SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.

It is a troublesome question with many schools what hymns shall be used. Different books are tried, a few hymns are learned, but the singing is not good and the books are blamed. Most books contain more good

hymns than are learned, and the fault is more often with the teaching than with the tunes. Good singing is the result of good teaching, and only when we can have the hymns and tunes properly taught can we expect good singing.

orchestras in some of our schools are a great ald and add much to the attractiveness of the service. but they cannot take the place of he

The hymn is announced, the piano or organ plays the tune, or a part of it, and the school is expected to sing. The leader does his part of the singing and some few teachers and scholtake part, but with the majority of schools the singing is not as it ought to be. As we are giving attention to the training of our teachers in the normal classes, so will we have to train choristers who can properly teach our scholars to sing

What is more inspiring than Gospel hymns well sung by children's voices. singing in many of our schools. The singing must also be made more

of as a part of worship. It is to be feered that with most of our scholars little heed is paid to the sentiment of the hymns. The words are sung with no idea as to their meaning, or if understood, little heed is paid to them. not being impressed upon their minds. Should we not teach the hymns as well as the scriptures, and make every part of our service an intelligent one? Our city association would do well to consider this subject. Why not have a music normal class?

THE LIBRARY.

A good Sunday school is one that is well rounded out in all its departments, and the library is a department that needs more attention, more than it gets in many schools.

The books should in the first place be carefully selected by competent persons, so as not to admit of objectionable ones, and then be properly classified in a catalogue, with the names of the authors opposite the name of each book. There should be books of reference for the teachers and officers, and all be made to feel that the library is for the whole school and not alone for the children. A permanent committee should have charge of the purchasing of books, with power to buy from time to time, and thus constantly be adding new books as the means of the school will justify.

The names of these books should be made known to the school, with some comments as to their contents from time to time. Teachers would do well to become familiar with the contents of the library, so as to advise their scholars as to their reading. A little encouragement in the reading of biography and history may be the means of creating a taste for high class reading and increasing the desire for knowledge. The consciences of the thoughtful may also be quickened by judicious selections of books, and in this way be led to become active Christists

Make the catalogue attractive in aprearance, as all printed matter in connection with the Sunday school should

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Although not in practice in all schools, nearly all will acknowledge the importance of a weekly teache meeting for the study of the less Without some such incentive the study of the lesson is apt to be deferred until late in the week and then hurriedly and consequently carelessly prepared.

A properly conducted teacher meeting can also be of much service to the teacher by comparing methods of teaching, exchanging ideas of discipline, etc.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The business of the Sunday school should be given proper attention at

A quarterly meeting at which the teachers and officers meet and have their bea together and then spend the evening in the interest of the school has proved a success in one school.

The occasion is looked forward to as a pleasant reunion, and plans matured there have resulted in better and more work being done than ever before in the history of the school.

THE SUPERINTENDENT. Too many superintendents fall to

comprehend the idea that their duty is to superintend. In a large city school with plenty of

good material a superintendent was lately observed at the close of the opening services rushing around to get teachers for several classes and then hurrying away to teach a Bible class and afterward lead a prayer

With a reserve staff of teachers, which doubtless could have been had, and the assistant superintendent or secretary responsible for placing for placing them, better work would have been

It is not the duty of the superin-tendent to teach except on rare occa-sions. He need not always lead in the opening and closing exercises.

He is to see to it that the best work is being done in every department and lend his hand to strengthen the

FIELD SECRETARY NOTES.

The field secretary for the past eight days has been in Carleton county, helding fifteen meetings in the interest of Sunday school work. In some parishes, where efficient officers are found, he reports conventions of a high type, while in some others the work is lower than in some parishes of other counties.

