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

### AT THE GATES.

O Thou, the Dispenser of life and breath,
Who hast willed that throughout Thy earth
The mother must challenge the gates of death
To undo the gates of birth,
I am ready. The curse and the chrism be mine.
Hold Thou to my lips the rue;
Before they may taste life's rarest wine
They must drink pain's bitterest brew.

Yet for love of those little lives so frail,
Each bought with a part of mine,
For the sake of those baby-souls that hail
Their being from breath of Thine,
As the body, the spirit travaileth
In anguish of fear I sue,
Though my feet go down to the gates of death,
Grant Thou that they pass not through.

Yet, O my Father, help me to pray,
"If it be possible."
O Thou of Gethsemane, help me say,
"Thy will be done," as well.
Forgive the frailty that questioneth
Thy power to protect Thine own.
From the gates of birth to the gates of death
Thou hast left them never alone.

## THE HOME.

### Silent Husbands.

Wives often regret that their husbands do not talk to them. This is not the place to discuss the shortcomings of a man, but sometimes when we have listened to the fault-findings, the garrulous repetitions, frivolous details, the childish exactions of sympathy and attention with which some women bore their husbands when they are over-burdened and anxious with care and work, we have not wondered that some men grow taciturn in their homes. But it is a great loss if a man is silent among his wife and children. The husband and wife live so much of the time in a different world that a free intercourse can be a great help and pleasure to each of them. You will not be likely to make a man talk by telling him that he ought to talk, or scolding him because he does not do so. Make it a pleasure for him to talk with you. Exercise good sense, good temper and tact in drawing him out on topics of interest to himself. Be patient under his moods of silence. Be deserving the companionship of a sensible man. Avoid talking of persons or insignificant details concerning yourself or your work. Have something interesting or valuable to say. The story of your child's prattle may be full of interest. The number of pies you have made, or the rooms you have swept, may not be worth repeating. Cultivate the graces of character, speech and tones of voice, and you may find that the man who was glad to escape from the loquacious, complaining, exacting woman, goes reluctantly from her who knows when to talk and when to be silent, "who openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in whose tongue is the law of kindness."—*Christian at Work.*

### Stains and Spots.

The careful housekeeper looks over her laundry for the general wash to discover stains of coffee, tea, fruit, mildew and paint, which are so frequently found and so often "set" by being soaked in cold water before they are seen. The stains of coffee and tea so often found in tablecloths may be easily and successfully treated if taken in time, but if neglected leave a permanent defacing mark. The treatment of these stains should always be kept in mind, as they are diametrically opposite to each other. For coffee stains, soak the spots in clear, cold water for at least twelve hours, adding a little borax to soften the water, and the subsequent washing will generally remove the stain. A tea stain, on the contrary, must be taken out when it is fresh with boiling water poured through the fabric.

Fruit stains, so common in the summer time, may be removed by pouring boiling water over them, when they gradually disappear. Where they have been "washed into" the goods, they may be removed if the fabric is pure white by soaking them in sour milk for several days and then rubbing them with the hands in this liquid. If the fabric is colored, especially if it is blue, the greatest care should be taken in using the sour milk, or the color will certainly be removed as well as the stain. As this is due to the acid in the milk, it may sometimes be remedied by an application of weak ammonia.

Alkali stains caused by lime or soda may often be removed or the color restored by an application of vinegar or lemon juice. A grass stain is one of the most difficult to get out of all the spots that bother the patience of the laundress. A correspondent recommends for this purpose a solution of chloride of tin, used warm and immediately washed out with clear cold water. This is a powerful remedy and should be purchased from a druggist, who will be able to furnish the solution in proper strength. Machine oil is very difficult to remove if it is not treated before it is set. Each spot of oil should be well soaked and then washed out in clear cold water. Ink is one of the most troublesome of stains if it is left to dry in the fabric. If it is washed out in clear cold water or in milk while it is fresh, it may often be entirely removed. Stylographic or strained ink, which possesses no heavy particles to hang in the fabric of the cloth, may always be taken out in this way. Where ink has become dried in the cloth, it may be removed by soaking in the sweet milk until the milk becomes sour, and then leaving it in the sour milk for two or three days.

