derer's heart. When the coroner came the two men lay dead across the grave, locked in a tight embrace. A strange sight; the pale face of death, and the ashened hue of earthly dissolution

FUN AND FANCY.

Man wants but little here below zero. The key of Davy Jones' locker is too free quently whiskey.

A suburban Paris dealer announced that h

Men are like pins. One with a little head may be just as sharp as one with a big head. If you should be asked when a cat is like a seapot, you might say, "When your teasin' it. When a poet tells you that the ocean kissed the shore, he does not refer to fishing smacks

Thermometers reform late in life; thermover become "temperate" until nearly but little here below zero. - New Orleans

The man who gave away all his money had too much action of the heart," as the doo tors say.

If we were a girl we would select a lover from among tailors—for they all know how to press a suit.

"The man who stops his paper to econo mize is like a man who goes barefoot to save his shoes."—Boston Globe. Insanity is no cause for divorce in Wis onsin. They think a person must be craze

in the first place to marry. They had women doctors in Egypt over 3,000 years ago. They used to bend over their patients, crooning, "Let me kiss him for his mummy !"

In what part of the world are the ears the donkeys most brittle ?-In Switzerland because in that country they have glass ears (N. B.—Glaciers.) What a pleasant thought it is that the lux-

ury of ice, which we enjoyed so dearly last summer, is now within the means of the corest of the poor. Mr. Vennor-Dear Sir: Find enclosed y umber's bill on account of pipes frozen by our late cold snap at my house. Please

emit.—Oil City Derrick. Quite a number of young women have recently been killed while coasting. Young man, if you have a good girl don't let her alide. —Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald. "I presume you understand my business." census-taker to the acrobat.

merely wish to know your occupation."
"Oh, yes, I tumble to you," replied the "I have three children who are the very image of myself." "I pity the youngest," replied the interlocutor. "Why?" "Because

is the one who will have to resemble you the longest." "When a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one," saith Josh Billings,
"he makes a mistake; but when he puts
down a good one and takes up a bad one he

makes a blunder. Jones slipped down by the aid of a banana skin, and as he rose from the ice and snow he "Thank my stars that I do not live in a tropical country where the ice would be covered with banana skins."

The prudent man now goes and borrows a lawn mower from his neighbour. The neigh-bour is very ready to lend it at this season, and by the time he wants it will have forgoten what he did with it.

An inveterate was seeing a heavy door nearly off its hinges, in which condition of neglect it had been left for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

A Cincinnati man found a rough-looking individual in his cellar. "Who are you?" he demanded, "The gas man come to take ried the householder, "I hoped you were only a burglar."

"What? Twenty-five cents a pound for sausages? Why, I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for twenty-cents!" "Vell, den, vy didn't yer?" "Cause Schmidt was out of 'em." "Vell, uv I vos owit of 'em I sell 'em for dwendy cents des." or dwendy cents, doo."

A Boston man was invited to a banquet t the bottom of the invitation was the following: "Nota Bene—Eight o'clock prompt."
He read it thus: "Not a bean, eh? Then don't go to the durned banquet, that's all bout it."-Syracuse Sunday Times. In a divorce suit, the petitioner, in stating

whom married, gave the name of a clergy. man, and in mentioning that the clergyman had a colleague in the ceremony, said, "aided and abetted by the Rev. Mr. So-and so." "Equally guilty," quoted the judge. "My husband is a brute," declared Mme. X. to an intimate friend, the other day, "Why, my dear, what is the matter now?" He found fault with a little vivacity of mine yesterday, and I threw a candlestick at his head; then what do you suppose he did?"
"I don't know." "Why, he stood before the mirror, so that I couldn't throw the other."

'The brute !" "After the Ball," is the title of Ella Wheeler's latest poem, but as she does not tate whether she was playing short-stop or whether the batter was ultimately put out, nuch of the work's interest is lost. It is in attention to little details like these that Long-fellow and Tennyson lay over our Western bards.—Chicago Tribune.

A man who never has money enough on hand to pay his bills bought a pair of boots on credit. "How much are they?" "Five dollars, if you buy on credit, as usual, but \$10 if you pays cash down." "How is that?" "Well, you see," said the simple-minded shoemaker, "ven I sells on eredid I knows it

is a dead loss, so I makes de loss so schmall as possible."

The other morning when a milk dealer delivered the usual quantity of so called to a delivered the usual quantity of so called to a new customer up town, he was met with the accusation, "I found the milk you left yesterday composed of about half water." The dealer muttered an apology of some sort, and hurried away. Next morning the customer looked very serious, and said, "I found the milk you left yesterday had a great deal of chalk in it." The dealer tried to look actonized and went away saving he would astonished, and went away saying he would see about it. Next morning his customer met him with, "I found the milk you left yester-day largely composed of some earthy matter."
"See here," said the dealer, as he squared off "what sort of a family are need." off, "what sort of a family are you? I've given you three kinds of milk in as many days, and yet you are no nearer being satisfied than at first. I've only got one more kind, and if you find fault with that you'll have to get a new milkman."-Wal

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selects ed Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors cles of diet that a constitution may be graducles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us really to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "Civil Service Carette." Sold only in realists labelled. properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemista

THE ALLEGED EXODUS Report on Emigration From the

Western Frontier. SOME ELOQUENT FACTS AND FIGURES

The Opposition Calculations Effectually Disposed of.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—Report on emigration from Canada on the western frontier.

