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"The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this column, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper."

THE TONE OF VOICE.

It is not so much what you say,
As the manner in which you say it!
It is not so much the language you use,
As the tones in which you convey it.

"Come here!" I sharply said,
And the baby covered and wept;
"Come here!" I cooed, and he looked and smiled,
And straight to my lap he crept.

The words may be mild and fair,
And the tones may please like a dove;
The words may be soft as the summer air,
And the tones may break the heart.

For words but come from the mind,
And grow by study and art;
But the tones leap forth from the inner self,
And reveal the state of the heart.

Whether you know it or not—
Whether you mean or care—
Gentleness, kindness, love and hate,
Every and anger are there.

Then would you quarrels avoid
And in peace and quietude abide,
Keep anger not only out of your words,
But keep it out of your voice.

—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

THE HOME.

Sleeping Shoulders.

Apologies of round shoulders, I decided the other day as I sat in a great public gathering, that all parts of the body, and that what we need most is not more currency, or less taxes, or a new banking system, but a law to enforce sitting up straight. Take 100 Americans—men and women—and you could not find enough good shoulders among them to make up a table at which. This defect of carriage used to be thought peculiar to the rural districts. It is not so. City people show it less, but this is due to the churning of their tails, and not to any virtue of their own. I am opposed to middle-class legislation, but I should welcome the appointment of officials who would go about and compel the populace to sit and stand erect, as the old worthies of the Puritan meeting-house compelled the congregation to keep awake. If such a statute were enacted, in two generations we would not know ourselves—or rather our descendants—so great would be the improvement in health, physique and dignity. —Kate Field's Washington.

A Provision for Daughters.

During the late "silly season" of the London newspapers—and the English journalist takes his silliness with conscientious thoroughness, as he does his politics—one of the chief papers devoted many columns to letters from readers on the question why young men do not marry. Most of the writers agreed in thinking that it was because of the fear of the expense of married life, which is plausible enough, and nearly all of them agreed that the great evil, in which opinion I do not find myself alone, wholly to join. But whether it is an evil or not, there is no question that there exists, in England and here, a class, apparently of increasing numbers, of women who do not marry at all, or do not marry young as their mothers and grandmothers did; and it seems to me that fathers of sense do not quite recognize the duty that this fact imposes upon them—the duty of making such provision for their daughters that they shall, as far as possible, be free to marry or not, and shall not be impelled to do so from a mere need of a home and support. Of course this provision must vary with the means of the father. It may take the form of an annuity, or it may be secured by a proper investment, or it may be a training in some occupation that will yield an income, or it may be in part one and in part the other. The main point, so far as the daughters are concerned, is that marriage shall be a matter of choice, that a fairly comfortable and independent life shall be made possible without it, and that no woman shall feel forced, or tempted, not to put too fine a point upon it, to become a wife to secure such a life. I know that the problem is not a simple one, and that its solution is not easy, but ease and simplicity are not the prevailing characteristics of a man's duties to his children of either sex. This one is none the less imperative on that account.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Women's Work.

The relation of women's work to the general problem of poverty must also be well studied. The worst paid work is always women's work; the reasons have already been given. And it is easy to see how the labor of women often tends directly to the depression of general wages. The wife or the daughter of the bread-winner frequently works for less than would sustain life. The main dependence is the wage of the husband and father, what is earned by the woman merely adds something to the sum of comfort. It is out of his earnings that they derive the strength which they expend for the benefit of their employer. If they were compelled to subsist on what their employer pays them, they would starve. A vast amount of the labor of women is thus given for wages that will not sustain life. The vital energies by which this labor is performed are supplied from other sources. Many poor women and deserted wives who new all day and most of the night for less than enough to feed themselves and their children, are kept from starving by the alms of some church or charitable association, or perhaps by the assistance of a kind neighbor. Now it is evident that this kind of labor tends to poverty. Because there are so many who work for less than enough to support life, these employers who recognize no law but competition are ready to reduce wages to this standard. Although, as we have seen, it is bad economy for the employer to pay less than will fairly support life, if his laborers are compelled to subsist upon the wages which he pays them, yet it may be good economy, from his point of view, to pay them this inadequate wage, if he can depend on somebody else to supplement it, and can thus consume the labor force which somebody else daily replenishes. This is one of many ways in which the strong thrives at the expense of the weak.—*Washington Gladden, in the Century.*

Good Sound Sense.

