

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.
C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.
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Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the mismanagement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by check or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to the order of the Telegraph Publishing Company. All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.
Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. PERCEVAL,
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 12, 1902.

PORK PACKING NEEDED.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick, which has just been produced, is an interesting document and this year an unusually large volume as it includes the first annual report of the superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the province, covering also the proceedings and addresses at the Maritime Winter Fair at Antwerp, Dec. 17-19, and several full page illustrations of prize horses, etc. The report likewise presents the statements of the various agricultural societies, of which there are now sixty in the province with a total membership of 4,881.

Apart however from the reports of the institutes and societies, which show the very practical interest in the industry of agriculture now being taken by the people of this province, the statistics exhibiting the development that is being made under the wise encouragement of our provincial government are full of moment and give abundant evidence that the industry has reached a stage where more capital can be wisely attracted and advantageously invested. In the production of pork, for instance, it is stated that the past season saw a much greater local supply than ever before, but that so many live hogs were being sent to the upper provinces that there came to be a field for the establishment of a large pork packing establishment at a central point, which would save the freight charges to western packing-houses and still further encourage the raising of stock for pork and bacon. This would likewise facilitate the dairy industry, as so much of the by-products of the dairy are feed for pigs.

In the line of poultry raising it is stated that so excellent has the reputation of New Brunswick fowls become that an offer has been received from a western province concern to buy chickens at five cents per pound live weight if delivered at a central point. This implies that instead of ever being under the necessity of importing any poultry, New Brunswick should be able to raise an ample supply for local demands and possibly establish a canning industry also in this line instead of exporting any for the benefit of canners elsewhere. As a rule, however, with our cool climate, there is an ample market for the sale of fresh table poultry, as well as eggs, etc., especially at this season when the winter trade port of St. John for steamer supplies materially augments the local demand.

It is gratifying to find also and be able to herald abroad that New Brunswick has now twenty-one roller mills in active operation—an increase of three over last year—and that the wheat grown is of the very finest quality, which greatly enhances the value of the flour made from it. These mills are of from 25 to 50 barrels of flour per day capacity and since their erection the wheat growing industry has been greatly stimulated, so that our farmers are raising a large part of their own bread, meaning a saving of thousands of dollars per year. This has been accomplished through the wise housing system of the administration, preventing a very material yearly outflow of money from the province. The quantity of wheat raised last year was 478,896 bushels, compared with 409,943 bushels in 1898.

In other of our standard crops, such as hay, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, etc., substantial progress is being made, and of course as the growing of live stock is stimulated these crops will be increased. The outlook for apple and

other fruit growing is also encouraging, although last year was not eminently satisfactory, it is said, owing to failure to guard against adverse climatic conditions.

THE NEW DRILL HALL.

The need of a new Drill Hall for the use of the local militia forces has been long recognized in St. John, and last year a petition was signed by more than two thousand ratepayers urging the common council to provide a site in the central part of the city. The city fathers acceded to the request and had a bill passed by the Provincial Legislature authorizing the necessary expenditure by the city in the provision of a suitable site. Later on, in April last, a delegation consisting of the mayor, Aldermen Robinson, Alderman Macdonald and Major Sturges, proceeded to Ottawa and interviewed the Minister of Militia and the city and county representatives in parliament. The Hon. Dr. Borden, it is stated, admitted the necessity of a modern Drill Hall in St. John and promised to send the Dominion Architect here to examine available sites. In consequence Major Weatherbee, the Dominion Architect, came to St. John, examined the various locations available, and reported on the site most suitable for the purpose both from its position and otherwise. Major Weatherbee had plans prepared of this land and levels taken which are today available. The lot in question is about 360 feet by 240 feet and we are informed is a satisfactory location not only to the authorities but also so far as the local militia men are concerned.

It was understood last year by the delegation which went to Ottawa that while it was too late to have an item inserted in the year's estimates, that the matter would come up this year and would be recommended by the Minister of Militia. If a sum is to be voted for this purpose this year, no time is to be lost in bringing the matter before the attention of the Minister of Militia if such has not already been done. The delegation now at Ottawa were instructed to press the matter upon the attention of the government and it is to be hoped their efforts will be crowned with success.

