O'NEILL'S DEFIANCE.

The following stirring lyric—commemorative of Hugh O'Neill's deflance of the English Queen Elizabeth—first appeared in the Gaiway Vindicator, in 1845. The name of the author is unknown, but he is supposed to have been a zenteman name Dillon. In realding the poem it must be borne in mind, that in many parts of Ireland, the name O'Neill is even still pronounced O'Naie. In the Sixteenth Century, that was, no doubt, the general pronounciation, as it can be found so spelled in divers old chronicles:—

"Go tell your surly, Saxon queen
I value not her might;—
My arm is strong, my sword is keen,
To fight for Irehand's right.
Go say I serve not as she wills—
Her bribes shall not prevail,
I tread my own, my native hills—
My title's THE O'NEILL!

The Hy-Niall* race, for agos trod
Those hills and mountains blue;
They lived and loved and worshippped God,
As freemen still should do;
And tho their graves are fround us now,
There souls still guard our weal,
And, by their souls, no bawd shall bow
The glorious Clan O'Neill!

I'll chase the wolf, I'll hunt the roe
From mountain pass to plain,
Norflood, nor fen, nor fence, nor foe
Shall dare to check my rein!
These lands are mine—these wild woods all,
From Maghera to the Palo;—
And there I'll stand, or there I'll full
As should the Chief O'Neill!

Then back, then back to England's queen—And tell her this from me—My own, my maive isle of green
Shall from her chains be free;
Go, say the "Red Hand" dreads not death—No tyrant makes it quall—
"My foot is on my nailve h-ath,"
My title's The O'Nethal! Cuchullis.

CUCHULLIN. "This name, in Gaelic, is pronounced as a word of two syllables—equivalent to the geni-tive of the name O'Nelli.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

To Set a Table.

February Ladies' Home Journal. The cloth should be spotless. At each person's seat place a knife, fork, teaspoon or Produce of Other dessertspoon, tumbler and napkin, and if dessertspoon, tunibler and napkin, and it fresh fruit is to be served, a finger bowl if there be no servant. If you have a waitress, she will place the finger bowls on as you linish the fruit. If fresh fruit be served there must also be placed at each seat a fruit knife and plate. The knives and spoons should be placed at the first and the forks and playing of the right and the forks and napkins at the left; the tumblers to be at the point of the knives. There should be space between the knife and fork for a breakfast plate. Have the dish of fruit in the center of the table. Have a tray cloth at each end of the table. Spread little butter plates at the top of each plate. If individual saft and pepper bottles be used, place them at the side of each plate. If large ones place them at the corners of the table. Put four tables propose on the table, either in two corners, sales identifications that they will be or beside the dishes that they will be used in serving. Put the carving knife and fork at the head of the table and the cups and saucers, sugar and cream, coffee pot, hot water bowl, etc., and the mush dishes at the other end.

A Sunny Dinling-Room.

The dining-room, writes Maria Parloa in the February Ladies Home Journal, should be light and sunny. The most essential pieces of furniture are a table of generous width, capable of being en-larged, comfortable chairs and a sideheard. After that, if the room be large enough and the purse will admit of the purchase of a cabinet or two, with glass fronts and sides, so much the better. In these there can be kept dainty bits of china and glassware. These cabinets will brighten a dining-room more than anything clse you can put into it, possibly excepting pictures. If there be no room for a cabinet, a corner cupboard and some langing shelves will be a great addition. Pictures that suggest pleasant things are, of course, always desirable, A few thristy ferns, flowering plants or evergreens add a great deal to the brightness and become of any room, but par-ticularly in the dining-room. Have them there if you possibly can,

Something About Making Soap. A few years ago, when on one of my lecturing tours, I boarded with a family where the ladies did their own work The housekeeping was perfect; the table was exceptionally good, the food being well cocked and in generous quantities; and there was no waste. Now, these folks made their own hard soap. One might have known it would be good, but it was more than that; it was of such superior quality that I asked about the process they followed. I had always made soft soap for cleaning purposes, and had been accustomed to save my grease, as I shall explain. For nearly three years now I have made the hard soap, and should be sorry to have to use any other. I have a stone jar for frying fat and a few five pound laid cans for soap grease. All the beef fat is clarified and strained into the stone jar; all mutton and other kinds of fat for which I have no other use are strained into the tin cans. When a can is full I put it aside and begin with another. When I have three canfuls I make the soap in this way: Three canfuls of clarified soap grease (litteen pounds) is put on the back part of the range, that it may melt slowly. The potash from three one-pound cans is put into a large earthen or stone bowl or jar. Upon this is poured three quarts of cold water, and three tablespoonfuls of powdered borax is added. This mixture is stirred with a wooden stick until the notash is diswooden stick until the potash is dissolved, then it stands until cold.