"OTTAWA, Dec. 22nd, 1880. "SIR,—I have the honour to report that when at Sarnia on the 19th October last I obtained at the Canadian Custom House a printed statement issued by the United States Custom House at Port, Huron, which placed the number of immigrants arrived at that port during the fiscal year eaded June 30th last at 94,375. I called on Dr. Pace, the United States consul at Sarnia, hoping to ascertain how these large figures were made up. He told me they were obtained by the Customs officials at Port Huron, and that the proportion from Canada of the total immigratoms officials at Port Huron, and that the proportion from Canada of the total immigration was 75,050. But he had no personal knowledge of the manner in which the figures were obtained. He had given about 700 cerhificates (he could not say the exact number), which at 4½ persons per certificate would give 3,150 emigrants. The average of families is five, but very often only parts of families emigrate.

emigrate.

I next proceeded to Port Huron, and obtained an introduction to the Deputy Collector, Mr. F. L. Wells, who, in the absence of the Collector, received me with great courtesy. But I could not ascertain from him the method adopted in taking down the large figures of the alleged emigration at Port Huron. I found from the records in the Custom House that 69, 159 of the 75,059 claimed as immigrants from Canada were from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the re-

provinces of Untario and Quebec, the remainder being from the Maritime Provinces.

"In view of this situation I again proceeded west, under your instructions, on the 18th November last, to make an enquiry respecting the emigration from Canada into the United States between Detroit and Fort Gratiot. There are along this frontier two United States Customs districts, one with the head office at Detroit and the other. at Port Huron, to which the out-lying districts report. At Detroit I was received with much courtesy by Mr. V. B. Bell, the Collector of Customs at that port, and he kindly gave me the following agures of immigration from Canada as resorded in his office during the fiscal year inded June 30th last :-

| September quarter, 1879 | 717 | 717 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 71

"Mr. Bell told,me that these figures were taken by the officers in the face of some difficolties while the trains were crossing the river, and he could not vouch for their entire river, and he could not vouch for their entire accuracy. His beliet, however, was that they were honestly taken. He stated, moreover, that from motives of humanity he had directed that as few fees should be collected as possible from the poor immigrants for the entry of their effects in as far as this could consist with official duty.

consist with official duty,

"The emigration from Canada passing west through the district of Detroit is supplied by two lines of railway running all the way across the province of Oatario from the Niagara frontier, viz., the Great Western and the Canada Southern, and these are in their turn connected with two through lines of railway leading to the Western States, viz. the Michigan Central and the Detroit and Milwaukee. In so far as the province of Ontario is concerned, there would therefore naturally flow as large or a larger stream of emigration to the Western States through these two railway systems than through the Grand Trunk at Sarnia.

"I next proceeded to call on Mr. Benson, the Canadian Collector of Customs at Wind-

sor, and he informed me that there was very little movement of Canadian emigrants to the United States at this point. He added that he had not kept a record of numbers except from the 2nd of August last, at which date he had received instructions to do so. The figures he gave me from his record between the dates of August 2nd and November 5th last were 136. These figures, which Mr. Benson informed me had been carefully tak-

Benson informed me had been carefully taken, show anything but an active emigration from, that point.

4' I next considered it important to ascertain how matters stood at the ferry between Sarnia and Port Huron, and with this view I procured an introduction to Mr. A. Larned, the United States officer at Port Huron, who receives entries at the landing, and he kindly gave me the following facts from his books, which I took down on the spot:—

facts from his books, which I took down on the spot:—
5'1880—From July 6th to 31st, entries, 16'9 gouls, 81. From August 31st, entries, 21'; souls, 69. From September 30th, entries, 394.souls, 163. From October 31st, entries, 42.; souls, 175. From November 19th, entries, 30; souls, 143. Total, entries, 148; souls, 631. These figures are 42 persons per antro!

souls, 631. These figures are 42 persons per entry.

*I was not able to get the figures over any mere extended period, but these will show the outflow at this point in the period of alleged most active emigration from Canada. There is a constant stream of ferry passengers without any luggage of any sort passing backwards and forwards by the ferry steamers, and the number of these I am informed is placed on record. But it has no reference to the emigration. Crossing over to Sarnia, I obtained from Mr. Mathewson, the Canadian Customs Collector, the fact that the number of out Collector, the fact that the number of out

from Mr. Mathewson, the Canadian Customs Collector, the fact that the number of outward entries at Sarnia and its outports of settlers' effects during the fiscal year ended June 30 was 858. This, taking the entry at Apper family (or more correctly parts of family) with each entry—which is a larger estimate per family than appears from the entries at Mr. Larned's office—would give an emigration of 3,861 for the five months. Fromeduly lst to November 30th the number of entries was 325, a considerable proportionate decline as compared with the fiscal year, and these with the same number of persons per entry would give an emigration of 1,567.

"I procured an introduction to Mr. J. P. Sanborn, the collector of customs at Port Huron, with the object of communicating to him the information I had gathered on the broatler respecting these emigration statistics, and talking over with him the mode of procuring them, but I found he could not bear to have any question raised as to the accuracy of the figures furnished on his authority, and so I regret to say the conversation terminated. I found that the alleged emigration from Canada has some on in a very largely-increased stream, according to the collector of customs at Port Huron, from the end of the fiscal year at the 30th of June last, as appears from the fellowing printed letter which was put into my hands while at that place:—

"Custom House, Port Huron, M.,

"Culterron's Office. Nov. Sth. 1880.

"CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT HURON, M.,
"COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 8th, 1880. * To Marcus Young, Beq., Port Huron, Mich. "DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiries I have tostate that the records of this office show site following emigration for the periods mentioned, vis., year ending June 30, 1880, 94,375 g. quarter ending September 30th, 1880, 43,975; month of October, 1880, 16,748.

"Respectfully,
"H. Borssorn,
"Deputy Collector,"
"In this statement the figures for the quarter are at the rate of 175,900 for the year, and the figures for the month of October at the rate of 200,976 for the year. An emigration of 94,375 in one year would be a very large fact, plain before all men's eyes, and not at all dependent for its proof upon the assertions of Customs officials at Furt Huron or elsewhere. It would imply an execus of 302 persons every day for its

days in the week, and counting forty as a large average per second-class car (although they may sometimes be crowded to the extent of fifty), this would mean eight full cars every day in the week in addition to the number of cars sequired for ordinary travellers. An emigration of 43,975 in a quarter implies 564 in one day, or fourteen full car-loads for every day in the week, also in addition to the number of cars required for ordinary travellers. An emigration of 16,748 in one month implies 644 per day, requiring 16 full cars for each day in the week, also in addition to the number of cars required for ordinary passengers.

addition to the number of cars required for ordinary passengers.
"I obtained information from the Grand Trunk station-master at Sarnia and Port Huron that while there are five trains which Trunk station-master at Sarnia and Port Huron that while there are five trains which arrive at that point from eastern stations daily, which carry more or less passengers, there are two principal or through exbress trains from the east which carry the bulk of the Canadian passengers going west. The ordinary make-up of these trains is as follows:—One Pullman car, three first-class cars, one second-class car, one smoking-car, two baggage-cars—in all eight cars. On pagiticular occasions other cars may be acted, but this is the ordinary train. In the ordinary trains, moreover, it is to be remarked that the cars are by no means always full. They certainly were not on the occasions on which I crossed to Port Huron. There are sometimes special cars required for the considerable number of lumbermen who go second-class to work in the woods in Michigan, and return in the spring. There are also sometimes special emigrant and excursion trains for Manitoba and the Western States, but these are of comparatively rare occurrence, and they are all specially advertised and noticed in the newspapers. The figures of the alleged emigration from Canada crossing at the point of Port Huron, as tested by the fact of the make-up of the Grand Trunk railway passenger trains which pass at that point, and which are established by a daily written record kept in books, are not only a simple impossibility, but a grotesque absurdity.

"There is a further test. I have obtained by an official letter from Mr. Hickson, the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the following statement:—
Number of passengers for points west of Sarn a during the swelve months ending June 30,1850—

Number of passengers for points west of Sarn a during the swelve months ending June 30, 1880— 30, 1880—
From United States stations.
From Canadian stations, including 5,636
passengers who purchased tickets in Europe.......

"These figures represent the whole of the through travel from the United States and Canada to all points in the west, including Manitoba, crossing at Port Huron via the Grand Trunk railway. To arrive at the total number of through passengers from Canada the following deductions have to be made:— Passengera holding tickets purchased at stations in the United States. 15,365
Passengers holding tickets purchased at 8,636
stations in Europe. 5,636

point. From the figures received, the total number entering Manitobs is from 13,500 to 16,000. The proportion of these who have crossed at this point cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is at the least between 3,000 and 4,000. If the average of this very moderate calculation, 3,500, is taken it would make the actual number of assences of all costs and formally blocks for passengers of all sorts and from all places for the Western States at Fort Gratiot 27,126. the Western States at Fort Granot 2/,120. The total number of passengers who came from the west to the east during the twelve months ended June 30 last was 45,676, against the 53,627 who went west, making Andifference of 7,951. It does not, however, follow that these who went to and those who returned were the same. But the figures do not all the the figures do and the same of the relative averet of the establish the fact of the relative extent of the passengers were not immigrants from Canada There is still another approximative test

which may be applied to this question, taken from the United States census of 1870 (the returns for 1830 not yet having been received), the largest emigration from Canada having, I believe, beyond question taken place in the ten years preceding the outbreak of the crisis in the United States in 1873. Persons of Canadian wirth residing in the United States in 1870, as per United States

census:
Canada
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
P. E. Ialand Total 472,728 "At the previous census there were 243,970, showing, in taking account of the death-rate showing, in taking account of the death-rate thereto appertaining, a yearly total emigration of about 23,000 at all points from Canada, including that from the province of Quebec to the manifacturing towns of the Bastern States, which, within that period, was at its highest. But since the crisis in the United States in 1873 there has been a large immigration to Canada from the States, the figures being, with free entries of settlers' effects alone:—In 1873, 8,971; 1874, 14,110; 1875, 8,139; 1876, 11,134; 1877, 11,753; 1878, 11,435; 1879, 9,775.

"The immigrants from the United States

"The immigrants from the United States in the years above mentioned who have entered without effects, and of whom there is no record, may be set down as equal in numbers to those recorded with free entries.

"It may be mentioned incidentally here as a matter of fact that the number of persons of United States birth in Canada at the census

of United States birth in Canada at the census of 1871 was 64,449, or 18 per thousand of the whole population, while those of Canadian birth in the United States in 1870 were 12 per thousand of the population.

"An emigration of 75,000 in a year from Canada, and especially at a single point, would mean depopulation, which it is known is not taking place. The last census, which covered the period of greatest emigration, showed an increase of 12.79 per cent. for the four old provinces of the Dominion during the preceding decenniad.

BECAPITULATION for year ended June 20th, 1880, at Port

Via Grand Grunk Railway.