Because the other counties learned many lessons from Carleton county in past years, some of the variable conditions are not allowed for. fields under some parish officers are next door to the unsettled forest lands, and subject to elower develop-ment and greater difficulties than any parishes known in the south of th

'A man may talk of disdaining A man may talk of disdaining hysical strength and prowess until Doomsday, but the fact remains that he cannot look at a picture of an old-time knight, magnificent in his physical proportions, dauntless in his physical courage, and armed, ready and eager for a contest to the death with any comer, without a thrill of admiration. Mental superiority is desirable and admirable, but is the "game worth the candle," when it is won at the expense of phys-

strength?
The unhealthy man may gain the

pity and even the admiration of men and women, but it is a question whether such a man ever thoroughly gains their respect. The man whose arteries bound with the rich, red blood of health carries with him a force and an intensity that command respect, even though he be slightly inferior mentally to the weak, nervous man. While no medicine in the world will add an inch to a man's stature, there is one famous no medicine in the world will add an inch to a man's stature, there is one famous medicine that will fill the veins and arteries with the rich, red, bounding blood of perfect health. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great bloodmaker and blood-purifier. When the blood is pure and rich and red and plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description. When every little blood-vessel in the lungs quivers with the rush of healthy blood, it is impossible to have unhealthy lungs. When the walls of the stomach are nourished with healthy blood, dyspepsia and indigestion are impossibilities. When the liver is supplied with healthy blood it is bound to be active. The skin that is nourished with healthy blood will be clear and fresh and glow with health. "Discovery" is sold by druggists.

Mr. Isaac E. Downs, of Spring Valley, Rock-

Mr. Isaac E. Downs, of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., writes: "For three years I suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, I had wasted away to a skeleton. To-day I tip the scales at 187, and am well and strong. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

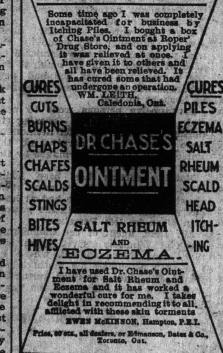
province. The parish officers need the help of the field secretary more frequently than his broad field will allow. He has already been to the parishes of Wakefield, Wicklow, Simonds, Brighton and Kent, with some preparatory meetings in Peel parish. He speaks with high praise of some of these and their increasingly efficient officers. The pastors gave words of the highest commendation as to the benefits received by their churches and themselves from this association work, while other parishes yet need more attention to bring them

This week the secretary is in Victoria Co.

WATERBOROUGH, QUEENS CO. On Tuesday evning, Feb. 8, a very enjoyable time was spent at Waterborough hall, under the auspices of St. Luke's church. About one hundred persons were present when at seven o'clock the genial and esteemed vendor of pies and baskets, W. Roberts, called the assembly to order. Much merriment was caused over the great struggle to gain possession of the six and twenty sweetmeats. After havtor. Rev. A. Gollmer, took the chair. when a very good concert was given by the following ladies and gentlemen. It was opened by a glee by the choir, Wait for the Wagon, followed by a recitation on Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder (of the other fellow), by Bessie Wiggins. Then Miss Nellie Gale read very nicely a piece entitled A Sermon on Old Mother Hubbard; then Miss Nelson and Johnny Nelson sang a nice duet, followed little Nellie Gale, who recited very creditably the piece, The New Church Organ. Mr. Fairweather then sang Far Away; then a very laughable diaogue in the Irish brogue was delivered by Johnny Nelson and Charlie Gale. The piece, The Little Red Hen, was given very nicely by Milly Wiggins; then followed a glee by the rector, Mrs. Gollmer and Mrs. E. C. Lockett called The Canadian Boat Song. Miss Nelson gave a recitation on Between Love and Duty, which appealed greatly to the hearts of those who listened. A song was then sung by Miss Emma Gale very acceptably, entitled Dreaming of Home and Mother. Miss Annie Cox gave a reading in a spirited and forcible manner on Tackling the Burglar. Mrs. Gollmer then sang The Song that Reached My Heart. A comical glee then followed, The Dutcher's Leetle Dog, after which the rector closed up with a spirited song, The Midshipmite. The sum of twenty-three dollars and seventy-two cents was raised. Aftr the singing of the national anthem, some remained behind to amuse themselves by exercising their limbs on the floor of the hall. It was the unanimous opinion of all that the entertainment was a great success and was thoroughly appre-

A man always tries to follow the straight and narrow path when it comes to shovelling snow.

ITCHING PILES



FARMERS' MEETINGS.

Held Last Week in Kings and Albert Counties.

Address Presented to Hon. Mr. Labillois by the Sussex and Studholm Society.

Agricultural Matters Discussed by Messrs Blair, McCrea, Fletcher and Others.