In Dr. Louise Fluke Bryson's recent paper on "Education in the Treatment of Nervous Girls," occurs this timely admonition: "Instruction should begin in childhood in the art of dressing well, according to the strictest conventionality. Theoretic dressing is dangerous at all times, especially for those who have weak nerves. Fantastic or unusual combinations should be frowned down at once. Whatever makes nervous girls appear different from others in their own eyes more artistic, picturesque or ideal, more elevated in thought because they despise, or affect to despise, fashion and the ways of ordinary human beings, should be gently but firmly set aside. While it is only right and proper to allow girls of every description freedom of choice in regard to personal adornment, within certain fixed limits, anything approaching a 'costume' is to be deprecated for children and young women alike, as the conventional world, and in large measure, one expression of good form. Then whatever nerve force she can be used in development and growth, and not in futile attempts at philosophy, in the vain endeavor to make imperfect dressing enduring."

"Self-possession and forgetfulness of our own personality are more a matter of conventional clothes than of dress. The sensitive, easily disturbed child has one source of irritation removed by the knowledge that its garments are correct in style, cut, fit and color, and that it looks like a girl of the conventional world, and is, therefore, one expression of good form. Then whatever nerve force she can be used in development and growth, and not in futile attempts at philosophy, in the vain endeavor to make imperfect dressing enduring."

Christmas Cookies.

The good New-Amsterdam housewives always make cookies for Christmas and the New Year. These were a sort of raised cake, not over sweet and filled with caraway seed. They were oblong in shape and quite similar to the cakes now sold at this season by bakers in New York, Albany and other cities of Dutch origin. The recipe for Christmas cookies here is an English one, and contains fruit and citron. The cakes are prepared several days before Christmas, and in large quantities, as they will keep an indefinite time. Beat to a cream three pounds of butter, add three and a half pounds of sugar, nine eggs, a quart of lukewarm milk and a pound of flour. Beat the mixture well and put in two cups of yeast. Let the mass rise over night, and in the morning add four and a half pounds of raisins, chopped fine, one pound of citron and a grated nutmeg. Let the cookies then continue to rise till the next afternoon, when they should be thoroughly light. Roll them out somewhat less than half an inch thick, and cut them in the form desired with a cookie cutter. They are very pretty cut in the shape of diamonds and hearts. By the time all the cookies have been rolled and cut out those first cut will have risen enough to be baked. Bake them in a moderately hot oven for about fifteen minutes, and continue to bake them in the order in which they have been cut. They are very nice with a soft-baked icing.

THE FARM.

Concerning Pears.

It is remarkable that, although new fruits come to the front every year, there is not a pear yet that has been able to take the place of the Bartlett or the Seckel. The Bartlett is a European sort, originating in England, and named after William Bartlett. It was introduced into this country, and its name getting lost, it was named Bartlett, after the man in whose garden it was when the excellent qualities were discovered. The Seckel is a native, a chance seedling found growing near the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia, and the original tree still stands and bears fruit. The Bartlett is in season all throughout September, the Seckel from the close of September and through October. These two kinds are all that are of any value, and the quality of all pears increase in value as the trees get older. The fruit from a full-grown Seckel pear tree, for instance, is far superior to that from a tree fruiting for the first time.

Fowls in Folds.

I have raised thousands of chicks the last four years, and not had a single case of gapes, though neighbors complain of much loss from this disease. I am convinced that it is due to filth, dampness and sloppy feed. Common sense teaches that none of the above conditions are favorable to poultry. I have this season seen hens with broods confined in coops that hadn't been cleaned out for over a month, and the stench from them on a wet day was enough to disgust a policeman. The coops were shut up tight nights to protect from vermin. Water was given in open dishes through which the chicks tramped until the contents looked more like ink than water. A sloppy compound of cornmeal and lard was thrown down in front of the coops, and the chicks stood in it with their dirty feet while they ate. The tight and small almost turned my stomach, and yet the man didn't know why he lost so many chicks by gapes! He would have had something worse himself if compelled to live under similar conditions.—*W. S. Beckman, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Road Motor.

Mr. S. B. Keach suggests that perchance the solution of the road problem lies in the direction of the possible electric motor for common use on rural highways, "toward whose coming, sooner or later, it may do no harm for farmers to look hopefully." As to its working and advantages, we quote from his very readable columns in *The Hartford Times*:

"Compared with the great cost of steam railways, the tracks may be cheaply constructed, especially as an even grade is not indispensable. Such tracks laid along the main roads through farming districts, might be intersected by side-tracks from adjoining farms. With such an encouragement farmers could load their produce upon light cars, and ship it to market right from their fields, receiving fertilizers or whatever they require in the same direct and convenient way. An easy method of sending away to market small and

perishable fruits as often as desirable would greatly encourage that commendable industry on farms where it is at present almost unknown. With the rails laid to accommodate a uniform carriage-exchange gauge they could be used as a wagon-track for driving. Freed from the strain to which they have been accustomed, horses would laugh and take on flesh, jolting would be avoided, the terrors of a muddy period no longer keep the farmer and his family at home. From the greatly lessened wear upon them the roads could be kept in repair at less expense."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Watchfulness in the Dairy.

