Novemober 6

HO. MERRETT
oronto, Ontario.

ell as Ever
Hood's Sarsaparilla
a Serious Disease.
ng from what is known as
or five years, and for days at a
unable to straighten myself
for three weeks; during that
s applied and derived no bene-
's Sarsaparilla advertised in
ded to try a bottle. I found
OD'S
rsaparilla
CURES
d finished taking half of a bot-
ch help from taking the first
ded to try another, and since
d bottle I feel as well as ever
GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.
ls are prompt and efficient, yet
Sold by all druggists. 25c.

olonial Railway.
FTER MONDAY, the 7th Oc-
the Trains of this Railway
(Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:
mpbellton, Pugwash, Pic-
Halifax..... 7.00
lifax..... 13.50
ebec and Montreal..... 16.30
sex..... 16.40
rom St. John for Quebec and
through sleeping car at Mono-
ock.
ILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:
Sussex..... 8.40
Montreal and Quebec
excepted..... 10.30
Moncton (daily)..... 10.30
Halifax..... 15.50
Halifax, Pictou and Camp-
..... 18.30
lon from Moncton..... 24.00
ains of the Intercolonial Railway
y steam from the locomotive, and
Halifax and Montreal, via Levis,
electricity.
re run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager
ice, Moncton, N. B.,
tober, 1895.

ATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
OBTAIN A PATENT? For a
ment and we hold that any person
who thinks he may be interested in
this question, we send, free of charge,
our Patent Guide, containing
full information about patents, how to obtain them, and how they are
sold by us, with the advice of our
Patent Attorney, Patents taken out by us
are noticed in the Scientific American, and
thus are brought before the public without
charge, in the interest of those who
wish to sell their patents or find purchasers
for patents. This notice appears
only in the Scientific American, a
beautifully illustrated weekly paper, with
the largest circulation of any scientific
journal. Terms, $3 a year; $1.50 six
months. Specimen copies sent free.
A hand-book of Information
and Hints to Patentees, free on application.
Address MUNN & CO.,
361 BROADWAY,
Office, Corner F and 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.

ter, Robertson & Allison,
and 29 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
DS, MILLINERY,
, HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
AND TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL.
st r, Robertson & Allison.

hen
t
Always shows well when
the housekeeper uses good
materials: such are always
found in
ODILL'S
GERMAN
BAKING
POWDER

The Great CHURCH LIGHT
Prink's Patent Reflectors for Gas, Oil, or Electric, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest, and best light known for Churches, Stores, Banks, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular & estimate. A liberal discount to churches & the trade. I. P. PRINK, 51 Pearl St., N.Y.

BAILEY'S
Patented Light-spreading and non-glare Corrugated Glass
REFLECTORS
A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Halls, Churches, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue and price list free.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.
107 Penn Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

THE HOME.

THE "VANISHED HAND."

MRS. M A. HOLT.

The "vanished hand" that swept life's golden lyre
Until its last sweet music died away,
I see no more; but still bright memory's fire
Upon love's sacred altar burns to-day.
Sometimes I fancy the sad [illegible] of sweetness
Come down the starry blue [illegible] yonder sphere,
Touched with a new and holier completeness
To thrill my earth-worn soul with rapture dear.

I sometimes fancy, too, in the dim morning
When sleep yet holds my tired eyelids down,
As in the east light's rosy tints are forming
To weave for the fair day a golden crown,
That on my brow I feel soft, gentle fingers
Smoothing away the pain with love's caress,
While through the day a glory ever lingers,
Thrilling my soul with happy tenderness.

O vanished hand! Still bring thy unseen flowers
And let their precious sweetness fill my soul,
Thus glorifying all the passing hours,
Until my weary feet shall reach the goal.
And somewhere near the open door of heaven
I know that I shall feel thy glad caress,
And the old love with all its sweetness given
Shall fill my spirit life with holy bliss.

—Zion's Herald.

New Berlin, N. Y.

WHAT ONE FEATHER DID.

We read so much of mother work that one is led to wonder if there are no fathers now-a-days, or if they are all so absorbed in bread and butter getting as to have no thought or care for anything else. For this reason it is refreshing to come across in one's reading, or, better, in one's experience, cases of father care and training. A father who was left with three children, with only the help of an elderly grandmother, often tells me of his experience with them. I will give one or two of the incidents, thinking they may be of interest to others as well as myself.