potash is added; should it be, it must stand until so cool that it will hardly run when poured. When the potash mixture is perfectly cold pour it in a thin stream into the fat, stirring all the while. When all has been added continue stirring for about ten minutes, when the soap should begin to look thick and ropy. At this stage pour it into a box, having it about three or four inches deep. Let it stand a few hours; then cut it into bars, and the bars into pieces of a convenient length for handling. It will still be very soft, and should not be removed from the box for for at least two days. It will be hard and white. If you attempt to combine the fat and potash mixture while the latter is at all warm it will take a long time to make the soap, and the result will not be so satisfactory. It is well to put paper under the soap tub and bowl in which

the potash is prepared. Remember that potash is very strong, and do not spatter it on yourself ar on the floor.

Possibilities Within Easy Reach.

One can buy half a pound of sausages, a thin slice of ham that will not weigh more than half a pound, a quarter of a pound of dried beef, a quarter of a pound of smoked bacon, half of which can be used with chicken livers, while the other half may be cooked another time with one pound of calf's liver. A quarter of a pound of smoked salmon or halibut to be broiled for breakfast or tea, will be a generous allowance. One pound of sait codfish will answer for three or four dishes—lish balls, fish in cream, fish hash, etc. One thin slice of round steak weighing about a pound can be made into beef olives. A slice of veal from the leg can be used in the same way. A piece of beef cut from the shoulder, and weighing about two or three pounds, can be braised. About a pound and a quarter of fresh beef, cut from any of the tough parts of the animal, can be prepared in a stew. Mutton and veal can be used in the same way; indeed, any of the cold meats can be used in a strew. One grouse or partridge, a pair of pigeons, a pair of quail, a rabbit, a duck, etc., all come within the range of the family of

Trade Returns.

The trade returns for the month of December and for the first six months of the fiscal year have been made up by the Customs department, and show that the exports continue to increase in the most satisfactory manner, and are now \$5,898,839 in excess of what they were at this time last year. For December the Breakfast being the plainest meal of the day, the arrangement of the table should always be simple, writes Mary Parloa in her domestic department in the

1	Canada.	co'ntri's	
	Products of the mine.	\$ 157,740 64,903 647,689 996,151 71,032,848 398,734 114,663 1,102,363	
	Total\$61,222,899\$80,575,150		

Compared with the first six months of the last fiscal year this shows an increase of \$5,379,305 in produce of Canada and \$3,517,534 in produce of other countries. In the latter the increase is almost wholly in agricultural products. In products of Canada the increases have been gen-eral with the exception of products of the forest and miscellaneous, as the following shows. The increases are :-

 Mine
 \$ 523,080

 Fisheries
 \$27,815

 Animals and their products
 1,120,521

 Agricultural products
 5,484,770

 Manufactures
 255,534

 Products of the forest show a decrease

diere strike last summer, and miscellaneous a decrease of \$38,921. The statement of goods entered for consumption for December shows:—

of \$2,793,524, mostly caused by the Chau-

 Dutlable goods
 \$4,591,491

 Free goods
 3,470,285

 Coin
 78,495

Easily Caught.

Croup, colds, sore throat and many painful allments are easily caught in this changeable climate. The never-tailing remedy is just as easily obtained in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which is indoubtedly the best or all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds or pains.

Public Accounts for 1891.

The public accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891, were distributed this atternoon, from which it appears the revenue on account of consolidated fund was \$38,579,310.88, and expenditure year of \$2,235,742.02. The expenditure on capital account was \$3,112,958.62, and subsidies to raitways \$1,265,605.87. The gross debt of the Dominion on June 30 was \$289,899,229.62; assets, \$52,090,199,-11; nett-debt, \$237,808,030.51 an increase of \$275 818.74 in the year, accounted for

as follows:--Expenditure on public works, capital Spenditure ratiways and canals, capital Spenditure Dominion lands capital Spenditure Dominion lands capital Spenditure Tailway Subsidies 1,255,705 87 Expenditure Northwest rebellion 2,901 42 Transfers to debit of consondated fund 68,074 32

Total \$4,449,640 23
Lest staking fund investment \$1,938,078 57
Surplus 2,235,742 92 \$4,173,821 49

\$ 275,818 74 Total.....

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formun of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronenitis, Caturrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and destring to refleve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y. (12-15-e o w)

Live Stock.

The receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending January 30, 1892, were as fol-

lows:-Cattle, Sheep. Lamb 511 284 387

No improvement in the cattle market for week. Large receipts of inferior stock but no demand, this influencing the sale of anything of better quality and lower prices ruled all round. For Sheep and Lambs the trade was better, best value for the former, 3½c. Live Hogs heavier receipts, closing 15c, better than previous week. We quote the following as being fair values:—

The good cook should be given a wide

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla has effected such remarkable cures as HOOD'S Sarsaparilla, of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other blood diseases.



Down in the mouth -the woman who doesn't use Pearline. Her work brings weariness and complaint— Pearline brings cleanliness with case and comfort. It makes light of washing and cleaning. It saves wear and tear to your clothes, your muscles, your cash, and your temper. Ask some of the mill-ions who use it. Pearline can do no harm to the finest fabric —it can do no harm to try it. Beware of imitations. 215 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. GRAIN, &c.

Flour.—The market remains quiet all round and prices continue unsatisfactory to sellers. It is stated that although the nominal quotation for city strong bakers is \$5 it can be bought for lower prices and we quote \$4.75 to \$5 as to quantity. In Manitoba bakers' the sale is reported of a lot of straights at \$4.55, and quotations range from \$4.50 to \$4.75 as to quality. Straight rollers are still in abundant supply and all sales that transpire are decidedly in buyers' favor, as low as \$4.85 having been accepted for a car lot, and one dealer stated that for a large quantity that figure would be shaded. A fair range of values, however, would be from \$4.55 to \$4.60 as to quantity and quality.

Winter Wheat patent ...\$4.85 \$5.10 \$5.10 \$5.10 \$1.60 as to quantity and quality.

Winter Wheat patent ...\$5.00 \$5.15 \$1.75

Corn.—Business is still quiet and prices are unchanged at 62c and 65c for No. 2 and No. 3 western duty paid.

Pous.—There is very little doing in this market and prices are unchanged at 72 to 75c 66 fbs in store. In the west prices are quoted at 59 to 60c per 60 lbs.

Oats.—Figures are about the same as last week, with small spot transactions, and in the West business is still slow. We quote white bats 35c to 56c, and Manitoba mixed 3ic. Barley.—Brewers continue to pick up quelly but there is no very active demand feed barley is quiet at 47c to 50c; malting bar-ey is 55c to 60c.

Buckyheat.-Duliness still prevails both here and in the country, prices being nominally about the same as last week, at 52c to 53c.

Ryo —Prices are unchanged at 90c to 93c with a very quiet feeling.

Mult.—Some business is passing in Ontario Malt.—Some business is passing in Ontario mait at 70c to 75c; Montreal mait is unchanged at 75c to 80c.

Seeds.—Red clover is selling fairly well at \$5.75 to \$6 in the city, and at \$5.25 to \$5.75 in the West. Alsike is quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.25 in the city and \$5.50 to \$6.25 in the city and \$5.50 to \$6.25.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Hutter.—Recelpts during the past week were 1,551 pkgs, against 1,68 pkgs for the week previous. The market has been characterized by a very strong tone, owing to the demands which are being made by England upon our limited stocks. The enquiry, however, has of late been chiefly for dairy goods, with sales this week of round lots of Eastern Townships at 21c to 22c for fine full goods; under priced goods have been selling at 17c to 19c. Western dairy has changed hands at 16c to 174c, but we understand that higher prices have been paid for closely selected. A round lot of summer mide dairy has changed hands at 15c. Creamery has been a slow sale, probably owing to the fact that it is very difficult to get the quality that is asked for, most of the stocks held here being said to be toppy and sldy. A sale of a large quantity of creamery is reported at the end of last week at 24c; but holders of finest lots say that there is no profit to them at anything below 25c.

Roll Butter.—Considerable quantities of roll inditer have been arriving from the West

has tweek at 23c; but holders of finest lots say that there is no profit to them at anything below 25c.

Rolf Buttor.—Considerable quantities of roll butter have been arriving from the West, but prices are about the same as last week, at about lee to 17c, with a cent or so more for choice Morrisburg.

Cheese.—The market remains very strong, English buyers having been compelled to advance their limits by is to 18 de per cwd. Most holders here are not offering, as they believe in high a prices in the near future. There can be no question that the English make has been much below the average and stocks here are much lighter than they were at this time last year, and unless the higher range of prices which are almost sure to follow checks consumption, a nyely time may be expected.