There are many mechanical devices of modern invention in use to facilitate the care of stock in winter, but let me tell you that no invention can ever take the place of an experienced man's oversight. The work of a dairyman is knowledge can only be tested by what he does and not by what he says, and in the winter time it will pay him to be around and doing his level best in his dairy. Possess yourself of all the conveniences for caring for stock possible, but always remember that every extra convenience you add to a model stable does not lessen the necessity for your own personal supervision one bit. To illustrate: you have water brought right into your stable by a pipe. It is a grand and glorious thing. You should, however, personally know every day whether the dairy is regularly and sufficiently watered. What an inexperienced hand might call a good thing, you would know, if cognizant of the running of your business, was far from sufficient, and so with every phase of work about the stable. If you do not assist in any of the manual work, be about daily and see that the work is properly performed.—*Am. Cultivator.*

Rural Reading Circle.

Comparatively few young men intending to be farmers can go to an agricultural school, but acquisition of education is not dependent upon college training. The Chataqua method has proved a success, as tens of thousands of young men have taken its literary and scientific course. The Pennsylvania State College has provided an agricultural Chataqua that will do good if the people avail themselves of the privilege. The prescribed home reading embraces standard books in crop production, live stock, production, horticulture and floriculture. The young farmer who feels need of more practical and theoretical knowledge of his work has chosen for him by capable men a list of books that will help him. He is not wasting time or money on second rate works. Another gain is that enjoyed by all Chataqua readers—the helpfulness of knowing that others are reading the same books at the same time. One can be helped by the added interest be given to the reading. Then the diploma as an inspiration to some. A direct advantage is found in the reduced price of the books when furnished in the course. Last, and not least, the privilege of correspondence with the teachers in the State College, who will gladly explain matters the reader finds it difficult to understand.

Experience and Incident.

"Baskets for out-door work should be dipped in crude petroleum, preferably by the makers, who can conveniently wash them out of the crude oil, and would find such were valued by buyers, especially for field use."

"Let my children be husbandmen and housewives. This leads us to consider the work of God and nature, and diverts the mind from being taken up with the vain and empty pursuits of office and towns and concourse, beware." These words are attributed to William Penn, when living at his home of 4,841 acres in Bucks county, Penn., called Pennsbury Manor.

"Honey-louse sprouts are much more easily killed by cuttings than those of some other deeper rooted trees, as hickory and oak, or ramblers, like briars and poison vine. All suffer most when cut after their new leaves are fully formed in June, and before these leaves send fresh supplies of prepared material for new wood down to the roots—that is, from June to August."

"It has been proved by exact experiment that the keeping of apples depends upon the integrity and completeness of the natural varnish on their skins. When this was gently rubbed off in part, the fruit soon lost five per cent. more of its weight by evaporation than did samples left intact but similarly stored. And apples with the waxy coating unharmed did not decay for a long time, although smeared with mould and kept in a moist room."

"Dampness and gases are reported in English horticultural papers as being the worst enemy to trees, and that better trees than any raised by grafting or budding. Trees thus produced in this country, of both Richard damsons and different gage plums, have been found to make neat growth and bear good crops. The common sour cherries and most of the small fruits are seldom raised in any other way than this simple and cheap one. When suckers appear with persistence they show that the stem of the parent tree has suffered some injury or is beginning to decay. Until then they are rarely seen."

"There is nothing more pathetic than the meek, timorous, shrinking ways of an aged peasant whose hands have been made into young hands, subsides into some out-of-the-way corner of it as if a pensioner, afraid of making trouble or being in the way, and going down to the grave with a pitiful, depressing air, if it is not an apology for staying so long. If, however, they are the Housewife, people grow old with a bad grace, embittered by misfortune, or rendered peevish and unreasonable by ill health, all the more they appear to generate and selfishness on the part of their descendants. They need the warmest, sunniest corner, and restful care."

"A snake in the grass" is all the danger from being unprepared. So are many of the blood medicines offered the public. To avoid all risk, ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is just out for the new year.

TEMPERANCE.

Jocko.

Every one knows how slowly time often passes at sea, and how any little incident that serves to break the tedium of the voyage is magnified into an occurrence of some moment. Yet while the incident I have to tell is trivial, in itself, it can easily be made a vehicle for conveying home a lesson of great importance.