The children are real, live boys, the youngest four, the eldest eleven, and the third near enough to the elder boy's age to be his companion. The four-year-old has always been a delicate child, but attention to diet and proper exercise in the open air are doing much for him physically, while he is also learning the valuable lesson of self-control. He has been taught to eat the food which his father thinks best for him. This father says: "I have never taken care to put the food my boy could not have on the other side of the table, and I think this discipline is making him better able to choose between right and wrong, good and evil. When he sees the rest of the family eating food he cannot, he says: "It is not good for me; it will make me sick. I want to be well and strong.

It has been my way to have the boys go to bed early. Often the older boys wish they might sit up with me. Thinking a lesson of experience would be better than further words, I told the boys one evening they might sit up just as long as they chose, on one condition, that the day after they should be as pleasant to each other, as attentive to their daily duties, as when they had their usual sleep. This they promised, and the first part of the evening was a great delight to them. They are fond of drawing, and pictures grew beneath their pencils, stories were read, while I joined in the conversation occasionally or returned at will to my own reading. Grandma went to bed and the boys were delighted that no suggestion was made that it was time for them. Ten o'clock came and the boys seemed a little dull, but I suggested new plans of entertainment, and two hours more passed reasonably well. At midnight they looked towards the stairway as if a word from me as to retiring would be welcome, but I suggested other interesting books and games, and myself continued my reading. An hour more passed; after a whispered consultation between them, the older one said he guessed they would go to bed. I made no comment other than to look surprised, and two pairs of weary feet climbed the stairway.

In the morning I roused them at the usual hour, and when they began to have differences with each other reminded them of their promise. They succeeded in being good tempered all that day because they were determined to keep their promise, but the following day they let go the checkrein which they held over themselves, and the home was not only uncomfortable for the whole family, but exceedingly unpleasant to themselves. That night I had a frank talk with my boys, showed them the result of this abuse of nature, and they concluded papa knew best, and have never since desired to sit up late nights."

These boys having no mother, they come necessarily more immediately under the father's care, but why may not other fathers take from the shoulders of overburdened mothers more of the responsibility usually borne by them? Some fathers do this. Why may we not hear either from them personally through the home or, if the fathers have not time to write up these experiences, may we not hear more often from the mothers of "what one father did."—A. H. R. in Congregationalist.

CONTRIBUTED RECIPES.

Cold Slaw—Chop cabbage very fine; season with salt, pepper and sugar to taste; then pour over sufficient vinegar to make moist and mix thoroughly.

All woolen dresses should be hung out in the air and sunshine at least once in a fortnight. This will not only render them fresh and sweet, but it will also take out creases as nothing else except a tailor's iron will.—In Housekeeper.

Scotch Eggs—Boil five eggs hard and without removing the shell cover completely with a fine relishing forcemeat in which let scraped ham or chopped anchovy bear a due proportion. Fry a yellow brown and serve with a good gravy in the dish.

To Stew Green Peas—Put a quart of peas, a lettuce and an onion, both sliced, a bit of butter, pepper, salt and no more water than lies on the lettuce from washing; stew for two hours very gently. When to be served, beat up an egg and stir it into a little flour and butter.

Preserved Pears—Peel the skin from a dozen large pears; split, core and lay them in a shallow pan, sprinkle with sugar, pour in enough water to keep them from burning and bake till tender. While hot, pack in jars and pour over them a thick, plain syrup. Seal while hot.

Splendid Slaw—For one small head of cabbage, chopped fine, take two well beaten eggs, one tablespoon butter and eight of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Place over the fire and stir until it becomes like cream; then pour over the cabbage. Some add two teaspoons sugar.—

Cauliflower in White Sauce—Half boil it, then cut it into handsome pieces and lay them in a saucepan with a little broth a bit of mace, salt and a dust of white pepper; simmer half an hour, then add a little cream, butter and flour; shake and simmer a few minutes and serve.

French Bread—With a quarter of a peck of fine flour mix the yolks of three and whites of two eggs, beaten and strained, a little salt, half a pint of yeast and as much tepid milk as will work into a thin, light dough. Stir, but do not knead it. Divide the dough into three quart pans, set to rise, bake in a quick oven. Wrap when done.

To Stew Celery—Wash six heads and strip off their outer leaves, either halve or leave them whole, according to their size; cut into lengths of four inches; put them into a saucepan with a cup of weak white gravy; stew till tender, then add two tablespoonfuls of cream, a little flour and butter, season with pepper, salt and nutmeg and simmer all together.

