CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

The Causes of the Death Rate.

Official Medical Reports on the Habits of the Refugees.

As Given in a Blue Book Issued by the British War Office—Conditions of the Camps.

(London Standard, Nov. 16.)

A Blue-book was issued last night containing reports, etc., on the working of the burgher refugee camps in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, and Natal. On March 18 last the war office asked Lord Kitchener to send by next mail a despatch giving a full report on the camps. Lord Kitchener was unable to comply with the request forthwith, but called for reports from all the camps. The result is the present batch of documents, filling nearly four hundred pages, ranging in date from March to September last. A few quotations will illustrate the nature of the contents, so far, at least, as they disclose the causes or contributory causes of the mortality among the refugees. The reports on the camps in the Transvaal are printed with a covering letter (July 5th) from Major General Maxwell, military governor of Pretoria, who says:

"Many more refugees have come in since the compilation of this report, but so far I have been able to cope with all difficulties. It is very difficult to get up tents fast enough for the demand, but everything is done that is possible. Unfortunately, the death-rate amongst the children continues high, owing to the prevalence of measles and the extremely cold nights. The Boer mother is greatly to blame; she insists on tending her children, refuses to obey the orders of the doctor, or the advice of the nurse; the Boer remedy for measles, apparently, is a tea made of goats' dung; this is administered by the mothers with deplorable results. Another favorite remedy appears to be an absolute refusal to wash the children, or any attempt at cleanliness. I have every reason to be satisfied with the administration of these camps; economy and efficiency are studied. The inmates of the camps receive gratis everything that is necessary for their health and comfort, but, owing to circumstances over which we have no control, it is sometimes impossible to supply the immediate wants for a few days, as we cannot possibly foresee what the demand will be or where."

The reports of the medical officers abound with points bearing out the above summary of conditions at the camp. Of the refugee camp for whites at Bloemfontein, the medical officer for health, Orange River Colony (Dr. G. Pratt Yule), writes a report, in the course of which he says:

"The risks of camp life are rendered more serious by many of the habits of the refugees, who seem to have no idea of the duty of cleanliness, either to themselves or neighbors, in the removal of offal, slop-water, etc., everything that can be deposited in the immediate surroundings of tent or hut is so disposed of, rendering the soil of the camp site more filthy daily, and the work of scavenging unnecessarily tedious. With regard to the dietary, the allowance is certainly small, but both children and adults are on the same allowance. I inquired particularly with respect to the sufficiency of the dietary; all were content, with the exception of one woman, who complained that her husband did not find the meat sufficient, adding that farmers were accustomed to a large flesh diet. To judge by outward appearances, the refugees all look in good, healthy condition. The death-rate among the refugees is undoubtedly very high, due in a great part to an epidemic of measles, which has proved very fatal. Even without the presence of epidemic disease, the death-rate must necessarily run high, as camp life, by the exposure during winter, would in any case induce a severe mortality among children. In this particular, also, the refugees are somewhat to blame by their conduct in concealing cases of disease in their families, thus ensuring the rapid spread of infection."

A REPORT

by Dr. H. N. Spencer, P. M. O., on the refugee camp at Middleburg, describes the high mortality from measles and influenza in June, and says:—

"In explanation of this large mortality, I consider the first cause to be carelessness and a most deplorable ignorance and lethargy amongst those immediately responsible for those suffering from measles. The more enlightened people, who have been affected, have pinned up blankets inside their tents, and so made them warm at night; they have kept their tents ventilated by day, and so avoided the great contrast which quickly sets in at sunset between the cold of the night and a stuffy heat by day. Amongst the majority, however, no instructions upon these important details have had the slightest effect, medicines and nourishments are neglected, and the pernicious use of 'Arnppels,' containing what they know not and care less, has very largely obtained; children are carried out into the town even, or held by mothers in their arms during cooking operations in the open with measles upon them, and it seems well nigh impossible to persuade the majority of the unusual susceptibility of the lungs for some days after the rash has faded and the patient perhaps feeling well enough to get up."