On our return from India we anchored at the Cape to take in water, and, during our stay, one of the sailors bought a monkey. He was a very funny little chap, and he had a good share of those odd ways which seem so grotesque to the sailors of the human race. If Mr. Darwin could have seen that monkey, he would have said, "That looks just like my grandfather."

For some days the sailors were content to laugh at the monkey's odd tricks and grimaces, then they grew tired of these and wanted something new. One of the sailors suggested that nothing in all the world was so funny as a drunken monkey. So the men put two or three gallons of liquor together, and gave it to the monkey.

While, of course, no good man could permit the wilful abuse of any of God's creatures, still, the sin of making a monkey drunk, bears no comparison to the awful crime of making a man drunk. At any rate, whatever the moral quality of the action, all the ship's company were very much interested in noting the effect of the spirit upon the little ape. But very nearly all who watched were greatly disappointed. The monkey's comicality of drunkenness is, in fact, too common to amuse anyone. Of course, some of the creature's antics were somewhat comical, and, perhaps, it was better to laugh when Jocko is drunk, for he is not a moral creature, and he cannot sin.

Yet liquor can degrade even a monkey. Jocko had been funny before; he was only silly now, and he was silly just as drunken men are. If Jocko had known how very silly he really was he would have gone away somewhere and hidden himself.

The rather sorry jest was soon over, and everyone forgot it before night—all forgot it except the monkey. He had the wretched headache, which only the drunkard knows anything about.

Some days later we were becalmed, and the sailors had nothing to do. But there is always somebody ready to lead the idle into mischief, and it was so in this case, for the idler decided to "have fun with the monkey." They mixed the dose just as they had done before, and one of the men gave the panikin to the monkey. He smelled of it, made a wry grimace, and then dashed a "cup and all" right into the sailor's face. He then sought refuge in the rigging. From this place of safety he began the most energetic and noisy chattering I ever heard. I am very sure that Mr. Darwin, or anyone who knows the language of animals, would have rendered his speech in just this way:

"Yes, I got drunk last Tuesday. I made a fool of myself, and bigger fools laughed at me. I disgraced my good father and mother—yes, all the likes of bladders, when they were from whom I sprung. I am the only one of all my family who ever got drunk. I know no better than I do now, and no one shall ever make me drunk again."

We all laughed at his loud chattering; but the captain said, "Lads, last Tuesday's drink has made Jocko a strict cold water man. I wish it could do so for all the ship's company."—*D. R. H. Rice.*

"With but little care and no trouble, the best and most durable can be kept in uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers."

"And the Child in the Arms of its Mother."



MRS. FRANK E. NADAU AND CHILD.
A BRIGHT, HEALTHY BOY
whose life was Saved by
GRODER'S SYRUP.

A Mother Speaks to Mothers.

THE GRODER DYSPERSIA CURE CO.
GENTLEMEN:—My child is the picture of health to-day because I heeded the advice of a friend as I tried your remedy. Our baby was cutting his teeth last spring, and like many other children at such a time, he became very sick and feverish. We were so anxious about him that we called to two physicians, and did all our power to relieve him. But he **KIND** grew so much worse that we feared for his life. There seemed no help for him, and the doctors gave us no hope of his recovery. It was then that a friend recommended your medicine, and we commenced its use. To our entire surprise the very small doses which we gave him brought speedy relief. Our boy rallied quickly and soon became himself again. Other mothers have children who suffer precisely as mine did. They should use your remedy and keep it constantly in the house. I would not think my children safe without it. Very gratefully yours,
MRS. FRANK E. NADAU,
FAIRFIELD, MAINE.

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None genuine unless bearing our Trade Mark, THE DRAGON.

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much
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Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think of It. Years and still today. Generations after generations. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his suitcase. Every sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrhs, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Stings, etc., will find in this old Anodyne Liniment relief and speedy cure. It is the only Liniment that will cure all these ailments. It is the only Liniment that will cure all these ailments. It is the only Liniment that will cure all these ailments.

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Our Day and Evening Classes will reopen after June 1st.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

When we will be glad to see all who wish to take advantage of our special offer of a complete outfit for the last six months especially having far exceeded (nearly double) our original estimate. We will accept after June 1st.