Common Bread Cakes—Take the quantity of a quart loaf from the dough when making white bread and knead well into it two ounces of butter, two of white sugar and eight of currants. Warm the butter in a teacup of good milk. By the addition of an ounce of butter, or sugar, or an egg or two, may make the cake better. A teacup of cream improves it much.

Rice and Wheat Bread—Simmer a pound of rice in two quarts of water till it becomes perfectly soft. When it is of a proper warmth, mix it well with four pounds of flour and yeast and salt as for other bread; knead it extremely well, and set it to rise. The whole expense, including baking, will not exceed three shillings, for which eight pounds and a half of exceedingly good bread will be produced.

Tomato Figs—Scald and pare the tomato and, after weighing, place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as tomatoes, and let stand two days. Pour off the syrup and boil, and skim till clear. Repeat this process, then spread them in the sun on platters, adding, from time to time, as much syrup as they will absorb, and when dry pack in a little dry sugar. They will keep for years.

To Dress a Fowl—Bone, singe and wash a young fowl; make a forcemeat of four ounces of veal, two of scraped lean of ham, two of fat bacon, two of hard yolks of eggs, a few sweet herbs chopped, two ounces of beef suet, a teaspoonful of lemon peel minced fine; an anchovy, salt, pepper and a little cayenne. Beat all in a mortar with a teacup of crumbs, and the yolks and whites of three eggs. Stuff the inside of the fowl, and draw the legs and wings inwards; tie the neck and rump close. Stew in a white gravy; when it is done and tender, add a large cup of cream, a bit of butter and flour; let it come to a boil and serve; add a little lemon juice.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE FARM.

PARASITES DESTRUCTIVE TO ANIMALS.

Whether correct or not, there is food for thought in the assertion of the observing farmer that insect parasites of animals destroy in money value more than insect parasites of vegetation, and yet the agricultural experiment stations devote ten times more effort to study and suppress parasites of vegetation than they do to the study and suppression of animal parasites, especially those which inhabit the internal animal economy. The parasites of fruit and fruit trees probably do more damage than any other parasites of vegetation, but their habits have been so well studied that they can now generally be controlled; but little is known of the destructive parasites of hog cholera, anthracnose and tuberculosis of cattle and glanders and other internal parasites of horses. If it is true that all animals die in consequence of parasites that do not die of senility, accident, abuse or are slaughtered, the record of their destruction by parasites is fearful, and the field for investigation is still abroad. It is the design of this article only to speak of a few well-tested remedies for animal parasites, and add such new ones as observation and study seem to advise.

A poultryman keeps his fowls entirely free from vermin by the dust bath, frequent whitewashing of their quarters, having the perches flat and keeping the under sides of the perches painted with cold tar. It comes from good authority that a farmer stored a barrel of kerosene in his hen-house, as that was the most convenient place he had for it. The smell of kerosene drove the vermin out of the house and off the hens. If this will do it, then an open dish of kerosene standing in the hen house will accomplish the same purpose.

External parasites of swine are easily prevented or removed by wetting the animals with kerosene emulsion or sprinkling them with clear kerosene. The assertion that an application of kerosene will take the hair off of swine is not true. A Southern swine-breeder pours it on from a can, and no harm is done. The best way to apply it is with a sprayer when the animals are bunched at the eating trough. This will prevent or remedy both the mange parasite and lice. A mixture of salt and hardwood ashes, with some sulphur added, kept accessible to swine, will prevent most trouble of internal parasites.

Sheep ticks and scab are remedied with any of the well-known dips. Internal parasites can be largely prevented by giving the sheep continual access to green pine boughs. The sheep of the Southern piney woods are not troubled with internal worms. Nor were they in the North when the country was new and they had access to uncultivated land where they could usually find a remedy. When internal parasites do trouble spirits of turpentine is an approved remedy. A tablespoonful may be added to two ounces of oil and turned down the throat, the dose to be repeated several times at intervals of a day or two. Foot rot is a parasitical disease whose remedy is "bluestone" and cleanliness.

Lice are the principal external parasites of cattle and horses, and there are more than a dozen so-called remedies. Here is a new one, vouched for by a prominent farmer: Steep a quarter of a pound of hellebore in a quart of cider vinegar, then add a pint or more of water, and with the mixture dampen the hair all over the animals. This will kill both lice and nits.