The medical report on the camp at Standerton says that half the deaths in camp in June were due to lung disease, caused by the cold weather, and "the disregard of parents for the welfare of their children." The following is from the report of Kendal Franks, hon. consulting surgeon to his Majesty's forces, on the camp at Irene:—

"I visited and inspected carefully a great number of tents in various parts of the camp. The condition of the inmates and the interior of the tents in Ward 6, the ward under Miss Van Warmlo, where the latest arrivals are accommodated, was much worse than in any other portion of the camp, and I shall refer to it first. In third ward there are 120 tents, the inmates are of the very peorest class. In some of the tents there is a distinct overcrowding. In one tent, for instance, there are two women—Mrs. Bronkhurst and Mrs. Prinslo—and nine children; some of the children are insufficiently clad, and all poorly. In another tent there are three families (Venters, Prinslo and Dorfling), parents and children number fourteen. All had measles. Two children died last week. One is still very ill, and not likely to recover. In all these tents, poverty, dirt and ignorance reign supreme. In one tent there were two children very ill with the sequel of measles; one had lung complication, the other peritonitis. I stooped down to examine the latter; the children were in their ordinary clothes lying on mats. In order to see the abdomen, I had to undo some of the clothes; the skin beneath was as black as a Kaffir's, covered with accumulations of dirt. To see the skin it would have been necessary to scrape the dirt off. Under such conditions, the wonder is not that so many die, but that any recover."

KENDAL FRANKS

also writes (July 31) respecting the camp at Krugersdorp:

"The doctor informs me that they are just beginning an epidemic of measles, and I myself saw several children in camp who looked as if they were about to develop the disease. . .

"A recent remedy among the Boers, no matter what is the nature of the ailment, is to paint the part afflicted with green paint. Three children, named Smith, were suffering from some complaint which I was unable to ascertain. The children were painted all over with green paint, with the exception of the face. Two of the children, a boy, aged four, and a girl, aged seven, were admitted on July 24 to the hospital. They boy died the same day and the girl the following day, both of acute arsenical poisoning; the third child, aged four months, died before the others were brought into hospital."

"Dr. Aymard was sent for to see a child aged two in the camp, who was unconscious; he found on the table in the tent the following Dutch remedies, all of which were being administered at the same time without any doctor's orders: (1) Hoffman's drops (containing ether); (2) essenz dulcis (containing opium); (3) red powder (containing tartar emetic); (4) Jamaica ginger; (5) Dutch drops (composition unknown). The child continues unconscious.

"A baby, named Schutte, aged four months, was suffering from bronchitis, the doctor ordered the child to get nothing but milk, the mother refused to give the child milk, but gave it sardines instead; the infant died in two days."

And, again, with regard to measles at the camp at Pietersburg:

"Measles broke out in the camp early in July, and is the chief cause of the mortality among the children. The type is a bad one. Many of the cases seem to develop a low form of double pneumonia at the same time as the rash, and die off before the pneumonia has passed the first stage; here, too, a great many deaths are due to the carelessness or ignorance of the mothers in exposing their children before they have completely recovered. They seem to think that the child is well as soon as the rash disappears, and allow them to leave their tents even when cold winds and dust storms are blowing. What I have said in former reports regarding the injudicious feeding of the sick children, the administration, without medical advice, of medicines, and the parental objections to the use of soap and water, applies with at least equal force here."

DR. G. B. WOODROFFE,

writing on August 4 of the camp at Irene, says:

"No one can imagine the difficulty a medical man has in preventing these people from using their dangerous, useless, and disgusting remedies. Goat dung and wormwood made into a decoction and drunk in quantities is the favorite 'drippel' or 'middel' for bringing the measles out,' pieces of raw meat bandaged over each eye in acute conjunctivitis, and most of these cases are caused by dirt. Babies' ears are receptacles for an endless variety of rubbish, and consequently otorrhoa is very common. Rags wetted with human urine are used for open flesh wounds, and so on. Many of the up-country people are impregnated with malaria, and all acute diseases are consequently of a severer type in type, in these rotten constitutions.

"The sanitary condition of the camp is good, but a sharp watch has to be kept to prevent people emptying their slops at their front door. In the tents of some, slops and stools are allowed to remain for hours without being removed, blankets and shawls are often used as diapers for babies, with the result that the stench is unbearable. Many of the better class won't go near, much less into tents, of the dirtier, but not to say poorer class.