Difference

Via Great Western, Sarnia Branch.

Total passengers from Canada to Western
States

Total passengers from Western States to
Canada From United States Consul at Sarnia.

from Canada via Port Huron during the twelve months ended June 30th last:-

Recapitulation for quarter ended meptors for furon;—
Post Huron;—
Total alleged emigration from Canada....
Via Great Western railway at Sarnia—
Total west-bound passengers from all
eastern points, including Manitoba....
Total do, east-bound.....

Difference in favour of the east.....
Via Grand Trunk railway—
Total number of west-bound passengers
from all points of Europe, the Eastern
States, and Canada to western points,
including Manitoba...
Total do from western points to eastern
points

Total.... "It appears that whatever test is applied, whether the well-known and recorded capacity of the cars employed, or the inability of counting by the methods applied, or the number of all passengers travelling by rail as officially obtained from the responsible officers of the railways, or the entries with emigrants' effects, or approximation by the records of the census, the claim of the collector of the Port Huron Custom House as respects the immigration into the United States at that point is a fabrication so gross as to establish an impossibility without even a semblance of probability.

bility.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"John Lowz,

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture,

"To the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of

In Attack Upon Them by the York County Council—The Opinion of the Minister of Education. The Yerk County Council considers that enough is as good as a feast, even in school-teaching. Last week the report of the Committee on Education was submitted by Mr. Jackson, reeve of Newmarket, containing the following clause agent

. THE MODEL SCHOOLS.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS.

"With regard to county model schools your committee, after careful deliberation, entertain the opinion that some remedial legislation is required in relation thereto, and learn with satisfaction that it is quite possible the Minister of Education may propose some change in the law governing the possible the Minister of Education may propose some change in the law governing the same during the present session. Under existing regulations the time of the head teacher of the model schools is so much taken up with modelites that the regular pupils of his department are more or less neglected, whilst the constant change of teacher to enable modelites an opportunity to acquire knowlege of teaching largely militates against the educational progress of the entire school. Your committee also entertain the conviction that the present law should be so tion that the present law should be amended as to allow trustees of model sch amended as to allow trustees of model schools to charge an entrace see not exceeding \$10 per term, as it does appear to your committee that no cogent reason can be assigned why persons qualifying for the profession of school teaching shall not pay for their education the same as in other callings in life, to say nothing of the tendency of the system to force too many of our young people to seek the ranks of school-teachers compared with the requirements of the country. Your committee recommend that this Council authorize them to interview the Minister of Education in relation to this matter."

relation to this matter,"
Mr. Jackson explained in continuation that Mr. JACKSON explained in continuation that it was a well-known fact that the supply of teachers at present greatly exceeded the demand. An advertisement by any school board brought in from twenty-five to fifty applications, and the committee considered that the model school system was forcing the production of teachers. The speaker would venture to say that in York county alone there were two or three holders of second or third-class certificates for every school. Moreover, although model school graduates were assisted to gain their sducation by the country, many of them left teaching for business, and the committee could see no reason why, in the light of this fact, they should be helped as they were. And finally, as stated in the report, the system was detrimental to ordinary scholars.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. The members of the committee waited upon the Minister of Education in the afternoon, and enquired as to his views in the matter. Department to do away, not with the county certificates, as believed by Mr. Hambly, but with the special permits granted by County Councils. With relation to the need of councils. With relation to the need of remedial legislation in the matter of the model schools, his wiews were entirely in accord with those of the County Council, and it was probable that legislative action would be taken during the present session. He could not definitely say what it would be, but he might, propose that might propose that the Government would in future make the grant to the schools a uniform one of \$150, and render it compulsory on the County Councils to meet that grant. Instead, too, of allowing the boards of trustees to ask entrance fees up to \$10, the Government would fix the fees at \$5 and make them compulsory. Another matter was that at present pupils not resident were admitted into the schools of a district: In future outsiders would only be allowed in by special permission of the Boards of Examiners.

Poultry sometimes sufer greatly in winter through having their water supply cut off by freezing. There is some difficulty in keeping them constantly supplied with water in severe weather, but it can be done if one appreciates the necessity. A cask (it need not be a tight one) is sawed in two, and one-half is used as the covering to the water inc. one) is sawed in two, and one-half is used as the covering to the, water jug. An earthen jug is so fastened into the half-barrel by means of cross-pieces that its mouth will come near the bottom of the tub, upon one side—a piece of a stave being removed at that point. The space around the jug is filled with fermenting horse manure, when the "fountain" is ready for use. Fill the jug with water and cork it; then invert the tub, bringing the mouth of the jug over a basin. When the cork is withdrawn the water will flow until the mouth of the jug is covered; it will then cease, and as the water is used, more will come from the jug, and so on, forming a continuous selfacting fountain. Such a contrivance will keep the water from freezing, except in the coldest winter weather. The jug should be emptied at night.—American Agriculturist.

There is a famine in the London egg market, eggs being 35 cents per dozen, higher than for many years. Excitement prevails occasioned by the appearance of a light on the farm of Mr. Maltman, 5th concession Goderich township. This light, which appeared about the beginning of last March, but until about a month ago disappeared, is about the size of a common lantern, and wanders about the woods and an adjoining march, sometimes appearing as if carried by a human being, and at other times ascends lifto the trees and disappears as a ball of fire. It always appears about the same time every night, and has been visited by numerous spectators. As the chemical composition of the soil upon which the light is frequently seen is such that gases cannot arise to produce the light, its reappearance has caused great excitement on the part of those owning the property, as well as those in the immediate vicinity.