Dressed Hogs.—The market has made a further advance since our last report, sales of car lots having been made at \$6.25 to \$6.35 per 100 lbs. Car lots are offering at points Wost of Toronto to-day at \$6 which is equal to \$6.35 laid down here. Advices from shipping points within the past few days state the supply is rapidly dimunishing furners having availed themselves of the late cold spell and rushed their hogs to market. A few country dealers are holding back in order to get the full benefit of the recent advance; but all agree in stating that the great bulk of hogs have been sent forward to the pricipal receiving countries.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The cold weather has greatly reduced receipts and improved the teeling somewhat. There is no demand for England and the market there is dult. Limed here are salling at 15 to 16c; held fresh of good quality are worth 16 to 17c though some very old stock is offered at 13c. New laid are worth 2c.

11ops.—The sale was reported of a small let in this city at 26c. Yearlings are quoted, at 20 to 22c and old at 12 to 15c and old old 6 to 10c.

11ny.—The market is good and prices romain about the same as last quoted; pressed hay \$6.00 to \$40.50, loose hay \$7.50 to \$0.50. Straw steady at \$5 to \$6.

Ashes —The market is quiet and we quote \$4.30 to \$4.40 for pots; pearls \$6.15.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples.—The market is quiet, car lots are still being offered from the west, but it is difficult to get over \$2.25 for the best red fruit, and we quote \$1.00 to \$2.25 as to quality.

Cranberries.—The demand for these berries has been during the past week and we quote \$6 to \$7 per bbl, fancy stock \$8 to \$8.50.

Potntoes.—The market remain very quiet, the supply being in excess of requirements, and we quote car lots 45 to 47 je per bag.



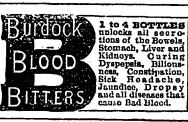
They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful

Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

Fine speciments of which can be seen in the stores,

No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET. It is a fact not generally known to our read ers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Planos at \$225. They have also a largenumber of

Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards, Our readers should call and examine the stock and prices at N. Y. PIANO CO'S stores.



We are now showing an

EXTRA CHOICE STOCK of

Fur Coats, Mantles, Capes,

Muffs, Caps, etc.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

All of our own manufacture.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

220 St. James Street,

Opposite Alexander's.



DOHERTY & DOHERTY.

Advocates: and: Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET. City and District Bank Building

Registered. A delight-fully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence atreet, Monreal.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Fattening Lambs and Leakages on Farms.

Some time ago at Guelph, Prof. Shaw, of the Agricultural Coplege, gave a very interesting address on the subject of "Fattening Lambs;"

Valuable hints were given in which he recommended rape for food for sheep and lambs. He told of some experiments they had tried on the experimental farm, to see the amount that could be produced per acre. They fitted up a piece of ground and sowed it with rape, about one-sixth of an sare. They put six lambs on it and left them there for 42 days and gave them nothing but sait, not even any water, and they came out at the end of 42 days twenty pounds heavier than when they went in. One-sixth of an sare made 120 pounds of meat. He said this was an extraordinary crop. There was another plot upon which they grew wheat. That ground was ploughed after the wheat was removed and sown with rape on the 12th of August. It was cultivated twice, but got no hand-hoeing. They then put in the middle of September 30 lambs for 27 days, and the lambs made an average gain of five or six pounds apiece. He said this was also a favorable season.

On the same occasion Mr. Raynor spoke on Agricultural College, gave a very interesting

on the same occasion Mr. Raynor spoke on

On the same occasion Mr. Raynor spoke on the subject of "Leakages on the Farm."

He advised the farmers to keep their wood ashes on the farm, and to provide their barns with eave troughs to prevent a waste of the water coming down through the yard, thereby saving the elements of fertility. He said the cause of another leakage was in the outting. curing and management of clover hay, and that the best results could be derived from it if cut when in full bloom, and if allowed to be washed by heavy rains it losses a great deal of its nutriment. He also advised the farmers not to be feeding their horses all the time, and that they would thrive well on two pounds of hay per day, also that too much hay was the most prevalent cause of heaves in liorses. He said there was another leakage in the shape of weeds, thistles and cough grass. He gave his experience in getting rid of the obnoxious grass: As soon as the crop is taken off after harvest they put on the gang plow, then the spring tooth cultivator, and work it all they can, and if it is very thick they put on the horse-rake and rake it up and, if the weather is dry, burn it. He said there was no use in treating cough-grass when the weather is wet.

Cattle Dehorning.

Cattle Dehorning.

treating cough-grass when the weather is wet.

Cattle Dehorning.