"The idea of helping the helpless does not exist in consciences of the stalwart burgher, over and over again a woman whose husband is fighting or a prisoner of war has to sit and nurse her children and ask in vain of a fine well-built, noble 'patriot' to chop her wood or fetch her rations or her medicine; his reply is, 'I have no time,' or something to that effect. There is no such thing as gallantry among these creatures, unless paid for, when another name will cover the term gallantry. The water supply here is good and plentiful."

Dr. D. Henderson, the medical officer at Pietersburg, emphasises the debilitated condition of the people when brought into camp, and says:

"Want of ordinary care on the part of parents and patients themselves. Mothers taking their children out, or allowing them out, suffering with measles, and where adults have gone out, despite the warnings I gave them. Want of cleanliness and improper treatment. From my experience here, and previously in the colony during an epidemic of measles, I found it an article of faith with the Boer, that water applied to the patient, unless as a drink, is absolutely fatal, and especially in the form of a poultice, and as the sequelae of the present epidemic was practically all bronchial affections, the very necessary use of a poultice was neglected, or only applied slipshod, and to have supervised their application would have required a staff almost equal to the number of sick families in the camp. Another difficulty to deal with was the medicine and dieting. With regard to medical treatment, each and every one had their own particular treatment, and from the filthy decoctions of goat droppings in oil, and all the ordinary Dutch remedies, as well as a liberal supply from our 'Apotheek,' all had a turn. Then in dieting, it was absolutely impossible to have one's instructions carried out, although we supplied comforts in the shape of brandy, port wine, milk, maizena, etc., and soup from hospital. Still, the most unsuitable things were given, as for example, Chinese figs and sardines in a case of vomiting and diarrhoea."

FROM KENDAL FRANKS' REPORT

on the camp at Heidelburg we take the following passage upon the neglectful treatment of the sick by their own people:

"Although the death rate from measles is high it does not reach the level observed in some of the camps. Dr. Ralston is of opinion that the high death rate from this disease is due more to the indiscriminate and reckless dosing of the children by their parents at the beginning of the illness, or even before it, than to any other cause. This, taken in conjunction with the severe type of the malady in South Africa, and to the very improper and neglectful treatment of the sick children in the tents, explains, though it in nowise condones, the terrible ravages which this epidemic has wrought in the burgher camps. When I speak of neglect I do not altogether refer to wilful and heartless neglect on the part of the parents, though I have seen instances of this in the camps, and several of the medical officers have spoken to me about it. As an instance, one of these gentlemen wrote to me, a gentleman who had for some years been practising in Cape Colony, that: 'A Mrs. Celliers always had a lot of sickness in her tent, to whom I felt called upon to put the fact that she shamefully neglected her children very plainly. She said plaintively, in answer, that she did not know why God has sent her so many children. He must know how she hated them. One of the children died of cancrum oris after measles, a second of marasmus, and a third is at present in hospital, suffering from nothing more or less than starvation.' But such cases as this are exceptions. The neglect I specially refer to is the result of a certain fatalism which is common among them, only I suppose they would call it by a different name. 'It is God's will' is the excuse, or reason, they give for sitting by a sick child and never moving as much as a finger to give it the food or the medicine ordered by the doctor. 'A misdirected energy,' writes the same medical officer from one of these burgher camps, 'often enables them to make shrouds, etc., for their children while they still live, and, while, in my opinion, there is still every hope for them.'"

AND, AGAIN,

from a report by Mr. Franks (August 22) on the camps at Middelburg:

"I saw no evidence to show that the people had in any way improved in their knowledge or their treatment of the ailments of their own sick ones. I came across much evidence, on the contrary, to show that their depths of ignorance in those matters are almost unfathomable by the ordinary educated mind. I visited, for instance, a girl called Margaret Du Plessis, in Tent 101 in the Belfast division of the camp at Middelburg, with Dr. Spencer, the senior medical officer. She was suffering from renal dropsy, supposed to be due to a chill when convalescing from enteric fever. She was about 18 years of age. From her hips down to her feet she was wrapped in a poultice made of horse dung, which her mother, who was present, explained was taking the swelling down from her face. I saw a girl called Katrina Viljoen in the hospital convalescing from enteric. One day her mother came in to see her, and brought her some dried peaches, which the child ate, with the result that she very nearly died. Sister Wallace told me that about a month previously a Mrs. Grobler and her son, aged nine, were both in hospital suffering from enteric. A friend from the camp came to visit her, carrying something under her apron. The sister asked what it was. The woman produced a bottle containing a brown-looking fluid, which she said was very good to relieve thirst. The sister asked what it was, and the woman, without any hesitation, told her it was horse dung cooked in water and strained. 'It is very good,' she said; 'you can taste it if you like.' The invitation was not accepted, and the woman was sent away immediately, very indignant that her remedy was not appreciated. A similar infusion made with goat's dung is a very favorite drink given by the Boers to bring out the rash in measles. The matron has seen it several times employed in this camp. It is not to be wondered at if there were more sickness in the camp than there actually is. The tents which I visited were nearly all dirty and untidy, and the inhabitants showed no appreciation of personal cleanliness."