EDITORIAL NOTES. THE subject of the importation of American sults. A large meeting to consider the mat-ter was held in Paris on Thursday, at the close of which a company was formed to engage in the business on an extensive scale. THE French market has of late been glutted with trichinosed bacon, upon which the

talian and German Governments had placed an embargo, and the result is seen in the large number of cases of trichinosis in private families, barracks, &c. Now that the damage has been thoroughly well done the authorities are taking tardy precautionary measures. We are authorised to say that the rumour published in the London Times the other day to the effect that it was the intention of the Committee of the Privy Council to order the slaughtering of Canadian cattle at the port of landing is without foundation. Mr. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, has been advised by cable that no such order has been issued or is contemplated.

AGRICULTURAL.

r is contemplated. Several purchases of horses for shipment to different parts of the United States have recently been made in Canada. Our farmers must be careful that in this weeding process they do not allow all the best stock to slip out of their hands. If they are so minded, they can, by judicious breeding, make Canada the horse market of the continent. In fact, the Deminion might, in course of time, bear the same relation in this respect to the United States that Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Vorkshire, and some restrict of Scatland determined. Yorkshire, and some parts of Scotland do to the rest of Great Britain.

Another species of prophet has arisen. He is, not like Messrs. Vennor and Oates, a product of Canada, but is of United States birth duct of Canada, but is of United States birth and growth. He is a plague prophet, and by that token of an inferior grade to our own. It is no less a personage than Professor Riley, the leading entomologist at Washington. The army bug having run its course, he says next summer the seventeen-year and thirteen-year locusts will be on hand. Our agriculturists need not, however, take fright, for we are promised that the seventeen-year pests shall confine their devastations to the middle and western States, while the thirteen-year fallows ravage the South. Intending emigrants will please take notice and come north.

Free-traders are philanthropists, or at any rate believe themselves so. They regard theirs as a holy cause, and prosecute it in the theirs as a holy cause, and prosecute it in the same spirit of earnestness as that with which the crusaders prosecuted their wars against the infidels. Latterly they have been dooding the United States with Cobden Club pamphlets, until at present it is said there is scarcely a farmer's household, an agricultural club, a debating society, or a mechanics' institute in the country that has not several copies. Protection may be a heresy in the eyes of the well-meaning people who spend their money and time in the publication and distribution of these namphlets, but its and distribution of these pamphlets, but it will be a long time before they convert the mass of the population of the United States to their views.

A corner in eggs is the latest, and New Yorkers are paying five cents apiece for them. Speculators have been busy for some time past in buying up all they could get in the Northern States, Canada, and the West. In the large hotels in the Empire City as much as thirty-five cents is charged for two eggs. The number of eggs consumed in the United States is estimated at the enormous total of a thousand million a year. As many as 10,000,000 have been shipped to New York annually from Montreal's and the interior States. Eggs are reported also as very scarce and dear this winter in Great Britain, where some 400,000,000, valued at near \$8,000,000, are annually imported, mainly from the Conment of the theme of Frof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, after the cow question was disposed of. The Professor's article was highly spoken of by all present.

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Messrs ballant them. Speculators have been busy for some

At a meeting of the directors of the American can Agricultural Association in New York on Wednesday, Professor Collier, of the Chemical Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., stated that he had made a careful analysis of nine specimens of corn, and the result showed that a thousand pounds of sugar could be averaged from every sore of corn and about twice this amount from sorghum stalk. The great point was, he added, to utilize these and other sugar-producing products and save the immerce and save the to utilize these and other sugar-producing products and save the immense sums paid for imported sugar, which, since the discovery of gold in California, had exceeded in value all the gold taken from the mines. What is a great point to our neighbours is equally as important to us, and what with beet, corn, and sorghum America may one day not only be independent of the West Indies in the matter of sugar, but have some to spare, as it has of nearly every other necessary of life.

Mr. John Bright, unwilling to acknowledge that free trade England could possibly be injured by competition from protective America, even in cereals, pretends to think that all the British farmer has to do to regain and to keep the home market is to exert and to keep the home market is to exert himself a little more. Acknowledging the receipt of a letter sent to him by a tenant receipt of a letter sent to him by a tenant farmer of Carnarvonshire, England, on agricultural depression, and the relations between landlord or agent and tenant, Mr. Bright says:—"The conditions of agriculture in this country are unfavourable for the farmer and for the public. Misfortunes may change them, as they may force the farmers to say something, and to exert themselves. I have presented to farmers for pearly forty years. preached to farmers for nearly forty years, with but little result. American competition may speak to them and to our landlord class with more effect." Next to his insularity, the most remarkable thing about your Radical free-trader is his blind conceit in his pet theories.

In spite of all the legislation, the precautions, and the stringent measures for suppressing the disease, pleuro-pneumonia continues to spread in the United States. The tinues to spread in the United States. The latest report is that 60 cattle have died in Taylor county, Iowa, from the complaint, which, it is stated, was carried into the State by some calves brought from New York. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, referring to the matter, says: "The West cannot afford to take any risks where tremendous losses may be involved." What is to be done, then? Is the country to be divided against itself, and the volved." What is to be done, then? Is the country to be divided against itself, and the movement of cattle from east to west to be entirely prohibited? Supposing the Bastera States, finding some affected animals among shipments from thee West, retaliate, and insist upon an embargo being placed on importations from the West, then the entire trade in live stock would be suspended. Before commencing this species of interaccine war, it would seem that our neighbours would do well to appoint competent examining officeps at each large point of shipment, transhirment, and arrival.

