresentations its opponents make regarding it. A reign of alpaca seems impending in Engand, for the Yorkshire manufactur

article have appealed to the Princess of Wales to help them sell their goods, and she has sent for patterns. Fortunately New York ladies are not accustomed to take H. R. H. as a guide in dress, for coloured alpacas look like cotton, white alpacas always seem to be starched, and there is but one thing in the universe uglier than a black alpaca gown, and that is a black horse-hair sofa.

and that is a black horse-hair sofa.

The negotiations respecting the new Anglo-French commercial treaty have reached a critical stage, and are in danger of coming to nothing. The growing feeling in England in favour of protection has had its effect upon the English commissioners, and they are very strongly inclined to insist upon duties which, while nominally retaliatory, shall be in effect protective. The question of duties upon heavy wooller goods will be discussed next week. In this British manufacturers feel keen interest, and unless an agreement el keen interest, and unless an agreement satisfactory to them is reached the commission will probably be dissolved it task to nearly will Taylor & VO., the owners of the

Sarnia oil well, have let a contract for three more wells to be put down at once on the McGregor farm, which is pronounced by the oldest oil operators to be first-class territory. The syndicate No. 2, Mackenzie & Co., also let a contract yesterday for six wells to be put down immediately. The excitement is on the increase, and within one month the Sarnia oil territory will have a large number of wells in operation. The well put down about five years ago on James King's property, for the purpose of testing for salt, has shown good indications for oil, and Mr. King is negotiating to have it thoroughly tested. This well is situated about the centre of Sarnia town.

This well is situated about the centre of Sarnia town.

Efforts are being made to develop the great mineral resources of British Columbia. As a preliminary step prospecting parties are being despatched to various parts of the province. At the beginning of this month a party set out for the Queen Charlotte group, where gold, platina, silver, and topper are said to abound. The Indians at one time objected to the presence of the investigating said to abound. The indians at one time objected to the presence of the investigating white man on what they considered to be their preserves, but they have now come to the conclusion that civilization and mining will be an advantage to them. The district at the head of the Skeena and Cariboo country are to be thoroughly reported upon. The development of British Columbia's mineral wealth means the prosperity of the province, and the enlargement of the

The iron trade in England is suffering in common with other branches of industry; but the unemployed workmen who don't like starving are told by Mr. Bright that they are only fit for a lunatic asylum. The Liverpool firm of Heap & Arkle has addressed the following significant circular to manufacturers from whom it used to purchase :- " Gentle nen,-We have your favour of yesterday, and, whilst regretting that we shall not for the present have the pleasure of sending you orders for iron, we think you are acting judiciously in stopping your rolling mills until they can be worked profitably, as the only way to check the serious downward tendency in prices is to reduce the produc-tion, for, although there is plenty of trade in the world, the British manufacturer and the British workman are being robbed of their fair share of it through the unjust rangement which, in a spirit of irony, is called 'free trade.' Were we 'free' to called 'free trade.' Were we 'free' to sell your iron in what we may eall England's natural markets, you would now be increasing, rather than decreasing, your machinery, and your workmen would be enjoying their birthrights—the opportunity to labour—instead of walking about idle and

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Diseases of Women.-Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for these special diseases. After vast research he succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Oint-ment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders pecu-liar to women of all ages and constitutions, They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and with the still more satisfactory result that the malady has been completely and permanently removed.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly last week the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell scored one. The Assembly were considering the report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance, which the Committee on Sabbath Observance, which strongly cendemns the running of excursion trains on Sunday and other practices involving manual labour on that day, when Mr. Macdonnell rose and inquired how about the "overworked reporters" who are engaged in reporting sermons for the Monday's issue of the several journals. We are not told what Paedical.



Dyspepsia, Liver Discases, Fever & Ague, Rheuma-Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9.000.000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties. This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

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

It acts upon the Liv., It acts upon the Kidneys, It Regulates the Bowels.

It Furifies the Blood.

It Quiets the Nervous System.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates, It carries off the Old Blood and makes new, It opens the pores of the skin and induces Bleathy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or polson in the blood, which generates Scroftla, Erysipelas, and a mauner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, at it can be taken by the most delicate before the part and its delicate of the part of the p

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nerv outside the state of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP re-no relief. lieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit. MRS JOHNSON. Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

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

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me more for dyspepsia and liver complaint than any medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE. FOR COSTIVENESS. New Carlisle, Bonaventure New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness an

Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT Troy, Wentworth County Ontario.

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

HENRY W. VINTON.

BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspensia an various other diseases, and your INDIAI BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other med cines had failed. MARGARET TOPPINS.

Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Toronto, April 218t, 1880. Dr. Clark Johnson:
Dear Sir I have had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver-complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use a short time. I can say that I have felt better. a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

J. G. AMEY,

Dizziness in the Head.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizziess in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable medicine. HEZEKIAH MARKS.

Best Medicine I Ever Took.

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

W. S. LATTIMORE.

Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

Neuralgia.

Dr. Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I visted your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant. 250 Simcoe street. Neuralgia.

Severe Pain in the Side. Severe Pain in the Side.

TORONTO, April 21st, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly. improved greatly.

JOHN McEACHREM. Carpenter,

14 Shappand street

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine.

M. J. WHITE.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

For Asthma.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—I was troubled with asthma for a
number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has given me more relief than any other
medicine I ever used.

icine 1 ever used.
MRS. JAMES DUNHAM. For General Debility.
Fermoy, 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 oured me.

JAMES NOONAN.

A Very Valuable Medicine. "Westport, Leeds Co., Onts., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have suffered greatly with Kidney Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever gave me relief. I firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine. PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont. Jan 26th, 1870.
Dear Sir.—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia
for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helped
me. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON. LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS. Health Restorer.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Onto Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

MRS. T. READ.

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