One of the causes of the mortality was:

"The very ignorant prejudice the people have against hospital treatment, where they say 'fever cases are starved,' and their ignorance of all the advantages in nursing, dieting, etc., which this offers. This prejudice, I am glad to say, has in many cases dropped away from the people who have had experience of it here, and we are already experiencing far less difficulty and resistance in bringing sick people into hospital. But cases still constantly occur where those suffering from enteric fever in the early stage are carefully kept in the background, and a denial given to the visiting probationers that anybody is sick, thus sacrificing lives now and then which early hospital treatment would certainly save. Sometimes from ignorance of sickness generally young people keep about too long when they or those responsible for them ought to seek medical advice early. In illustration of this, a boy of 14, a week or so ago, returned ill from school, had severe vomiting and diarrhoea, and died in 48 hours very suddenly, and the intestines revealing, on post-mortem examination, most extensive ulceration characteristic of enteric fever."

Every phase of camp life is dealt with in the documents, which constitute a record, not only of the difficulties that have had to be met in organising and maintaining the camps, but also of the measures taken and recommendations made to ameliorate the lot of the refugees.

Here is a Pointer

Because you haven't used Catarrhozone is the best reason why you should use it right away. It will cure the Catarrh that makes your breath so heavy and your hearing so poor. Catarrhozone is a scientific cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, recommended by doctors and druggists as a certain cure. Mr. Henry A. Taylor, the oldest druggist in Halifax, says: "Catarrhozone gives satisfaction wherever it goes. It is simple and convenient to use, and enjoys fully three times the sale of any other Catarrh remedy sold in this city." Catarrhozone is guaranteed to cure, and if it fails you can have your money refunded. Price $1.00 for two months' treatment. Small size 25c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

COULDN'T BE THERE TO MAKE A LONG PRAYER.

(Washington Post.)

"The most disappointed man I ever saw said William J. Casey, a Baltimore financier, "was a poor wretch who was about to be hanged in one of the northeastern counties of Maryland. I happened to be there about the time and accepted an invitation to witness the execution.

"This fellow's lawyers had been working hard to save his neck, and there seemed to be some possibility that he might be reprieved. The time set for the execution arrived, however, and the sheriff made plans to carry out the execution. The march to the scaffold had begun and the prisoner was about to mount the steps when a messenger arrived, banged frantically at the gate of the jail yard, and was admitted waving a telegram in his hand.

"The procession was at once stopped and the sheriff took the telegram, but saw that it was addressed to the condemned man. He handed it to the fellow, who, trembling with hope, tore open the envelope. He cast his eager glance at the message, paled, and let it drop from his hand. The sheriff picked up the paper, read it, and the march to the scaffold was resumed. In a few minutes the man who had hoped for reprieve was in eternity.

"The message was from some minister who had become interested in his case. It told him to trust in the Lord and he would be saved."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

TWO MEN SELL THEIR EARS.

Bought by a Chicago M. D. for an Experiment.

(Philadelphia North American.)

Dr. Elmer E. Prescott, a skin-grafting specialist, found two men in Chicago willing to part with one ear for a consideration of $300. The ears are necessary for an unusual operation the physician hopes to perform.

Obstacles in the case of criminal responsibility, however, presented themselves to Dr. Prescott. Justice B. Lume informed him that if he severed a healthy ear from the head of any person, knowing that he would thus deform that person, he would be guilty of mayhem. The physician immediately went to State Attorney Denen regarding his responsibility in such a case. The prosecutor told him that in his opinion he would be guilty of no crime, and the conflict of opinion caused the doctor considerable worry.

The two persons who will sell their ears as sacrifices to this operation are widely different, both in age and appearance. One of them is a paralytic nearly sixty years of age.