St. John undoubtedly needs a modern Drill Hall similar to that in Kingston, Ontario, for the use of the local militia which consists of 4 companies of Artillery, 260 officers and men; the 62nd Fusiliers, 8 companies, 360 in all; and the Beaser Company, 35 of all ranks. The present Drill Shed is not only badly located but it is in a very bad state of repair. The roof leaks, and the armories are damp and not fit for use in winter. In addition it is so far from the centre of the city that it is nearly impossible to use it successfully for drill purposes.

FOREIGN RESTRICTIONS IN SHIPPING.

Owners of shipping are of course interested in all restrictions of trade by sea that may be established by any maritime nation. The nearest to our own doors is that of the United States, which since the extension of their sovereignty to Alaska, Porto Rico, the Danish West Indies, Hawaii and the Philippines, have shut out a lot of trade that was formerly open to the world, but must now be carried exclusively in American bottoms. So profitable has this trade become to American vessels that the coastwise schooner has been notoriously developed until it has become a ship capable of traversing any ocean and there are now afloat no fewer than eighteen American five and six-masted schooners exceeding 2,000 tons each, while one is now being built of 5,000 tons, to have a carrying capacity of 6,000 or 7,000 tons.

According to figures gathered by the Boston Journal one of the schooners with a gross tonnage of 1,904 and a carrying capacity of 3,000 tons made twelve voyages in 512 days, and paid a dividend on the twelve trips of \$442 for every one-sixty-fourth share—or nearly 30 per cent on her cost, which was \$72,000. This is a central point. This implies that instead of ever being under the necessity of importing any poultry, New Brunswick should be able to raise an ample supply for local demands and possibly establish a canning industry also in this line instead of exporting any for the benefit of canners elsewhere. As a rule, however, with our cool climate, there is an ample market for the sale of fresh table poultry, as well as eggs, etc., especially at this season when the winter trade port of St. John for steamer supplies materially augments the local demand.

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THE VALUE OF HOME.

One of the most recent New York sensations is a murder case. A young man of 21 was found dead in bed in a hotel and a girl of 19 with whom he had been intimately acquainted and in whose company he had been that evening, is under arrest on the charge of murder. The feature of the case is that both parties are of excellent family and live in a highly respectable section of Brooklyn. Since the murder the families in this section have been at pains to investigate their young people's movements and such a nest of unsatisfactory conditions, socially and morally, or rather immorally, has been unearthed that good folks are holding up their hands in holy horror. Clergymen have made it a topic for pulpit themes and the metropolitan newspapers are hammering parents of alleged aristocracy for their utter neglect or lack of oversight of the moral welfare of their children.

The status of affairs is of course very materially different in St. John than in a big city, and herein comes the opportunity for contrast and the moral. It has been pointed out in the New York edition that such a state of affairs never would have arisen if the parents had taken time and pains to look after their growing children, what acquaintances they made, how and where they spent their leisure time outside the house, and what they learned and discussed among themselves in regard to the knowledge of good and evil. It has been set forth that if the parents spent a little more time in the instruction of their children, insisting upon their learning the good old-fashioned catechisms and cultivating the development of their characters in proper lines, it would pay them far better than an indiscriminate expenditure of money upon their children's clothes and entertainment. But the great point that has been elicited is that virtue and innocence and character are not as easily cultivated among the young in a big city as in a smaller place where the home can be made an ideal and genuine one. And at the same time may there not be room in our own town for a little greater attention to the young folks? Give them the innocent amusement, let them cultivate each other's acquaintance and improve their social attainments. But let the parents so look after the shaping of their children's characters and virtues that the young folks may do credit to their parentage.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

We give space elsewhere in this issue to a letter commending the hospital management, and the food supply and cleanliness of that public institution. We publish this letter not for any new light it sheds on the subject under investigation by the Royal Commission, but as an example of a very common mistake, namely many worthy citizens are inclined to fall in the consideration of the General Public Hospital. The writer of the letter considers it ungrateful for any patient and particularly a patient who has been treated in the public ward of the hospital to repay the kindness and free treatment he has received with adverse criticism of the hospital fare or of the uncleanliness of the institution. That is a mistake. The patients in the public ward are not the recipients of charity at the hands of the hospital management, doctors or officials. We go further; they are not recipients of charity at all. They are getting or should get what they are part of the people are paying for, proper care, food and treatment when sick. The patient in the public ward is no more a beggar dependent on the charity of the institution than the wealthier person who takes the private room. Both are getting what they pay for.