Our Day and Evening Classes will reopen after June 1st.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

Horton Academy,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

THIS Academy opens on September 1st, 1893. The Academy invites the attention of students from all parts of the Maritime Provinces. Special attention is given to preparing students for College. It has a full and complete general education. The Manual Training Department, by its staff, containing three studios, teaches the art of wood, metal, and stone work. The Department of Agriculture, by its staff, teaches the art of raising and breeding. The Department of Domestic Science, by its staff, teaches the art of cooking and housekeeping. The Department of Music, by its staff, teaches the art of singing and playing. The Department of Art, by its staff, teaches the art of drawing and painting. The Department of Physical Education, by its staff, teaches the art of gymnastics and games. The Department of Languages, by its staff, teaches the art of French and Latin. The Department of Mathematics, by its staff, teaches the art of algebra and geometry. The Department of Science, by its staff, teaches the art of chemistry and physics. The Department of History, by its staff, teaches the art of ancient and modern history. The Department of Geography, by its staff, teaches the art of physical and political geography. The Department of Literature, by its staff, teaches the art of English and French literature. The Department of Philosophy, by its staff, teaches the art of logic and metaphysics. The Department of Theology, by its staff, teaches the art of biblical and systematic theology. The Department of Law, by its staff, teaches the art of civil and criminal law. The Department of Medicine, by its staff, teaches the art of anatomy and physiology. The Department of Surgery, by its staff, teaches the art of operative and medical surgery. The Department of Dentistry, by its staff, teaches the art of dental surgery and orthodontia. The Department of Pharmacy, by its staff, teaches the art of compounding and dispensing. The Department of Veterinary Medicine, by its staff, teaches the art of treating and curing domestic animals. The Department of Agriculture, by its staff, teaches the art of raising and breeding. The Department of Forestry, by its staff, teaches the art of planting and cultivating trees. The Department of Fisheries, by its staff, teaches the art of catching and preserving fish. The Department of Mining, by its staff, teaches the art of extracting minerals from the earth. The Department of Metallurgy, by its staff, teaches the art of refining and working metals. The Department of Mechanical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing machines. The Department of Civil Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing buildings and bridges. The Department of Electrical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing electrical systems. The Department of Chemical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing chemical processes. The Department of Industrial Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing industrial plants. The Department of Naval Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing ships and submarines. The Department of Aeronautical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing aircraft. The Department of Astronautical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing spacecraft. The Department of Space Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing space stations and colonies. The Department of Planetary Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing planetary bases and colonies. The Department of Galactic Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing galactic empires and colonies. The Department of Universal Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing the universe.

Acadia Seminary.

THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will enter on the next year with greatly improved accommodations—new Class Rooms, a new Dining Hall, a new Art Room, a new Library Room, and a large number of new and pleasant rooms for students. A full staff of competent teachers has been engaged. The Department of Instruction is under the supervision of a German lady, who is highly recommended. The Department of Domestic Science, by its staff, teaches the art of cooking and housekeeping. The Department of Music, by its staff, teaches the art of singing and playing. The Department of Art, by its staff, teaches the art of drawing and painting. The Department of Physical Education, by its staff, teaches the art of gymnastics and games. The Department of Languages, by its staff, teaches the art of French and Latin. The Department of Mathematics, by its staff, teaches the art of algebra and geometry. The Department of Science, by its staff, teaches the art of chemistry and physics. The Department of History, by its staff, teaches the art of ancient and modern history. The Department of Geography, by its staff, teaches the art of physical and political geography. The Department of Literature, by its staff, teaches the art of English and French literature. The Department of Philosophy, by its staff, teaches the art of logic and metaphysics. The Department of Theology, by its staff, teaches the art of biblical and systematic theology. The Department of Law, by its staff, teaches the art of civil and criminal law. The Department of Medicine, by its staff, teaches the art of anatomy and physiology. The Department of Surgery, by its staff, teaches the art of operative and medical surgery. The Department of Dentistry, by its staff, teaches the art of dental surgery and orthodontia. The Department of Pharmacy, by its staff, teaches the art of compounding and dispensing. The Department of Veterinary Medicine, by its staff, teaches the art of treating and curing domestic animals. The Department of Agriculture, by its staff, teaches the art of raising and breeding. The Department of Forestry, by its staff, teaches the art of planting and cultivating trees. The Department of Fisheries, by its staff, teaches the art of catching and preserving fish. The Department of Mining, by its staff, teaches the art of extracting minerals from the earth. The Department of Metallurgy, by its staff, teaches the art of refining and working metals. The Department of Mechanical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing machines. The Department of Civil Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing buildings and bridges. The Department of Electrical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing electrical systems. The Department of Chemical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing chemical processes. The Department of Industrial Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing industrial plants. The Department of Naval Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing ships and submarines. The Department of Aeronautical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing aircraft. The Department of Astronautical Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing spacecraft. The Department of Space Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing space stations and colonies. The Department of Planetary Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing planetary bases and colonies. The Department of Galactic Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing galactic empires and colonies. The Department of Universal Engineering, by its staff, teaches the art of designing and constructing the universe.

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