"I would consider it an act of charity if you would pay me that money," said the man. "My family needs the money, and as I am near to death, the loss of my ear will not be material."

The other applicant is a cripple, about twenty-eight years of age, who said he needed the $300 more than he needed his right ear.

Bargains were closed with each.

COLD STORAGE FAKE.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—The Toronto Cold Storage Co. is to be wound up. Its liabilities are $76,000 and its assets $47,000. An investigation into the stock subscription is to be held.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption. . . . . .

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents. . .

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

MRS. COMFORT HAPPY.

Once she was sick but now she is well and consequently well pleased.

The joy of being well! How few of us fully appreciate the greatness of the blessing of good health till we have lost it, then we look longingly backward to the good days when we knew not what illness meant.

The stomach is perhaps responsible for more of these sad awakenings than any other one organ of the body. Generally it is our stomach and digestive organs that suffer most from our careless living. We eat and drink without care, never thinking indeed that we have a stomach, till at last this poor weary organ rebels, and we are notified by distress and pain that we must be careful.

Very few of us know even then just what we should do. Some resort to laxatives and noxious bitters and offensive doses that upset rather than correct the digestive apparatus. The one fact that should never be lost sight of is that the cause of all the trouble is Stomach Tiredness. If we can give it rest and a consequent opportunity for recuperation in a natural way, we will have done all that a human agency can do to remove the cause of our illness and thus to regain our good health.

Mrs. Martha Comfort, of Mount Pleasant village, Quebec, suffered long and severely with Dyspepsia, often enduring the most intense pain. She heard of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and used three boxes before she was completely restored to good health. Her joy at the effectual and prompt way in which this remedy cured her knew no bounds, and has prompted her to make a public statement of the facts of the case.

Mrs. Comfort's story may be a guide to some other suffering one. What cured her is surely worth trying, and as the theory on which Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is compounded is that the stomach needs rest, they seem to begin at the root of the trouble in a simple natural way.

A BILL

The World's Gold Could Not Pay.

An Italian family named Peruzzi has a claim against the British government for $12,000,000, with interest since 1340.

The claimants are the descendants of the famous Peruzzis who were the great bankers of Florence in the middle ages. Florence was then the great banking centre of Europe.

The warlike King Edward III. of England professed a great affection for the head of the Peruzzi family. At the same time he borrowed large sums of money from the banker. The King had already strained his country's resources in fighting the Scotch, and when he made war on France he needed the help of the Florentine bankers very much, and obtained it.

He was successful in this war, as the historic names of Crecy and Poietiers attest, but that did not fill his coffers. In the year 1340 Edward's debt to Peruzzi and his brother Florentine bankers amounted to 1,855,000 golden florins, or about $12,000,000 of our money—a colossal sum in those days.

Banker Peruzzi at last summed up courage enough to ask the terrible King for his money, but his majesty begged him not to mention the subject again. When the banker pressed him further the King issued a proclamation announcing that owing to a lack of ready money and for the good of the kingdom, he should postpone the payment of all his debts indefinitely. This proclamation was regarded as a very statesmanlike document in England, and Edward has ever retained his reputation as one of the wisest of the early English kings.

His action almost ruined the bankers of Florence. To make things worse the King of Sicily, copying the example of his august English brother, repudiated his debt of 200,000 gold crowns to the Florentines. In the following year the city was devastated by the plague described in Boccaccio's "Decameron."

The Peruzzi family are still in existence, and hold a respectable position in Italy. Ever since 1340 they have kept on dunning the sovereigns of England for their money.

Every ten years they forward a statement of their claims to the British government, but the latter shows no inclination of paying it. The sum of $12,000,000 borrowed by King Edward III. would, with a moderate rate of interest compounded annually since 1340, run into twenty-six figures. There is not enough money in the world to pay it, but it is hardly necessary to say that the Peruzzi family would compromise for a much smaller sum than that.

The proofs of King Edward's indebtedness are preserved in the Tower of London.

SIX SHIPS OVERDUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Four British ships have been added to the overdue list at the Merchants' Exchange. They were the Milverton, fifty-six days out from Antofagasta for Tacoma, quoted at ten per cent. The Penfield, out thirty-five days from Pisagua for Portland, fifteen per cent. The Pinmore, out thirty-nine days, from Santa Rosalia for Portland, 15 per cent, and the William Mitchell, 138 days out from Cape Town for Portland, 15 per cent. The other two overdues, the Norwegian bark Prince Albert and the Norwegian ship Anglia are still at fifty and sixty-five per cent. respectively.