One word more. The Telegraph has been criticized for not publishing in full certain letters commending the institution. We believe this is due either to a misunderstanding of the methods which should prevail at such an investigation or to an intention to vituperate misrepresent. The evidence in criticism of the hospital naturally goes in at the outset. When that is all in, evidence is to be offered in rebuttal and we should be sorry to think that every patient of the General Public Hospital had been so unfortunate as to suffer the neglect or experience the bad food and attending discomforts which have been the lot of so many. When the Royal Commission has heard the adverse testimony it will give equal opportunity for the commission and its witnesses to be heard in rebuttal and The Telegraph will publish that evidence with far more pleasure than it has the sad stories which have so far been given. But the testimony of patients who do not complain is at this stage much like the evidence offered by a southern court of law on one occasion. A man was arrested for chicken stealing and only one witness was produced, but he swore positively to seeing the prisoner steal the fowl. The attorney for the defence asked the privilege of producing several hundred witnesses who were pre-

pared to swear that they did not see the prisoner steal the chickens, and protested against the testimony of so many being overborne by the evidence of one. In other words, it is only mixing matters to publish indiscriminately letters for and against the hospital management, and Royal Commission will give every opportunity for the other side of the story to be told in all its details. The different commissioners, resident and visiting physicians, nurses and officials will all be heard and they will be in a better position to refute the adverse evidence given than any patient can possibly be.

Sufficient has been adduced to prove the necessity for the investigation and to justify The Telegraph for its fearless attitude in the public interest. We would care those of our contemporaries who are spending their energy in reviling this paper that the public can appreciate the difference between a paper which is not afraid to criticize the management of a public institution and those papers which, without the courage to inaugurate a crusade in the public interest, content themselves with reviling their more independent contemporary.

A C. P. R. STORY.

One of those interesting if true stories in regard to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company has been perpetrated in special despatches from Montreal to the Boston Transcript and the Boston Globe. It is alleged that the present activity in regard to the stocks of those companies has been due to a scheme of the Canadian Pacific Company to obtain control of both the Cape Breton mines and the great steel plant at Sydney, likewise to obtain control of the Intercolonial and upon the consummation of this transaction to obtain the contract for supplying a fast Atlantic line of steamers between Canada and Europe, which with their line between British Columbia and China, would give them a route girdling one-third of the earth, and would also enable them to provide their own material for the manufacture of steamships, locomotives and all other facilities for the supply of their own coal.

These Montreal correspondents of the Boston papers present magnificent figures and dazzling computations. Their showing is one of rather a large contract for the C. P. R. As we have previously remarked, it is interesting.

A GRAIN CROP CRITIC.

The evening reprint endeavors to decry the provincial government's wheat policy by quoting figures that misrepresent. It states that the acreage under wheat last year was only 26,010, as compared with 26,145 in 1898 and asks why is this steady decrease, when as a matter of fact, as shown in The Telegraph yesterday the yield of wheat last year even from the decreased acreage was vastly more than in 1898, being 478,896 bushels as compared with 409,943 bushels. Moreover, the yield per acre last year was only 18.4 bushels, whereas in 1900 it was 18.7 bushels. If the yield per acre had increased in the same proportion last year over the previous year as it had in 1900 over 1899, the total crop would have been but a small quantity short of that record, even with 837 acres less sown. But the variation of crop returns, depending so largely upon elements beyond the control of the agriculturist, does not appeal to the city critic who juggles with figures. The reasons are the same for slightly smaller crops last year than the year previous in oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, but the fact remains that this province is today producing about one-third of the wheat necessary for home consumption. It is likewise notable that the paper referred to makes no comment on the fact that this province raised last year 2,009,940 bushels of turnips upon 7,633 acres devoted to that crop, a material increase over the previous years.

LADIES IN THE MAJORITY.

It has been remarked as curious that the population of St. John city and county should comprise 26,700 females and but 25,939 males, whereas in all the other communities of the province the proportions are reversed. This, however, seems to be nothing new in large centres of population. The state of New York, according to the census of 1900, contained 3,654,114 females and 3,614,780 males, while last year's British census has revealed that in the city of London the women outnumbered the men by a quarter of a million. In that great metropolis it is found that of 988,007 children from three to fourteen years of age, 484,960 are boys, and 496,946 girls. Of 32,679 persons of seventy-five years and upwards, 18,776 are males, and 33,903 females. Of the 24 centenarians, 19 are women, and 5 men. The fair sex should not feel discouraged, however. There is nothing superfluous in nature.