Wheat Prospects in the States.

It is well known that much alarm has been felt respecting the effect of this severe weather upon the harvest. Many rumours have been circulated that the wheat crop would prove a partial failure. There may be some ground for fear, but not to the extent that many alarmists represent. It may be true that a great many fields fall sown with wheat have been deluged and frozen until they cannot promise a paying yield, but if this is the case there is not the least probability of these fields being allowed to mature the little grain that may start into growth. Such fields will be broken up and resown either with wheat THE COMING DEINK—KAOKA.—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

Annual Meeting of the Western Ontarle Dalrymen's Association.

Stratford, Feb. 2.—The annual Dairymen's convention of Western Ontario opened here at 10 a.m. to-day. The attendance is very large, and great interest is shown. A great many prominent men are present, among them Messrs. X. A. Willard, Little Falls, N.Y.; Hon. Harris Lewis, Frankfort, N.Y.; Prof. J. P. Roberts, Cornell University; Mr. Birrell, Little Falls, N.Y.: Prof. Brown, Agricultural College, Guelph; Rev. W. S. Clark, Listowel; L. R. Richardson, Strathroy,; E. Casswell, Ingersoll; Dr. Coleman, Seaforth; T. H. Barker, Woodstock; Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., and many others.

Mr. Casswell, the president, opened the convention in a speech in which he referred to the very prosperous business of the past year. He remarked that the directors will have a very full report of the proceedings, and that he hoped the report would find its way into the hands of everyone interested, and that much profit would be the result. Discussion on various important subjects was invited.

The meeting adjourned at all p.m., after annual Meeting of the Western Outario The meeting adjourned stall p.m., after very interesting speeches by the president, Hon. Mr. Harris, T. M. Daly, sr., Mr. Ballantine, M.P.P., and others.

STRATFORD, Feb. 3.—The attendance of STRATFORD, Feb. 3.—The attendance of members of the Association was much larger to-day than yesterday, a number of persons connected with and interested in the proceedings having arrived in town last night and on this morning's trains. The persons who took a prominent part in the day's business were Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University; Hon. Harris Lewis, of Frankfort, N. Y.; Prof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph; Hon. X. A. Willard, and Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P. In the audience was a good sprinkling of members of the fair sex, who took a ing of members of the fair sex, who took a lively interest in the proceedings.

A NEW METHOD OF CURING FODDER. Mr. D. BURRELL, of Little Falls, N. Y., led in the discussion of a subject new altogether to the most of the members, viz., "Silos," or the method as practised in Continental Europe, particularly in France and Germany, of suring or preserving green crops for fodder. He explained that he had dug a pit and put the fodder in it, and had found that the cattle took to the food thus used, and thrived well upon it. Its nutrient qualities were not impaired, but, on the contrary, decidedly improved. Mr. D. BURRELL, of Little Falls, N. Y., led

Mr. Lawis was opposed to the adoption of the experiment, and thought it would prove a profitless, and at most he thought a rash

The information imparted was of special interest. A few of the dairymen in this section thought well of the idea, and some will likely adopt the suggestions in their operations during the coming season. DAIRY COWS. Prof. T. P. Roberts spoke on "Stable Air and Exercise for Dairy Cows," which was ably treated.

A great many questions were put relative to the forms and sizes of stables in order to secure the proper ventilation. The topic, as handled by the Professor, led to very profitable conversation and interest.

THE COW. In the afternoon,
Hon. HARRIS LEWIS, of New York State,
took up "The Cow," and treated the subject in a humorous manner. His remarks
were well received, and led to some inquiries

by many of the gentlemen in the Mudience. CREAM, BUTTER, AND CHEESE formed the theme of Prof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, after the cow question was disposed of. The Professor's article was highly spoken of by all present. Messrs. Ballantyne, Roberts, and others gave their opinions, which showed that they were skilled in the art of caring for such

and was received with much applause.

STRATFORD, Feb. 4.—The closing session of the Dairymen's Association was held this morning, the full attendance evidencing no apparent abatement in the interest taken by the members of the convention. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Caswell, who, by his impartial conduct and fair decisions on matters coming up for his consideration, has shown the wisdom of those to whom he owes his position. The Secretary, Mr. Chadwick, and in fact all the officials, have won golden opinions for their obliging and courteous con-STRATFORD, Feb. 4 .- The closing session of pinions for their obliging and courteous confuct in their various spheres of duty. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The first subject on the programme of proceedings to-day was "Curing cheese." Prof. L. B. Arnold led off in discussing this matter, and gave a great many valuable hints which will likely bear fruit in this important department of a various linear transfer. epartment of national industry.

pared with cheese factories," The introduced of this was Mr. Brill, of Guelph, whose experience in connection with the operations of factories, made his speech of more than ordi ractories, mate his speech of more than ordinary interest. There was general concurrence in the statements in relation thereto.

The question drawer and other minor matters occupied the remainder of the forencon. The proceedings terminated shortly after twelve o'clock with the usual shortly after twelve to the processor and offer thanks to the processor and th votes of thanks to the speakers and earers, ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following are the officers tor the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Caswell; First Vice-President, John Wheaton; Second Vice-President, B. Hopkins; Directors—John Steiner, A. Spiers, David Morton, John McMullan, Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., Wm. Thompson, C. H. Perkins; Auditors—J. F. Soarff and W. Watson.