"Red-water" and "blackleg" in cattle are parasitical diseases which baffle the skill of veterinarians as much as do anthracnose and tuberculosis. In the West are several unknown parasitical diseases of cattle and horses. In one of the limbs swell and ulcerate, and recover only to break out again; in another, when at pasture, it swells up full under the jaw and neck, but disappears by one day's stabling; in a third the animals drop dead after grazing a short time. The last occurs mostly in the Pecos Valley on land subject to overflow. For the want of a name it is called the "deadly deposit," but undoubtedly it is of a parasitic nature. All of these now incurable diseases call loudly for scientific investigation and effectual medical treatment. Veterinarians are making some progress in this direction, but their efforts are not commensurate to the task before them. Judging from a few recent developments, all of this will come in time.

At the present time the farmer's interest lies in prevention of disease among his animals. It is known that filth is the great breeder of disease parasites or germs, and cleanliness never. If this prevails in all things connected with animals they will live until killed by man or accident or die of old age. This means clean stables supplied with pure air, clean feed and pure water. Musty and sour feed of any kind abounds in disease germs. Some allow their live stock to quench their thirst at stagnant, filthy pools. If they should drink such filth themselves it would throw themselves into ague or typhoid fever in short order, and yet they expect their stock to drink it and remain well. Flesh and blood of the lower order of animals vary little from those of man in their requirements. What is good or bad for one is usually good or bad for the other; and cleanliness in all things is requisite for the health of both. The development of disease germs requires both warmth and moisture, hence damp or wet places or stagnant pools in summer time are the breeding places of internal parasites of most varities and here is where stomach, intestinal, lung and liver worms are mostly contracted by animals. Man should not permit his animals to eat or drink what he would not at least be willing to taste of himself. It would be a revelation to know what proportion of farmers during this warm weather would be willing to try to quench their thirst at the same spots where they expect their animals to do it.—Galen Wilson.

If we measure our afflictions by our blessings, we shall find that life isn't all clouds after all.

FARM NOTES.

Alva Agee, in Farmers' Home, says it is exasperating to the farmer to be told that he is doing well, when he knows better his own state of affairs and that he is not doing well.

The advocates of turnips have much to say about their being the sheet-anchor of British agriculture, yet from 1874 to 1894 the area decreased from 3,133,336 acres to 1,956,573 acres. This is a land of cheap labor and without Indian corn.

Analyses of root crops made by the Ontario experiment station, as shown in their last report recently to hand, enforces anew the old belief that roots carry too much water for economy in handling, the turnips showing from 90 to 93 per cent. water and mangels from 85 to 90 per cent. water. And while the yield of turnips per acre ran as high as 20 tons, only 1½ tons of dry matter resulted, or about the amount found in 3,400 pounds of hay. The mangels showed slightly over three tons of dry matter, or about what a first and second crop of clover should give. Who says that they are as cheaply raised as the clover crop?

Turnips are often sown on land that has borne a crop of corn or potatoes, with the idea that they will grow after frost has killed the main crop, and that thus some profit may be got without any cost. But this overlooks the fact that turnips are a very exhaustive crop, especially of phosphate. In England phosphate is mainly used in growing turnips which are fed off by sheep, and their plant food is thus returned to the soil almost immediately. In this way, the land is put in good condition for a wheat crop. Here, where the turnip crop is always removed, its effect is to make the soil poorer for the crop that follows it.

There are some farmers who still think there is nothing lost in allowing weeds to grow on land that has no crop, provided the weeds are cut down before going to seed. It is true that the weed contains all the mineral and nitrogenous plant food that it has taken from the soil. When it decays, as it lies, most of this is returned to soil. But there is always some waste, and if it were otherwise the plant food in the weed is not as available fertility as that which it took from the soil during its growth. The time when a weed can be destroyed with greatest benefit to the soil is immediately after it has germinated. This is also the easiest time to kill it. The worst weeds, like the perennial Canada thistle, for example, are, when first germinated, as easily killed as any of the annual weeds. The slightest brush with a hoe will destroy them. Leave them a few weeks, and these perennial weeds begin to form their under-ground system of roots, and it takes a long time to accomplish what could so easily have been done at first.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Don't keep your hogs or any other fat stock too long. There is not much profit in trying to fatten stock in cold weather.