STEEL MANUFACTURING.

Considerable attention is being paid by the steel world to the fact that pig iron produced from Canadian ore was manufactured into steel by the Bessemer process at the works of the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie last month—the first Bessemer steel produced in Canada. This is the preliminary stage in the production of steel rails, for which this company is now installing a plant, and it is said will be able to produce steel for \$3 per ton less than is possible at Pittsburgh. It is stated that Sydney, C. B., has advantages even over Sault Ste. Marie and that therefore Canada is really on the verge of the establishment of a great industry which will be valuable conspicuously in view of our steady railway expansion.

Boys' Clothing--Big Reductions.

If we hadn't such peculiar notions as to how new and fresh a Clothing stock should be at the beginning of every season, we'd sell all we could of these Clothes at full prices and keep the rest till next fall and winter.

But we've got that peculiar notion, and besides we want the trade of Men and Boys who want good clothes, but haven't found out yet where they are, and so we are willing to lose some money on the balance of stocks.

You will need to take quick advantage of such pricings as these.—

- Vestee Suits**—These suits are for boys 3 to 9 years old, and are made in tweeds, serges, chevots and worsteds. We have grouped them into three lots, with a full range of sizes in each lot, and priced them as follows:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00; Your choice, \$2.00
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50; Your choice, \$3.00
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; Your choice, \$4.00
- Two-Piece Pleated Suits**—There are over 200 Suits in this lot, and are for boys four, five and six years old, and are made in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. We give you your choice at \$2.00. Former prices were \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. Exceptional bargains in this lot of suits for some one.
- Boys' Ulsters**—Our full stock of boys' ulsters are placed in two lots, and priced as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Now \$2.30
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00; Now \$3.40
- Two-Piece Pleated and Norfolk Jacket Suits** for boys 7 to 12 years. We have made three lots of these suits and priced them as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75; Your choice, \$1.90
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.25, 3.50, 3.75; Your choice, \$2.90
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.25; Your choice, \$3.90
- Boys' Three-Piece Suits**, for boys 9 to 16 years, made from all the popular fabrics. We have priced them to clear as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00; Your choice, \$2.95
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$4.50, 5.00, 5.50; Your choice, \$3.95
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; Your choice, \$4.95
- Boys' Reefers**, for boys 3 to 16 years, in Beavers, Naps, Friezes and Curly Cloth. Prices are now:—
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00; Sale price, \$2.00
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50; Sale price, \$3.00
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; Sale price, \$4.00

You can't afford to miss this sale if your Boy needs Winter Clothing for this season or next.

GREATER OAK HALL,
King Street,
Cor. German.
SCOVIL RBOS. & CO

NOTE AND COMMENT
Our local legislators are warning up. . . .
It will not stay Lent very much longer. . . .
Marconi's talk now sounds like business. . . .
Who will start a pork-packing establishment in New Brunswick? Chance for another Armour. . . .
St. John is the only county in the province which has more females than males in its population. Why is this thus? . . .
There had been fifty cases of smallpox in hospital at Liverpool, England, this winter up to Feb. 22, without a single death. . . .
The Manitoba legislature finished its session a week ago and now the Winnipeg newspapers are trying to find out what it met for. . . .
The next commander-in-chief of the army on this station will probably be also a distinguished man, according to our despatches. . . .
Although the city of London, England, contains really a population of 6,132,430 the Lord Mayor of London is merely the chief magistrate of the old city, which contains a population of but 26,923. . . .
Montreal has been having an argument as to whether the city sleighs for removing snow should be 51 feet long, 4 feet high and 3 feet wide, or 5 feet long, 3 feet high and 21 feet wide. The city engineer recommended the larger size. . . .
A Taylorville, Ill., Baptist deacon and his wife have been expelled from their church for giving a progressive whist party at their house. It is doubtful whether they eventually concluded that that party was progressive or that their church was non-progressive. . . .
A detachment of forty killed Highlanders from the Toronto militia, with 13 pipers, are to visit New York the last week in March to take part in a military tournament. The pipers should practice "The Girl I Left Behind Me" for an appropriate farewell to Gotham. . . .
It is stated that France has more dogs than any other country, the number being 2,884,000, or 73 to the 1,000 inhabitants. The proportion of dogs to people in Ireland is said to be 73 to the 1,000; in England 38, Germany 31, Sweden 11, Russia 12, Turkey 11 and the United States 22. . . .
The engines for the new twin-screw Cunard liners now to be built will be of 48,000 horse power in order to give them