A treatment of sour milk will generally remove mildew stains, but if they are obstinate, a tablespoonful of oxalic acid and a tablespoonful of lemon juice dissolved in half a pint of rain water will usually remove them, if the spots are thoroughly rubbed in this solution and then rinsed in clear cold water. Iron rust stains may be easily removed from white goods, even if they are of long standing. They should be spread across a board or plate, wet with a thick paste made of salt and lemon juice, and spread out in the strong summer's sun, which will draw out the spot in a wonderfully short time. Tar spots must first be rubbed with lard or some other grease, and then washed out with soap and water, or treated with benzine. Paint stains are always removed with turpentine.

### Summer Bedding.

Very few housekeepers now make any change in their winter and summer bedding. The hair mattress is generally conceded to be the most wholesome for winter as well as summer use. Many people also prefer a hair bolster, especially in summer time, to the old-time feather bolster, which is condemned by the best authorities as heating to the head. Within the last decade various fragrant pillows have been introduced. Some nervous sleepers find that pillows of the balsam fir will induce a restful sleep. The fragrance of the balsam tends to soothe the nerves in the same way that the fragrance of lavender does, and it was probably due to some such idea as this that the herb lavender was always carefully dried by the old-time housekeeper to strew among the sheets and pillow-cases. According to some hygienic authorities the natural wool of the camel, which grows under the hair about the neck and forelegs, makes an especially soft, cool and wholesome pillow. Although it has a slight natural odor, it is not at all disagreeable on that account.

For summer bedcovering, a light blanket of pure wool is certainly the first choice, where the cost is not a matter of moment. Next in choice to this is a light comfortable made of wool or patent cotton, which is simply a good quality of cotton held together by stitches, so that it may be easily unrolled in sheets of even thickness to make comfortables. The best covering for these comfortables is a silkoline, or fine, firm cheesecloth, which is tied down with bright colored worsteds. The old-fashioned comfortable, tied down with heavy cotton tufts, is completely a thing of the past. The edge of the comfortable is generally turned in, run together and button-hole stitched with worsted to match the tufting. A linen pillow-case and bolster-case is a summer luxury, but most persons prefer a fine cotton sheet to one of linen on the ground that it is more wholesome.

It is a mistake for housekeepers not to provide sufficient bedding in the summer. At the seaside and the mountains chilly nights most often succeed the most sultry days, and there should always be a light blanket ready to meet such an emergency. The summer bedding, however light it may be, should be thoroughly aired, and, where it is possible, laid in the sun occasionally.

### Fruit Pancakes.

The fruit pancake is a dish almost unknown in this country. Yet it is a delicious dessert in familiar use among the Germans, and one very easily made. The European pancake, however, which is baked in a sheet-iron frying-pan, does not compare with our American griddle-cake. The griddle is a distinctively American institution. The batter used for the European pancake is quite similar in consistency to our American griddle-cake batter, possibly a little thinner.

Make a plain batter of half a pound of wheat flour, add three eggs, yolks and whites, and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Stir the mixture well with a wooden spoon. Then add slowly a cup of cold milk. Beat the batter thoroughly until it is perfectly smooth and light. For an apple fruit pancake pour enough of the batter into a thin frying-pan to cover the bottom, and spread a layer of stewed apples over it. Let it cook for about three minutes on top of the stove, and then set the frying-pan in a hot oven to bake for about five minutes. For an orange pancake prepare the batter in the same way. Cut the oranges in thin, round slices, crosswise, remove the seeds, cover the bottom of the frying-pan in the same way, and spread a layer of oranges over it, mashing each slice with a little of the uncooked batter. Finish it in the oven in the same way as the apples.

A mixture in equal parts of oranges and bananas, sliced and treated in this way, makes a nice pancake. Peaches make a delicious pancake. Strawberry pancakes are best prepared in the following manner: Bake the batter as before, but without adding the fruit. When it is baked, spread it with fresh strawberries, slightly crushed, and sprinkle them lightly with powdered sugar. All fruit pancakes should be eaten with powdered sugar, and the Germans and French often add slices of lemon, the juice of which they squeeze over the pancake. It is not desirable to serve these pancakes in rolls like a French pancake, but spread out flat as they are baked.