It does not pay to give stock stimulating food. Good, wholesome grain and hay or grass, for cattle, horses and sheep and grass and good grain for hogs, are all that is necessary to make them grow to perfection.

In view of the favorite prospect of Western corn, and its profitable reasonable price, an exchange of a portion of high-priced hay for a supply of it would be profitable to dairymen. Don't, however, sell off your scanty supply of hay without supplying something just as good or better in its place.

It may cost an extra effort and many an extra dollar to tide over these times but dairymen should think twice before selling these cows for a mess of pottage. They will need them next year to help keep things running. I have already heard of those fellows who are going to sell their hay when it reaches $20 a ton, and feed straw to their cows. I say, don't do it, unless you take at least half of the hay money with which to buy grain for the animals.

Many that know better than to fatten the nondescript steer of the East have little but Hobson's choice, for the dairy breeds have converted the steers of this section into fit companions of the rail-splitting hogs of the South. All frame and stomach, they belong to the class that it is said one can see through with the sperm-oil lantern—that is, sidewise, not perpendicularly, for it is a good ways through them in this direction. His day is numbered, for those devoted to him have their days numbered, too.

Packing butter in summer is a common plan among most farmers with a few cows. Good butter can be packed and kept in a very cold room until prices begin to advance in the fall and winter. Poor butter packed at this season of the year will not improve any by packing. The soft butter and the rancid butter will quickly deteriorate in quality and become unfit for use. Those who cannot make good butter would do well to get rid of it as soon as possible.

Work-horses do better on a peck of carrots and a peck of oats than they do on two pecks of oats.

B.B.B.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness Rheumatism, Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

There is one good school—Snell's College.

EVERY STUDENT

Teacher, Clerk, Business or Professional man wishing to be more than a mere plodder would get much valuable help from my little book. Tells about shorthand for note-taking as an aid in getting other knowledge. Valuable in business too. Free by asking.

S. B. SNELL,

Truro, N. S.

"I AM AS WELL AS I WISH TO BE."

Miss Blake, of Hamilton, Ont., after using Paine's Celery Compound, is a Picture of Womanly Vigor and Beauty.

A Story for All who Stand in Need of Perfect Health.

Miss Isabella Blake, of 303 Hughson Street, Hamilton, Ont., is one of the fairest and best known young women in the ambitious city. To-day, she is a picture of womanly health, vigor and beauty, and joyfully declares, "I am now a new woman, can enjoy life, and am as well as I wish to be."

When Miss Blake makes the declaration that she is a "new woman," she does not wish it to be understood that she has entered the ranks, and adopted the fads of those light-brained women who would usurp the legitimate positions of men, and go through life clad in half masculine attire, with the fixed idea of altering the plans of an all-wise Providence, and turning the world upside down. Ah! no: this is far from what Miss Blake wishes to imply when she makes the statement that she is a "new woman."

The "new woman" that the world values is not the modern creature that sons the open vest, exposed shirt front, four-in-hand tie, straight and high collar, stiff Derby hat, who walks out on our streets with cane in hand, giving evidence of empty brain and unsatisfied vanity. The true "new woman," is perfectly represented by Miss Blake, made healthy, vigorous, strong and active by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. This is the 'woman" that sensible and rational beings honor and appreciate—the type of "woman" that blesses home, friends and the world at large.

Miss Blake, though a young woman, can relate a tale of sad experience. In the past, lions have stood in her way threatening destruction; she knows what sore afflictions are, owing to the rough grasp of disease; and at times, the cold touch of the destroyer, death, has made her shiver, and caused her to think of the dark gloom of the silent tomb.

When Miss Blake's heart was faint, sick and void of hope; when all the doctors and medicines failed to do good, and when threatened with that relentless foe consumption, an angel of mercy suggested the use of a remedy that has brought new life to thousands of poor sufferers in the past. Yes, it is Paine's Celery Compound that is recommended; it is used, and in a short time makes a "new woman" from the material that the grave had battled for.

These facts, dear reader, are not overdrawn or colored in the least. Miss Blake and her friends will gladly vouch for the truth of the statement that Paine's Celery Compound, and it alone, under God's blessing, was the agent that saved life at a critical juncture. The following letter from Miss Blake is surely of sufficient weight to convince the most hardened unbeliever:—

"For years I suffered greatly, and was under the care of doctors who finally told me I was going into consumption. I was becoming worse through the use of medicines, and I gave up my doctors. While in a very critical condition, not able to sleep or rest, always faint and weak, appetite and digestion bad, and my system run down and little left in me, I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. After taking one bottle I felt much relieved. I have used in all seven or eight bottles, and am now a new woman, can enjoy life, and am as well as I wish to be. Many thanks for your great medicine."