25-knot speed. This is 3,000 horse power more than the engines for the newest North German Lloyd liner which is to have 24 knots speed. . . .
Premier Dunsinuir and his cabinet seem to have had a close call in British Columbia. . . .
The Toronto World argues that decreased postage on newspapers within the empire would be of greater value than imperial penny letter postage. . . .
The unfortunate record of Lord Methuen since his advent in South Africa will detract from a lot of the sympathy that might otherwise be expressed for him in his present disaster. . . .
The Ontario papers are again quoting the advantages that the Hudson Bay shipping route to Europe would be in case of war with the United States. The wise man looks a long way ahead. But of course a railway to James Bay might open up some good country. . . .
There had been 2,500 plates prepared to be distributed as souvenirs at the launching of the Kaiser's yacht at New York the other day, but the guests thought that everything was included in the offer, so that 50 candelabra and all the knives, forks, spoons and other plate disappeared. . . .
Mr. Hazen differs from the Star in regard to who prepared the speech at the legislature opening. There are also various other differences of opinion between the leader of the opposition and his editor in regard to the virtues and demerits of the speech. Mr. Hazen should have reconciled his views with the editor before making his remarks. . . .
The people of the United States of America have so long allocated to themselves the idea of being distinctively "the American people" that they unhesitatingly proclaim it, and most people accord it. But as a matter of fact they are a nation without a name, for the people of Mexico, Canada, Brazil, Chili, etc., have an equal right to call themselves Americans. . . .
Now, girls, if you aren't elected among the forty Canadian lady teachers for the Boers, at \$300 per year and found, there is still a chance. Mayor Howland, of Toronto, wants to get a whole trainload of nice young women for New Ontario and says that 250 bachelors are waiting at Fort William to receive them with open arms. He states further that there isn't a mortgage on a single farm in the Rainy River district. . . .
A doctor who happened to see a man with smallpox in a crowded street car in New York the other day commanded the

conductor and motorman to lock all the passengers in the car, got policemen to enforce the order and ran the car back to stations where the man with the disease was removed to hospital and all other passengers were vaccinated and disinfectant. And the doctor who thus took the law in his own hands was publicly applauded. . . .
Captain Bernier, who proposes to make a dash for the Pole next fall will take a Mardoni instrument with him. The captain will, no doubt, find the northern axis handy to use as a telegraph pole from which to signal the wondrous news back to civilization. . . .
A gentleman in Kentucky is stumping the country in an endeavor to get a nomination to congress (on the Democratic ticket) and his daughter accompanies him on the violin, that is she favors the audience with violin solos between her pa's speeches. This reminds one of the patent medicine lecturer who had a banjo accompanist who was likewise a vocalist, and the tenor of his refrain was "take another bottle—or two—or two." etc.

CHANGE OF LIFE.
A TIME OF INTEREST AND GREAT IMPORTANCE TO ALL WOMEN.

Wrecked health is produced by neglect during this trying period, and small wonder that women look forward with dread to its coming, for if not properly passed, is but the beginning of an endless chain of troubles.
As soon as the unmistakable signs known to all women make their first appearance, Ferrozone should be used regularly, and if persistently taken will be a guarantee of happy, healthy, old age.
Nothing can bring more pleasure than to know that the days of sickness and suffering are over. This can best be accomplished by building up the system with Ferrozone, which produces blood, muscle, tissue, and strength to resist and ward off disease.
Ferrozone increases the appetite, strengthens and improves nerve tone, and digestive processes, thereby strengthening and invigorating the whole system. It gives tone to the heart, regulates its action, removes distressing palpitations, and it lays the sound foundation of perfect health.
Ferrozone is a sensible and efficient tonic; it brings back strength very quickly, and few people are so strong and healthy, that they would not be benefited by using it.
Be advised and try Ferrozone. It is very pleasant to take, one tablet after each meal. All reliable druggists sell it for 50c. per box, or three boxes for \$1.25. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.