### Health Notes.

HEART TROUBLE.—A lady afflicted with heart trouble keeps a simple apparatus by her bedside for quick cupping. A tumbler, a piece of paper and a match have been, she says, more than once the simple means of saving her life. She drops the paper in the glass, and lights it, placing the mouth of the glass directly over the heart. As the paper burns the air within the glass is exhausted, the flesh rises nearly an inch into the glass, the congestion over the heart is relieved, and it assumes its regular and comfortable beating.—*Christian at Work.*

BATHING.—Weak constitutions that cannot stand a great amount of vigorous bathing will find an excellent use for the flesh brush in taking what might be called a dry bath. There are seasons when, from having a cold or some other ailment, one becomes particularly sensitive, and at such times a brisk brushing with a good flesh brush will do much towards keeping the skin clean and smooth and the flesh firm, and may with advantage take the place, say every other morning, of the regular daily bath. But the dry bath is only for unusual occasions; the proper use of the flesh brush being as an adjunct to the bath, not as a substitute for it. The most effectual bathing, from a sanitary point of view, for the average person in ordinary health, is every morning a rather cold, quickly taken bath (the water being about the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere), followed by a brisk and vigorous rubbing with flesh brush or bath towels, and once a week, or perhaps twice in winter, a bath in tepid water, for the purpose of keeping the skin soft. This, of course, may be varied to suit each constitution or the same constitution in different states of health.—*Demorest's Magazine.*

Minard's Liniment is the best.

## THE FARM.

### Mud Shoes for Horses.

We doubt if very many persons ever saw mud shoes for horses. They are used on horses in ploughing the low and wet lands of the valley north of Sumner, nearly every spring. The mud shoe consists of a heavy board about eight inches wide and from eight to ten inches long, rounding in front. On this board, a red-hot shoe of the size worn on the horse's foot for which it is intended, is placed until it burns into it to a depth almost sufficient to bury itself. It is necessary that the shoe have a long toe and long corks. A piece of circular band iron to fit over the top part of the hoof is then attached to the board and over the hoof, to hold the mud shoe solidly to the foot. One end of the band is fastened to the board with a screw, which, when tightened, holds the board as squarely to the bottom of the hoof as if it had grown there. The horses become accustomed to wearing them, and after a day or two experience no difficulty in working in them. By this means farmers are enabled to plough land in the spring where, without the use of the mud shoes, horses would mire down. Sumner blacksmiths have had considerable experience this spring in thus equipping teams for ploughing the low lands.—*Sumner (Wash.) Herald.*

### Timothy Hay.

After twenty-five years of experience and careful observation I have arrived at what I deem the best all-around time for cutting the timothy crop. Of the several different products of the farm, none is of more importance than the timothy hay crop. No better hay for horses is grown, with the notable exception of prairie hay; therefore, it is of importance that it be properly harvested, inasmuch as upon this the quality depends largely. The proper time to cut timothy is when the nutritive qualities are at their maximum. Now, as a matter of fact, this all-important period is reached about six to ten days after the bloom has passed. Hay cut at this special time will prove entirely satisfactory to the owner. Yet a rather free use of common sense is absolutely necessary as to the length of time that should elapse after the bloom has fallen. Of course much depends on the season. Some farmers, well informed in other matters pertaining to farm work, persistently argue that the best hay is procured by cutting when the seed is ripe, and that at no other time does the stalk contain nearly so much substance. As well argue that a stalk of corn contains as much substance after the ear has become ripe. Timothy cut at this time will make a dry, lifeless, woody hay, which is not relished by stock. Timothy cut while in bloom makes a very inferior quality of hay; yet many farmers adhere to this expensive custom. Expensive it most certainly is, for the nutritious qualities are partially destroyed. Also the bloom forms a fine dust, alike obnoxious and injurious. Timothy is injured by being allowed to remain exposed to the curing and absorbing influence of sun and air too long before raking and stacking. The weather being fair, and the grass having arrived at the proper stage of maturity, the shortest possible time that it will require to cure it only should be allowed to elapse before it is raked and stacked. This will produce the best results.—*Jeff. W. Waynick, in N. Y. Tribune.*