THE "DROP-OFF" HEART

Doctors didn't give Mrs James long to live—but Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart foiled them and cured her.

For fifteen years Mrs. John A. James, of Wiarton, Ont., was a great sufferer from Heart Disease. For days at a time she was confined to bed, and it seemed as though every breath might be her last. Her physicians said that she might "drop off" any minute. With woman's tenacity in suffering, and believing that "while there's life there's hope," she started using Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Three bottles cured her.

This remedy relieves in thirty minutes. 75

SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavor, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. PICKETT, Solicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John. 1907

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale his farm of 150 acres, with house and three barns thereon. Situated in the Parish of Springfield, County of Kings. HIRAM F. KIERSTEAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Erb & Sharp, Commission Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November 1st, last.

The business will be continued by Geo. N. Erb, at the old stand, Stall A, City Market, where he will be pleased to receive consignments of Country Produce to sell, and guarantees to make prompt returns at the best possible prices.

GEO. N. ERB,
Stall A, City Market.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

WE WILL BUY YOUR

LOOSE HAY

delivered to our press, this city, and pay highest Cash Prices. Must be goood quality.

IMPERIAL HAY CO., Limited.

Appply at Office:
C. H. PETERS' SONS,
Peters' Wharf.

FOR SALE.

On my wharf, can be shipped by vessel or by train:

2,462 pieces Spruce Deal, 4 inches thick.

7,049 pieces Spruce Deal, 3 inches thick.

741 pieces Spruce Deal, 2 1-2 inches thick.

1,243 pieces Pine Deal, 4 inches thick.

4,343 pieces Pine Deal, 3 inches thick.

About 20,000 spl. ft. Scantling and Ends.

About 40,000 spl. ft. inch Spruce and Pine Boards.

NAT. McNAIR,
Restigouche Co., N. B.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

REV. DR. BRUCE.

Rev. Dr. George Bruce, formerly pastor of St. David's church in this city, has beeen compelled on account of the failure of his health to give up his work in Toronto. Dr. Bruce was pastor of St. David's church from Nov. 21st 1882 until June 7th, 1899, at which time he resigned to accept the principalship of St. Andrew's College for boys in Toronto. During the year he has been in Toronto Dr. Bruce's family have suffered from severe sickness, and the anxiety consequent upon this, together with the strain of the new work inaugurated by him, have told so severely upon his health that for some time he has been unable to attend to his duties.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

S. S. CONVENTION.

The Sackville parish will hold a S. S. convention in the Baptist church on Wednesday, Dec. 11th. This promises to be a very helpful session. The Revs. Geo. Fisher and D. Hutchinson of Moncton will deliver addresses. Miss McCarty of Moncton will speak on the primary work and teach a primary class. The field secretary, Rev. A. Lucas, will be present. All interested in the S. S. work should make an effort to be present. The following is the programme:

First session—2.30, devotional services, led by Rev. Mr. McLatchy; 3.00, reading of minutes; 3.05, committees appointed; 3.15, address by Rev. A. Lucas on Teacher Training; 3.35, conference, led by Miss McCarthy, Moncton, on How Can We Improve Our Primary Work; 4.00, primary lesson, taught by Miss McCarthy; 4.30, address by Rev. A. Lucas, on The Value of S. S. Home Department; 4.45, offering; 4.50, closing.

Evening session—7.30, devotional services, led by F. W. Emmerson; 7.45, report of nominating committee; 7.50, Bible reading, by Rev. A. Lucas; 8.20, address, by Rev. Geo. W. Fisher, Moncton, on Things That Make for Success of the S. School; 8.40, address by Rev. D. Hutchinson, Moncton, on Home Training of the Child; offering; 9.10, Value of the S. S. Temperance Army; 9.25, closing.

QUITE TECHNICAL.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

"The reason he is so irritable is because he is teething," explained the fond mother.

"Indeed?" remarked Mr. Oldbatch, wishing to appear learned. "And when will it be hairing?"

ANY CHILD WILL TAKE McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. It is always the same safe, pleasant and effective remedy; but be sure and get McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.