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM.

A King's County, N. S., Man Suffers For Long Weary Months.

Had Reached a Stage When He was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Aid—Hundreds of Dollars Spent in the Search for Relief—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove Their Wonderful Health Giving Power.

From the Kentville, N. S., Chronicle.

Mr. David O. Corkum, of Scotts's Bay Road, is the owner of one of the best farms in King's Co., N. S., and is one of the best known farmers in that section of the county. He is naturally a hard working man and when strong is always to be found busy on his place. Last winter he spent the whole season in the lumber woods, was strong and healthy and worked as hard as anyone. But it has not always been so. In fact it is the wonder of the neighborhood that he is able to work at all. Before moving to Scott's Bay Road, Mr. Corkum lived at Chester, Lunenburg Co., N. S., and while there was a great sufferer from rheumatism, which affected him in such a way that he was unable to do manual labor of any kind. About this time he moved to his present home, but he could not get a moment's respite from the effects of his disease. Feeling that he must get well at any cost he had his old doctor brought from Chester to his relief, but he was unable to do anything for him. He tried many kinds of medicine hoping to receive benefit but to no avail. Being determined not to die without a struggle he had doctors summoned from Halifax, but still continued to get worse. About three years ago he took to his bed and his case developed into bone and muscle rheumatism of the worst type. It spread through all his bones, up into his neck and into his arm, causing partial paralysis of that limb, rendering it utterly useless since he could not lift it above his waist. All the strength left his muscles, and he was unable to turn in bed without aid. He was able to stand upon his feet, but could not walk. Still the doctors waited upon him and still he took their medicines, but with no beneficial result. During this time Mr. Corkum paid out several hundred dollars in hard cash for doctor's bills and medicine, all of which did him not one particle of good. After lying in bed for fifteen months his case was pronounced hopeless and he was given up by all. About this time he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as a last resource he resolved to give them a trial. The first four boxes produced no noticeable effect, but at the fifth he began to notice a change. Feeling encouraged he kept on and from that time he rapidly improved and after using the Pink Pills for a period of some twelve weeks he was restored to perfect health. Such was the wonderful story told a representative of the Western Chronicle by Mr. Corkum a short time ago. Mr. Corkum is now 59 years of age and perfectly healthy and feels younger and better than he has for years and attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to prove the truth of these statements to anyone who may call upon him.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes against which the public is cautioned.

Sore Throat & Lungs,
QUINSY.
Bathe freely with
Kendrick's
White
Liniment
Cures Lameness, Sprains and Swellings. The best Family Liniment. 25 cents. At all dealers.

Winter Sashes.
Have you got outside Sashes for your house? You should have. They make the house comfortable, save the fuel and keep the windows free from frost.
Order now.
A CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO.,
City Road, ST. JOHN, N. B.

YOU HAVE THEM!
OLD
NOVA SCOTIA.
NEW BRUNSWICK,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and
CANADIAN
STAMPS.
They will be found on letters between 1850 and 1868.
I pay from 1 cent to $50 for them—preferred on the whole envelope.
Stamps must be in good condition.
Address,
F. B. SAUNDERS,
Box 216, St. John, N. B.

A GIFT
Suitable for the Holiday Season
Would be one of
DR. HOPPER'S BOOKS!
"The Hereafter Life," price 50c.
"The Baptist Manual,"
Cardboard 40c., cloth gilt 60c. Can be ordered at Halifax Book Room, or the author, St. John, N. B. Sent post paid.
Rev. H. T. Adams, Truro, N. S., says of the former, "It is a gem of bright and enriching thought. I am sure that all its readers will feel better after perusing it."
The Daily Sun says of the latter, "Dr. Hopper has furnished the Baptists with a handy and useful work, which every minister and many members of that church will find convenient."
For comprehensiveness and brevity as well as cheapness and reliability, it is not surpassed if equalled by any Baptist Manual here or elsewhere.

BLYMYER BELLS
FOR
CATALOGUE WITH OVER 2300 TESTIMONIALS.
THOMPSON & MORRISON, SOLE AGENTS,
AMHERST, N.S.