### Water for Horses.

One of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with is when horses are on a journey and have to be put into strange stables. Your average hostler will never water a horse while hot, and consequently the animal gets corn first, and water afterward. This is a very likely way to cause indigestion and colic. The best way to meet this difficulty is to water before getting in, and while the horse has still a mile or two to go. When on a long journey horses ought to be allowed to drink as much as they care to take every eight or ten miles, and there is no better place for them to take it than from the wayside pond; such water is soft and warm, and horses invariably prefer it to hard, cold spring water. Watering after a feed is a common fault in the alimentation of horses in other than public stables. Its first effect is to largely distend the stomach. When the stomach is partially empty water does not long remain there, but passes rapidly into the large intestines, but when the organ is full of corn it remains longer, dilutes the gastric secretions and impedes digestion. The sudden and excessive influx of water is also likely to wash much of the contents of the stomach into the intestines before the nitrogenous elements have been digested, and there we get fermentation, extrication of gases, distention, flatulent colic, inflammation and death. Copious draughts of ice cold water are hurtful alike to man and beast, but even a quantity of water of a moderate temperature just after a full meal of grain is full of peril to the soliped. After a feed of hay there is, however, comparatively little danger, because from the excessive salivary addition to hay and the comparatively small amount of albuminoids, these are readily dissolved out and digested, and the further addition of water is often rather favorable than otherwise in hastening its progress into the bowels, where the digestion of its starch, sugar, fat and other respiratory elements may be completed. Thirst should always be allayed before corn is given, and if any water is given after, it should be merely a mouthful, unless the lapse of two hours has been allowed for gastric digestion.

But will not the horses that have water before them outrage these laws? I have never found them to do so, for the horse does not become so drouthy as to take any large quantity of water at once while standing in the stable, and when he has been out he invariably takes a drink immediately on his return, and satisfies his requirements and allays his thirst before his corn is thrown into the manger. I have, however, often seen horses sip water while eating hay. Veterinary surgeons are almost all in favor of an unrestricted supply of water, and in their writings, lectures on the management of horses before farmers' clubs and similar bodies, when they are in charge of large studs and in giving private advice to clients, we find them, both by example and precept, preaching the gospel of pure water and plenty of it—for equines. Only the carter and the groom remain shy of it, both for themselves and their charges. My advice to owners is, always keep water by your horses when in the stable, see that it is clean and renewed daily, and always water frequently when at work or on a journey. If you cannot get your heart high enough for this, always see that the horses are furnished with as much as they care to drink before each meal, and never water immediately after corn feeding.—*Pateley Bridge, in Farm and Home.*

### Outdoor Sitting-Room.

It is surprising how much difference it makes in the use of a lawn, yard or garden whether there are seats of some sort stationary there. If you are working in your garden and a friend calls, what do you do? Go to the house, of course, if there are no seats convenient. If there are seats at hand they sit and chat of all the interesting and beautiful things around, while you go on with your work, or rest by turns while visiting with them. We do not make half the sitting-room use of our yards that we might in town or country. Put seats and a table under a shady tree, and very soon you find family, friends and neighbors taking possession on hot afternoons, occupying the quarters prepared as naturally as birds occupy theirs in the trees. One pleasant afternoon in April I received as many as eight calls in my garden retreat and in garden costume, hoe in hand. Having seats handy, it was a very simple matter to say, "Please be seated, and see my garden grow." The more rustic such seats are the better, so that they are comfortable. Boxes are better than nothing, but old chairs painted red add something in appearance. When all are seated in the garden, with sewing or books, how easy to bring out a simple supper, or a cup of tea, at any time. The universal hammock demoralizes all attempts at garden sitting-rooms at present; the yard or garden is only a place to "laze" in.