Much discussion has taken place of late with regard to the question of dehorning Cattle. At the cattle dehorning investigation, at London, Ont., County constable Allen gave recently an account of his visit to William York's farm in North Devonshire. York said's head had been dehorned, and explained the operation in which the cows were fastened in stanchions and their heads hauled out by a rope and windlass, the rope being fastened to the cow's neck and taking a half hitch around the animal's nose. The cow was held by the horn and ear while the operator sawed the horns off with a small handsaw. He saw the cows on the 2ind of December and he believed the operation took place on the 6th of November, six weeks before. Three were in the stable still. York told him that one of the cows had died, that she had hurt the stub of the horn and had bled to death. Witness understood him to say the cow's death took place about three weeks after dehorning. All the cows outside had their horns off exceptione. They seemed to be standing still in the yard between the house and the barn. The cows looked stupid and shook their heads in a peculiar manner. He thought it was the air getting into the cavities left by the sawed off horns. There was a trace of something like pus down on the jaws of one of the animals, and there was dirtover their eyes and most of their heads as if they had rubbed in the dirt. When he went to put his hand on the head of one of the three cows in the stuble she jumped back, so that he let alone. It would seem that a great deal of unnecessary cruelly takes place, in cases where, for either the improvement of the animal's appearance, or for other purposes, the cow is subjected to this operation of having its horns taken off. It would be well if the question could soon be decided, as to whether it is right or not to thus treat the dumb brutes, in o der to secure un imaginary improvement in their appearance.

ARE YOU DEAF

Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatuse containing full particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A spi-budid work on dentices and the ear. Address PROF. G. CHASE, Box 230, Orilla, Ont.

A General Overcome.

DEAR SIRS.—I suffored from general weak-ness and debility and my system was complete-ly run down and I found B.B.B. the best medi-cine I ever tried. I would not be without it for a great deal.

MISS NELLIE ARMSTRONG.

Dublane P.O., Ont.

The hen doesn't seem to have much

trouble in picking up a living.

Attacked By An Enemy.

DEAR SHIS,—About a year ago I had a very bad attack of dyspepsia. For nearly four mouths I never ate a meal without suffering pain after. I had got so weak I could scarcely walk, when one day I saw an advertisement for B.B B and thought I would try a bottle. Four bottles cared me completely, and I am strong and healthy. ong and healthy.
MISS JANET STUART, Muskoka Falls, Ont.

Epitaph on a Dead Letter.-It died

Suitable Dower for a Widow.-A

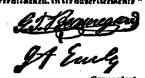
UNPREGEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTES

Louisiana State Lottery Company incorporated by the Legislature for Educational as de Jharitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take piace Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER buawings take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music. New Oricans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY TRARS POR INTEGRIFF OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attented as follows: -

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Seve-Annual Drawings of the Loutstana State Lottery Company, and in per-on manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fas-similes of our structure attached. In its adverticements."



To the understand Banks and Bankers will pay a "tree drawn in The Lauriana State Lotteries which make presented at our counters.

R M. WALWSLEY, Pres. Louisio 18 Mat'l Ro PIRREE LANAUX. Pres. State National Bank. A BALDWIN Pros. New Orleans Hat'l Ranh. CARL KORN, Pres. Union National Rank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

FEBRUARY 10, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIET OF PRISES. 100 are

3,134 Prizes, amounting to......\$1,034,800 Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets at \$20; Haives \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Clubrates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Re-press Charges on TICKET; and LISTS OF PRIZES for-warded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
NEW ORLEASS, LA

REW ORLEAGE, LA
Give full address and make signature
plain,
Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the
use of the mails to ALL LOTTENES, we use the Express
Companies in answering correspondents and sending
lists of Priz-s, until the Courts shall dedice Our
RIGHTS AS A STATE INSTITUTION. The Protest suthorities, however will combine to deliver all GRDINARY
letters ddress d to Paul Courad, but will not deliver
REGISCREED letters to him.
The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application
to all Local Asents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Rxpress, FREE OF CO T.
ATTENTION—The present charter of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPEREN
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable
CONTROL between the State and the Lottery Company,
will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE
FRARS LONGER, UNITLE 1806.
The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned July
10th voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let
the people decide at an election whether the Lottery
shall continue from 1805 until 1918—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

CURE FITS!



USE IT FOR

Difficulty of Breathing Tightness of the Chest Wasting Away of Flesh Throat Troubles Consumption Bronchitis, Weak Lungs Asthma, Coughs Catarrh, Colds

DR. T. A.

OC UM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure

TASTELESS

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS LABORATORY, TORONTO, ONT.