SUSSEX, Feb. 12.-A meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held in Oddfellows' hall this afternoon and evening. It was largely attended by farmers, who are seemingly very much interested. Major Montgomery Campbell occupied the chair. The first speaker was Col. McCrae of Guelph, Ont. who spoke on the sub-ject of cattle feeding.

In the evening the hall was filled

to the utmost, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the wea-Major M: Campbell again presided. A good number of ladies were present. The Citizens' band were present and rendered some very choice music during the evening, adding very much to the occasion. Col. Mc-Crae was the first speaker, and handled the subject of tuberculosis in an intelligent and interesting manner.

The following address was presented to the hon. commissioner of agriculture by S. C. McCully, secretary of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural society, on behalf of the patrons of the Sussex creamery and the farmers of the district. To the Honorable Chas. H. Labillois, Commissioner of Agriculture of New Bruns

wick:
Sir—it affords us great pleasure to welcome
you as commissioner of agriculture on this
occasion. We have been glad to observe the
energetic way in which you have advanced
the work of your department since your accoptance of your present position, and we
feel that though many of us were averse to
the increasing of paid officers of the crown,
that you have fully justified the existence of
your office, and that we can reasonably look
forward to much benefit to our agricultural
interests from its inception. wick:

interests from its inception.

We have noted with pleasure the expansion of our cheese industry under the efficient aid lent by the provincial government and we are now glad to see that the making of butter is likely to be put upon a better basis by the well timed efforts of your denartment.

a better basis by the well timed efforts of your department.
While we must acknowledge a large measure of credit to the dominion government for starting the interest in dairying in New Brunswick, we are glad to know that your department is so well following it up, and we look forward with confidence that such measures will be carried out as will turn the attention of our people to the keeping of more live stock and the carrying out of a system of farming which will not only enable us to supply our own home markets with the most valuable farm products, but will put us in a position to place upon the markets of the world the best meats, the purest cheese and butter, whe best flavored pork, poultry and other products that are anywhere produced.

anywhere produced.

We are glad to know that you will carry on a dairy school, and we hope that its work may be so broadened as to include all those branches which are essential to the best farm practice.

We shall also be glad to note provision on the school of the s

your part whereby the sciences underlying agriculture may be more largely taught in the common schools, for we believe greatly that lack of appreciation of the chances that lie around them takes so many of our brightest and best boys from the farms and from the provinces.

brightest and best boys from the farms and from the province.

In conclusion, we trust that your visit here may be a pleasant one, and that the duties of your office may often bring you among us, and we beg to askert our firm belief that when the people of our province are awakened by prudential government assistance to a realization of the resources of this province as an agricultural country, that they will make it a country of which we shall all feel proud, and that need take no second place among the great agricultural countries of the world.

Hon. Mr. Labillois, in rising to re-

ply, said that he was very gratified

to receive the approbation of such a

ectable body, which proved they took the greatest interest in the new department of agriculture. Agriculture was the most important industry in New Brunswick today, and the present government was disposed to carry out a strong agricultural policy. He had noticed in his travels through out the province a, great advance in ter advantage in our fruit orchard general education under our common than wood ashes. school system, but there was not a corresponding advance in agricutural

knowledge, and he hoped that by meetings like this and by other means agricultural knowledge might become more general. He also spoke on fruit growing, pork and poultry raising, and in the line of dairying, which was the important branch of farm work. He hoped to make his department of great use to the farmers of the province. Kings county was today banner county in cheese production, producing last year over three hunfred and thirty tons of cheese. The output of the province had grown from sixty tons of cheese made in 1890 to five hundred and fifty tons in 1897. He believed with proper attention to the butter industry that as much progress would be made as in cheese. While Canada is furnishing today to Great Britain 52 per cent. of the heese imported by the mother country, yet Canada only furnishes 2 per cent. of the butter imported by Great Britain. In 1865 Canada exported to British markets only 5,000,000 pounds of cheese. Canada now sends one hundred and sixty-four million pounds annually. He believed that with pro-per attention to the butter industry that as much progress could be made as in cheese. He believed that in winter creamery work lay our best advance. Improved breeding and science would be worth a million dol-lars to the farmers of New Brunswick along the line of dairying alone. The prospects of a never ending market in the city of St. John, now the

of the province, with direct lines of steamships going from St. John to the old country, with the prospect of a large pork packing establishment in that city. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman spoke hopefully of the future of New Brunswick if the farmers would profit by the advantages offered them W. S. Blair, horticulturist, of the Maritime Experimental Farm, spoke

enthusiastically on the importance of

growing on our farm at least suffici

winter port of Canada, and whose prosperity meant so much to the rest

as cheaply as a heed crop. The farmers as a rule do not enjoy as much fruit as the city people do, and this should not be so. We all can grow the different hardy varieties of straw berries, raspberries, etc., and why not do so. Nature encouraged us at every hand, and lots of the pleasure of farm life is lost by us not living up to our privileges. I would like to encourage their growth because it makes our farm life more enjoyable and profitable. A free use of fruits is a valuable substitute for grocery accounts and a preventative of doctor bills. The varieties to grow is an important consideration. We all know many dollars are annually sent out of our province for fruit trees and little returns are had from this outlay, because the best varieties are not procured. We have carried on quite extensive experiments at Nappan with the different varieties of small fruits and the varieties which I have placed upon this chart are found to be the most productive and hardy, and considering the fact that I have found these varieties growing successfully in nearly all parts of this province, I feel safe in recommending them. For strawy manure where you have an gives excellent satisfaction, not however as a shipping variety, as it is rather soft to carry any distance. The variety Crescent should be planted with such a variety as that already named, as it has an imperfect flower and of itself will not produce fruit. The Wilson is probably the best varjety for market purposes under cultivation. Plant in rows of four feet apart and one foot in the rows. It is not necessary to purchase 400 or 500 plants: let us start with a few plants say 50; the outlay will then be small and these will probably receive better attention than a larger number and

supply us with all the plants required to set as large an area as desired. For raspherries the Cathbert and Golden Queen varieties will prove best. The White Grape, Victoria and Lee's Prolific are the best varieties of currants. Downing, Industry and Whitesmith varieties of gooseberries will be found satisfactory. Let me recommend the Montmorency cherry as a lesirable variety for New Brunswick. It has excellent fruit, is a prolific bearer and very hardy. The Moore's Arctic plum can be advised as the most promising variety for this sec-

The preparation of the land is im portant if we hope to be successful; have a hoed crop on it the previous year. Manure in the fall and plow it in. In the spring as early as poss go on it with the disc harrow. You can do so much earlier than you can with the plow; by so doing you prevent the rapid evaporation of water and conserve it for the crop later on, at the same time the top soil will dry out quicker, enabling you to use the plow much sooner than if the disc harrow was not used. The question of cultivation as soon as the ground is in a fit condition, not before, is an important condition, and the skill used in this particular determines largely our success in the crop culti-

Mr. Starr's address this afternoon must have been of great benefit to you all, his experience is worth much to us, and we have been encouraged by it. I might say that owing to the fact that the Gravenstein apple he scoke so highly of is often root killed when young, I think it advisable to top-graft it into either native seedling trees or into some hardy variety; by so doing the variety can be grown as profitably as any place in the world. I would also advise the mulching of your trees with straw or strawberry manure where you have an open soil. On heavy soils I think cultivation is much better. However, in both cases cultivate in the early spring, as early mulching of the tree revents the warming of soils, which is so important for early, vigorous growth. I wish time would permit me to emphasize the importance of not allowing your fruit trees to grow up in grass. Let us look after our wood ashes. In proportion to the amount paid for our fertilizers, hardwood ashes are worth 52 cents per hundred. Nothing will serve to bet-

Dr. Fletcher, entomologist and botanist at the experimental farm, spoke at considerable length. He referred to the growing of wheat in New Brunswick, and said that in getting samples of wheat grown in the province they found some of the best aprearing grain from all Canada. He believed wheat of the best quality could be raised here. He next dwelt on the injury done by insects to fruit trees, and strongly advised the farmers to purchase their nursery stock in Canada. Dr. Fletcher was loudly applauded.

There were calls for J. T. Starr. He approved of all that was said by Mr. Blair of the growing of small fruit trees, and congratulated the people of New Brunswick upon having such an active and energetic commissioner of agriculture.

The meeting closed by the band playing God Save the Queen. ELGIN, Albert Co., Feb. 12.-The addresses delivered by Messrs. Robertson and Blair of the Maritime Experimental Farm at Mapleton, and here yesterday, were pointed and to the mark. The meeting at Mapleton was made up of representative farmers, and the dairy question was more particularly discussed. Mr. Robert-son said: The prosperity of the coun-try depended largely upon the articles produced. If we produce butter and ese, we are not selling much of the fertility off of our farms, and consequently are making it richer by returning to it food material for plants in the form of manure. Get good cows, keep the in warm stables, have plenty of succulent feeds, such as roots and corn, and with proper attention they will return a profit every time. We don't feed our cows as they should be fed. We don't have the cow we should have, and so do not have any profit. If you expect to carry on dairying you must have dairy cows. You can not combine beef and dairying in an animal and be successful. We want the special cow for the special business.

Mr. Blair spoke of the cow as a machine, and the better that machine small fruits to supply our own de- the more profit. We may have a

it, it will not be profitable. We want to supplement our pastures in the late summer with green crops, such as oats and peas. Corn should be grown for silage, and is an important factor in order to attain success. The Compton's Early can be safely recomme ed as the most promising variety. By looking after details we can make our

farm work pay, and in no other way. The meeting at Elgin in the evening was more largely attended. Mr. Blair, who spoke first, dwelt at some length upon the elements of the air and soil, showing up the importance of growing such crops as clover and peas, which derived a large part of their food from the air, supplying that material, nitrogen, which materially increased the flow of milk. He also showed how that by selling butter from the farm little or no fertility was taken from the farm. Butter was largely composed of carbon, and that came from the air, and in proportion to the skill and intelligence used in converting it into butter so will our profits be. His address on fruit growing was very interesting and instruct-

Mr. Robertson followed, urging the farmers to assist in every way possible to make the proposed creamery and cheese factory a success, and it only would be a success by their efforts. He showed the importance of having good crops, taking good care of them, giving good feed, and growing feeds economically.

BOSTON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Feb. 12.-The weather here has made another record for itself this month. For the past four or five days it has been mild and spring like, the temperature on Thursday going as high as 60 degrees, a point not reached this time of year in this section since the weather bureau was established. The warm wave has saddened the hearts of the ice cutters. and has created a genuine boom in the business of the rubber trust and the medical fraternity.

The British-American Jubilee asso ciation of Worcester held a fair this week in aid of a fund now being raised by the natives of Great Britain and Canada who desire to present Worcester with a drinking fountain commemorating the 60 years' reign of Queen Victoria. The Maritime Provinces association is one of the leading organizations interested. Duncan H. McLeod is chairman of the fair committee, and he is assisted by Mrs. William Whittaker, John W. Daniels, Robert McFarlane, William Scott John Ellis and others

The agricultural bureau at Augusta has received information that the farmers of Aroestook county are losing faith in the old grist mill, and that a number of up-to-date roller mills are projected. It is argued that a barrel of flour from the grist mill is worth only \$4.50, but that flour produced by the roller mills is equal to western flour and worth \$6.50. It is said the Aroostook farmers will attempt to raise more wheat than usual but competent authorities state that the present price of wheat will not of the east cannot ordinarily compete profitably with the prairie lands of the west. There is no doubt that the potato will continue to be the standby of the Aroostook country.

Joseph Heffler, brother of Ernest Heffler, who won the amateur sculling championship of the maritime provinces, was in the city a few days ago. He is anxious to arrange a race between his brother and Edward Ten Eyck, the Henley champion. proposes that if a race is decided upon it be rowed in Halifax. It is thought the second trial of

Thomas M. Bram, former mate of the Heibert Fuller, on a charge of murdering Capt. Charles I. Nash, will begin about March 10. The list of jurors from which twelve men will be chosen to try the case have reported, but were excused until March 1. The following deaths of former residents of the provinces are announced:

At Somerville, Feb. 5, Mrs. Elizabeth George, widow of Daniel George, formerly of Halifax; at Dorchester, Feb. 7, Charles M. Williams, aged 46 years, native of St. John; at North Weymouth, William Morris, aged 40, well known in Halifax; in Cambridgeport, Feb. 6, Margaret Rhynhull, aged 80 years, formerly of Halifax, where interment occurred; in Ashmont, Feb. 6, Oscar, son of Elizabeth and the late John Keith, aged 24, formerly of St. John; at Malden, Feb. 7, Mrs. Henrietta H. Saunders, wife of R. A. Saunders, aged 74 years, native of Yarmouth; at Dorchester, Feb. 8, Mrs. Rebecca Chute, aged 55 years, native of Nova Scotia; in Boston Highlands, Feb. 10, James Ashley, 44 years old,

formerly of St. John. The following from the lower provinces were in the city this week: A. Barber and Mrs. Barber, G. White, W. E. Golding, George Blake, Frank Rankine, R. W. W. Frink, St. John; William Kitchen and Mrs. Kitchen, Fredricton; Charles Stewart, Dalhousie; D. J. Murphy, William Powers and Mrs. Powers, Fred J. Dwyer, Andrew Dwyer, Mrs. M. J. Dwyer, Miss Kathleen Dwyer, Halifax; A. S. Hutchins, Liverpool; J. M. Lovitt, Yar-mouth; W. L. Libbey and Mrs. Libbey, Brokofield Mines; I. I. Moffatt, North Sydney. Elliot Catheart of Boston and Miss

Theresa McIver of Picton, N. S., were united in marriage here Feb. 8. Alfred E. Williams, or McWilliams, formerly of Summerside, has been found guilty of murdering John Gallo an Italian, at Lynnfield, July 29 last. The motive for the crime was robbery, Williams desiring money to enab him to go to the Klondyke. Williams is about 30 years old. The penalty is death, but sentence has not yet been passed.

A cable from London announces that Prince Albert of Belgium, nephew of King Leopold, and heir pre sumptive to the Belgian throne, visit the United States in the spring, and later he will tour Canada, beginning at the west and ending at St. John, or possibly Halifax.

There is little or no change in the umber situation. There is not much brilding doing, and there is little lumber on the move. Prices have not mands: By using some system in our good machine, and if we do not grow work the small fruits can be grown the material economically to put into

\$13 to 13.50. Extra cedar shingles are dull at \$2.60 to 2.70, and \$2.25 to 2.50 for clears.

The general fish trade is rather better, in view of the approach of the Lenten season. The price of mackerel continues steady at \$14 for large No. 3, \$17 to 18 for medium 2s, and \$19 to 20 for bay No. 1. Extra No. 1 are croted at \$28 to 30. The Boston fish bureau statistics give 8,000 barrels as the catch of mackerel for the maritime provinces in 1897, as against 10 .-000 in 1896. Herring are steady and in good demand at \$6 to 6.25 for N. S. split. Lobsters continue scarce. Boiled are worth 18c. and live 16c. Canned sell at \$3 for flat and \$2.85 upright. Fresh fish are slightly lower. Eastern smelts are quoted at 6 to 7c. and 10c

Catarrh Cured for 25 Cents.

I suffered from Catarrh for years. and have found Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure the best that I have used, and gladly recommend it to sufferers.

Yours truly, HARRY STONE. Rainham Centre, Ont. JIMMIE'S ESSAY ON HEARTS.

(From Answers.) Hearts is located in yure insides rejua of your stummicks. The fizzeclogy says they works like pumps, which is the milkman's best friend. The heart is a very important organ,

but it doesn't make no musick.

My brother, which is a poick, says: What harmony when two hearts beets like 1." I wish pa wood take a lessing from 2 hearts. He beats like Pa tole me once his heart was back in the old viligge where he was born;

but I am afraid he is a lyre, becos when Kate was married he said: "My heart is 2 full 2 much," and he didn't get no tlegraft from his birthplace. Byr. beby he fell under the tabul, and some wun sarkastically remarked that it was very full.

King Richard had a lying heart; but I have got a broked heart, which is worse. Dere reader, ain't a girl heartless to give me the cold stare becos my hare is red? Can I avert the deckrees of the Fates, which has a hold on mortals. Iam a cynick now, which neanes

The city sidewalks are used by pedestrians, but the crab has a side-walk of his own.

everyone is a fool but me.-JIMMIE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1896, says;

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