A Necessity to the Farmer and His Children. A farmer cannot be too well educated. He may, and should be, possessed of all the practical knowledge which relates to his business. This should be taught in rural schools as soon as the first rudiments—"the three R's," as they have been humorously called—have been mastered. This will require some primary insight into mechanics, hydrostatics, botany, and chemistry. To a young mind that has been properly trained, and has not been misled, these will open a very fairy land of wonders, which the boy or girl may explore with the greatest advantage and delight, and in which every discovery will tempt to further explorations. Such a study will make farm life vastly more interesting and delightful than the superficial and frivolous existence which is too often passed by young men in towns and cities, where questionable, if not vicious, excitements are frequently sought to mitigate the real isolation which may be more often found in a city than in the country. Some of the most lonesome men and women are found in cities and towns, and in the midst of crowds. Where one cannot find enjoyment in his own surroundings there he is isolated, as if he were alone A Necessity to the Farmer and His Children.

and in the midst of crowds. Where one cannot find enjoyment in his own surroundings there he is isolated, as if he were alone in a desert.

The education given in country schools should be as complete as that of town schools. Those scholars who wish should have an opportunity of studying languages, especially Latin, without a knowledge of which one cannot really understand English. Mathematics, at least as far as algebra and geometry, should be taught to the older students, and history should be made a study. It would be a useful thing for a farmer's boy to know that farmers have sometimes occupied the first places in the world; thatit was a farmer who, while ploughing in his fields, was called by messengers to become Dictator of Rome and General of the Roman army, and who, leaving his oven, obeyed the call, vanguished the invaders and enemies of his country, and the invaders and enemies of his country, and

liverer of his country, might well be held as an ornament to a profession or an industry that is too much in danger of being despised by thoughtless persons. It would be useful also for our daughters to know that the first ladies of Rome used the spinning-wheel, and were the best of housekeepers. Studies of these kinds would, of course, require good teachers. Good teachers should be secured and encouraged. A farmer should at least be willing to expend as much on the comfort, welfare, and education of his children as he would on the stabling and the training of a colt. But time and space fail, and it may be enough to say in closing these suggestions that when a really good education is provided for farmers' children in the country schools, there will be less thought or heard of the isolation and disagreeableness of farm life.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

Paper Read at the Weekly Meeting of the Ontario Veterinary College. The usual weekly meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Society was held in the lecture-room of the college on Thurday evening, Prof. Smith in the chair. The roll-call ing, Prof. Smith in the chair. The roll-call showed 73 members present. The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved, Mr. T. H. Ashe, of Buffalo, N. Y., read an essay on "Influenza in horses," Mr. F. E. Brooks, of Rochester, N. Y., read an essay on "Periodic Ophthalmia," and Mr. H. Ovens, of this city, read a communication on "A case of bronchitis, which was treated successfully," Appropriate remarks from the chairman followed, and the meeting adjourned.

journed.

Mr. Brooks' paper was of exceptional interest, and is therefore printed in full as fol-

lows:—
Periodic ophthalmia is sometimes termed Periodic ophthalmia is sometimes termed specific and gouty ophthalami, also moon-blindness; called periodic from the periodical attacks, specific from the peculiarity of its nature, gouty, from the tendency the inflammation has to move from one eye to the other, and in this respect resembling gout. The term moon-blindness was derived from the supposed influence the moon had upon the eye, but this idea was simply a delusion. The terms periodic and specific are either one correct, but the former has the preference, as it describes more fully the nature of the disease. This affection is not as prevalent at the present time as it was half a prevalent at the present time as it was half a century ago; the reason for which is probably due to the more enlightened ideas on ventila-tion and drainage. Breeders should refuse to use a stallion or mare that is affected with this

malady, as it has been satisfactorily proved to be hereditary.

Periodic ophthalmia is a constitutional disease (for which reason it is sometimes termed constitutional ophthalmia), and is classed by Prof. Williams under cachetic or disthetic, probably the matter order of diseases, and is robably rheumatic, order of diseases, and is ue to some cause acting first on the constitution, econdly on the organs of vision; in-flammation being first set up in the internal structures of the eye, then involving the whole eye, and sooner or later terminating in partial or complete loss of vision of one or both eyes. The loss of vision is generally due to the formation of a cataract, but in some instances formation of a cataract, but in some instances the inflammation is so intense as to cause sup-puration of the entire coats of the eye and rupture of its contents. Although the cause of this disease is not known, there are certainy conditions which tend to excite it in a pre-

ly conditions which tend to excite it in a predisposed animal; for example, bad ventilation,
ill-drained stables, high feeding, &c.

The attack is generally sudden (probably
during the night), and as a general thing only
one eye is involved at a time. The eye at
first is noticed to be slightly weakened,
especially if exposed to light, the upper eyelid droops, tears flow, the conjunctiva is
slightly injected, and if the animal is loose
he will stand with his head away from the
light as much as possible. By-and-bye these
symptoms increase, the conjunctiva becomes
inflamed, tears bedew the face, the affected
eye contracts and appears somewhat smaller
than its fellow. This latter feature is epecially noticed when a strong light is brought
to bear upon the eye. In the course of two
or three days a duffish white deposit is
noticed around the circumference, which
gradually spreads, and as a general thing involves the entire cornes. The constitutional
symptoms are tolerably well marked in some
cases. The animal is noticed to be somewhat cases. The animal is noticed to be somewhat dull, and the pulse is quickened; some cases show well marked febrile symptoms. The animal may remain in this condition for a week or so, when it will be noticed that the symptoms are decreasing, the inflammation subsiding, the opacity of the cornea slowly disappearing, the pupil becoming larger, and the eye regaining almost its natural aspect. The eye in some instances is not subject to another attack for months, while in others it returns in from three or four days upwards, then subsides, only to return again upwards, then subsides, only to return again and again, until a cataract is completely de-veloped; then, as a general thing, the at-tacks cease, but there are cases in which the inflammation has recurred periodically for years after cataract has been fully developed. The treatment of this disease is anything but natisfactory, and may be classed among othe nourable diseases; but there are certain emedies which tend to ward off the inflam natory process.