### The Farmer's Gold Mine.

Agriculturists acknowledge the importance of a correct understanding of the nature and properties of manures, and that the art of preparing them in the cheapest and best manner in adequate quantities is still unknown. Chemical science and art are enabled to point out some of the best methods within our reach by ascertaining the composition of the substances and by showing how they may be converted into the most efficacious manures, while at the same time a knowledge of the soil will demonstrate the nature and amount of matter that are required for rendering it fertile. Sometimes correctives and amendments are required for the removal of deleterious properties, or for the improvement of the texture of the soil. Generally it is easy to effect both purposes by means of a properly prepared compost.

By a knowledge of agricultural chemistry the farmer may take advantage of the natural resources of his farm so as to enrich the soil at a comparatively small expense, and while he draws from it his valuable crops, if he is skilful he may still render the soil more fertile every year. A liberal supply of manure, with attention to a proper rotation of crops, will supersede the necessity of leaving the land fallow for years, as was formerly practised.

Although organic matters in a decomposed state form the basis of all enriching manures, they are often misapplied and extravagantly wasted, owing to a want of chemical knowledge. A scientific agriculturist should always be careful and not lose the valuable substances that may separate from manure in a gaseous or liquid form. During fermentation various gaseous matters escape that ought to be absorbed by a covering of peat, swamp muck, sods or loam. Liquid manures are too generally allowed to run to waste, while they could easily be retained and rendered valuable by absorption with dry peat or any other absorbent vegetable matters. Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most soluble salts, washing them away in the earth. By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.—*Andrew H. Ward, in N. Y. Tribune.*


SUNLIGHT
SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN
BY SPECIAL ROYAL APPOINTMENT

There's Nothing Like SUNLIGHT SOAP

IT DOES AWAY WITH
BOILING
HARD RUBBING
BACKACHES
SORE HANDS

Don't LET ANOTHER WASH DAY GO BY WITHOUT TRYING Sunlight

REFUSE CHEAP IMITATIONS

J. HARDING & SMITH, Saint John,
Agents for New Brunswick.

Geo. F. Simonson & CO.

ARE RETAILING GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NOTE, Letter, Foolscap and Legal Cap Papers, over 60 varieties.
ENVELOPES, over 100 varieties and sizes.
ACCOUNT BOOKS, Memo Books, Inks, Mucilage.
LEAD PENCILS—4,000 Dozen; 5 cents per dozen and upwards—great variety.
PENS AND SLATE PENCILS, 5 cents per box and upwards—great variety.
POCKET KNIVES, Scissors, Rules, Whisks, Slates.
TOILET SOAPS, Sea Island Twine, Tissue Papers, and a great variety of other useful goods.

Send for Prices or Call and See at
40 DOCK ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

REV. J. T. CARR, PITTSFIELD, ME.

Two Bottles Groder's Syrup Cured Him.

LIVER and KIDNEYS Badly Affected.

FOOD WOULD SOUR IN 30 MINUTES AFTER EATING IT.

Gentlemen:
Your DYSPEPSIA CURE is a valuable remedy. I have been afflicted with this painful disease for more than 12 YEARS. For 3 years I was unable to take but very little food. MY FOOD DISTRESSED ME and would SOUR in 30 MINUTES after eating it. My stomach was weak, my LIVER and KIDNEYS BADLY AFFECTED. CONSTIPATION came on. I was very NERVOUS and could not SLEEP, and at last my courage gave out and I was unable to attend to my ministerial labors. 2 BOTTLES of your SYRUP has cured me. Such a remedy is invaluable in nearly every family. You are at liberty to make public this statement for the benefit of others affected in this way.
Respectfully, J. T. CARR.
THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE COMPANY, Ltd. St. John, N.B.

ALWAYS READY WITHOUT HEATING
Liquid Chase's Glue
Sold by Druggists, Stationers, Hardware Dealers, or Sample by mail for 10 cents.
GILMOUR & CO., MONTREAL.


### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


Cable Address—"King." Telephone No. 817.
KING & BARSS,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c.
HALIFAX, N. S.
EDWIN D. KING, Q. C. WILLIAM L. BARSS, LL. B.
Money invested on Real Estate Security.
Collections made in all parts of Canada.

MONT. McDONALD,
BARRISTER, &c.,
PRINCESS STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. CRAWFORD, L. R. C. P.
(London, England),
Late (Clinical Assistant Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng.,
OCULIST,
May be consulted only on diseases of EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
62 COBURG STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

JUDSON E. HETHERINGTON, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
72 SYDNEY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Consultation by letter or in person will receive prompt attention.
Telephone 681.

DR. H. D. FRIIZ,
SPECIALIST.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
OFFICE:
66 SYDNEY ST., COR. OF PRINCESS, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Hours—10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7.30 to 8.30.

C. W. BRADLEY,
DENTIST,
MONCTON, N. B.
Office—Cor. Main and Botsford Sts.

JAS. C. MOODY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
Corner Gerrish and Gray Streets, WINDSOR, N. S.



EDUCATIONAL.

PROFICIENCY IN SHORTHAND ATTAINED IN SIX WEEKS.

The following is a statement of what has been done with the Pernin System of Shorthand, which is attracting so much attention:

"This is to certify that Miss Lola Diffin has been in my employ for the past four months in the capacity of stenotypist, and that her services have been of the most satisfactory nature. As regards speed and accuracy, she is unexcelled by anyone I have ever had in my employ. Miss Diffin obtained her entire knowledge of shorthand and typewriting during a six weeks' course of study."
WILLIAM REID,
Importer, Buffalo.

One fact is worth a hundred theories. Thousands of stenographers and employers have testified to the fact that the Pernin System of Shorthand can be learned for practical work in from two to three months. Hundreds of people would like to learn shorthand if it did not require the time and study demanded by the complicated systems.

The Pernin System of Shorthand can be learned much easier because it is simpler. It can be written as fast as any because it is as brief. It can be read more easily because the vowels are written which other systems leave out, and it can be learned in about one-third the time required by the other systems. For further information, write for circulars.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.

THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE SHORTHAND INSTITUTE
Our Annual Summer Feature.
The Teachers' and Students' Summer Course will be conducted as usual during the coming vacation season.
This course has been taken advantage of by many teachers and students with most satisfactory results. It affords an unsurpassed opportunity for acquiring proficiency in Book keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., etc.
This year a special discount of 20 per cent. from catalogue rates will be allowed teachers and students during the holiday season.
Send for Circulars and specimens of Penmanship. KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B.

Yarmouth Business College AND School of Shorthand & Typewriting,
YARMOUTH, N. S.
THE facilities and success of this institution in aiding its graduates to lucrative positions is admittedly pre-eminent.
Terms Moderate.
Address—
J. W. WALSH, B. A., Principal.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The School of Telegraphy,
Under the management of an experienced instructor in connection with CURRIE'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, offers excellent advantages to students, thoroughly qualifying them to fill good positions in Railway or Commercial offices.
For terms and particulars address:
J. R. CURRIE, Principal of Business School,
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.


### HOTELS.


CENTRAL HOUSE,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Corner of Granville and Prince Streets.
Entrance—85 Granville Street.
This location is convenient and pleasant. All arrangements are for the comfort of guests.
Miss A. M. PAYSON, Proprietrix

HOTEL OTTAWA,
NORTH SIDE KING SQUARE,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
E. COSMAN, Proprietor.
Terms, $1.00 per day. This Hotel is conducted on strictly Temperance principles. Every attention paid to guests' comfort.

Mrs. Short's Hotel,
DIGBY, N. S.,
REOPENS TO THE PUBLIC MAY 24.
First-class accommodation for permanent and transient guests.

SACRAMENTAL GRAPE JUICE.
Warranted Pure. We hold Dominion Analyst's certificate, and have appointed J. S. TURNER, 15 North Wharf, St. John, N. B., our chief agent for the Maritime Provinces. HAGAR BROS.

MILK GRANULES
is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is
THE PERFECT EQUIVALENT OF MOTHER'S MILK.