FARM NOTES.

Mr. John Wilson, of Hockley, threshed for James McCabe, of Mono, one thousand bush-els of fall wheat in one and a half days. The British Columbia House has passed resolution calling on the Government to provide a bonus for a beet-root sugar factory. A Chicago firm has had an agent at London for some time collecting and shipping apples there. Altogether some 20,000 barrels are

Sixteen horses, valued at over elegen hun-dred dollare and purchased for the American markets, crossed from Kingston to Cape Vin-cent last week.

An unaccountable mortality among cattle on the wast grazing plains of New Mexico causes much excitement. If it continues many capitalists will be ruined. Twenty-five cars are now being loaded at

Osgoode station with hay, grain, butter, eggs, &c., for shipment to the United States. Owing to a fall in the price of hay in New York, shippers from this quarter have lost The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, which will open at Brockville on the 22nd inst. for three days, promises to be well attended. Some able speakers from the United States and Canada

are expected to be present. The California Farmers' Convention on Saturday resolved to form a wheat growers' association for California for mutual aid and protection against middlemen. One of the projects of the organization is the establishment of an agency at Liverpool for freights and commission.

and compission.

At the annual meeting of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company, Mr. John Rochester, M.P., was elected president, and Mr. John Henderson, vice-president. In order to successfully wind up the institution, it will be necessary to make another call of 5 per cent. on the paid-up stock, there being still a deficiency of \$5,745.

A meeting was held at Homer on Satura

still a deficiency of \$5,745.

A meeting was held at Homer on Saturday to arrange for an independent horse show for the Niagara district, when the following officers were elected :—President, Mr. John Carroll, St. Catharines; First Vice-President, F. Ellis, Clifton; Second Vice-President, A. Griffith, Welland; Secretary, A. Servos, Niagara; Treasurer, C. Elliott, V.S., St. Catharines, The show is to take place early in May at Homer.

Mr. Nail, of Biddulph, recently lost seven.

Michigal. DR. CLARK JOHNSONS

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9:000.000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.
It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saftra, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline courses Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food in prevented.

It not men.

atchy after eating the formentation of feet is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It flex upon the Blood.
It Quiets the Bowels.
It Prunites the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Neurishes, sirengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the porce of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.
It neutralizes the bereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scratula. Erspinelas, and all manner of skin diseases and ulterus humors.
There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate pike, or by the aged and facilite, offe only being required in attention in direction.

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALL AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PUT FIER.

PIER.

Dear Sir.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Carector and Blood Purifier in use. W. A. HULBON DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your value INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely or me of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROSES

DISPERSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDU BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspense, as a valuable medicine. W, M. PARIS. A Valuable Medicine.

Nackawick, York Co. N.B.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
YRUP for some time, and it has proved to be
valuable medicine.
C. E. HEUSTIS. A Wonderful Cure.

A Wonderful Cure.

Burford, Brant County, Ontarie.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1377 I was taken was sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Diabetes that alled me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by triends to try year ENDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

Pest Medicine Eyer Used.
Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOI
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and]
heartly recommend it to all sufferers.
HENRY NASON.

Liver Complaint.
Port Jollie, Queen's Co., N.S. Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with
Liver Complaint.
I recommend your BLAND SYRUP to any one
suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.
Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.

Dear Sir.—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommisse
it to all similarly afflicted.

Diseases of the Lunga.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Lung Disease
and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of
your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health
is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

Female Complaints.

Pemale Complaints.

Waleh. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been alling for any
ime, and, though she had doctors attending het
and took different remedies, I could find nothing
to relieve her until I sent for some of your INDIA's
BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her
health. I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS

For Scrotula.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending to
the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For
twelve months I was annoyed with a lameness in
my leg, caused by Scrotula, and which the prescriptions of numerous doctors falled to curs. I
then Durchassed some of your excellent remedy,
which has not only cured my lameness, but also
purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT.

Health Restorer.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAL BLOOD SYRUP.

MRS. T. READ.

cestored to health by the use of your SLOOD SYRUP.

Ourse Liver Complaint.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir.—I was a great sufferer from Liv Complaint, and having tried other medicine will little or no effect. I was induced to try some your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I schased from your Agent. William Dier at We port. I think your Syrup is the best medicine a introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNE All That it is Recommended to be.

All That it is Recommended to be.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifics the blood, regulates the bowels, and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLEBRYON.

A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN, Brant Co., Ont.

Been under doctors treatment two rears, and they said she had heart disease. She was at that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carry her daily from her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chills and fayer.

RUFUS MCCOMBS, Jr.,

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Centreville, Addington Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of
Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am se con
ident of its virtues, that I feel justified in reformmending it to all who are afflicted.
HENRY BROWN.

Indigestion and Screness in the Lungs. Toronto, April 30th, 1880. Dr. Clark Johnson:

Dear Sir,—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER; the first dose I took seemed to give me relief, and I am pleased to bay it has effected a permanent cure. I cannot recommend it tookighly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer.