r-The hon. leader was

great confusion followed, nouting for Tupper to rehe conservatives retaliat-. Presently Tupper withord subterfuge and substiord device. This led to a Mr. Laurier, but the d against him, and Mr atinued his speech. At he explained the workpresent Manitoba school ow that it entailed no the Catholics. Was or wise to pass this bill? ient it was not, and he erefore to vote for the six

Haggart followed and was great conservative apasked since when had hy got the idea into his the minorities should not In 1889, during the tes act he argued for the nority in Quebec. But the rights of the Catholic Manitoba were at stake, 'entirely different matter. self to the opposition Haggart showed by exthat gentleman's speeches tent position which he ay. His action in moving ths' hoist was a declarapart that he disapproved ciple of separate schools, opposed to remedial legis-ether. (Cheers). No leadtical party in any country ed north by south as Mr. on this question. What ground of objection of y and his friends. They principle to separate e they believed that of the Catholic church. sive of morality. He and had not enough of the gion of mankind to know ople of this country beligion and morality could as safely by nts. (Cheers). safely by Catholics as

announced that he inte for the second reading s he had pledged he would ented himself to the elecronish.

was still in session at.

# en Cry for

## cher's Castoria.

death of Lord Blackburn Scotland, removes almost the brilliant lawyers who the famous prose nester Fenians in 1868.



sold at Public Auction, at ner, Prince William street, in Saint John, in the City and ant John, on SATURDAY, day of June next, at fifte welve o'clock in the after

title and interest of D. MIL-of, in and to that certain lot, of land, situate, lying and ward, in the City of Saint

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Hon. Mr. Mitchell then submitted

the return in question, and Dr. Stock-

On motion that Mr. Speaker leave the chair and the house resolve itself into committee on an act further to provide for the erection of permanent bridges, Dr. Stockton objected and stated that the provincial secretary had promised yesterday that this bill should not be committed until a return which had been asked for was

brought down.

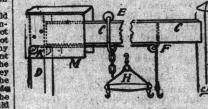
FOR HOISTING HOGS. A DEVICE THAT IS SIMPLY INUISPEN-

SABLE FOR THIS WORK.

Handling Heavy Animals Made Come

Build the Convenience.

A convenient device for hanging hogs is a valuable assistant in the bandling of heavy animals. The accompanying illustration represents the principal parts of such a contrivance. Stout posts (a and b), seven or eight inches square, are firmly fixed in the ground about 16 inches apart, and stand ten feet or more in height. These are connected above by a hard-wood beam (c), three inches thick and ten inches in depth, promised into the posts and held by pins or bolts. At f, posts and held by pins or bolts. At A near the post b, and directly over the platform upon which the hog has been made ready for hanging, a small pul-ley is suspended from the beam, using for this purpose an eye bolt, passing through the beam but not above it. The frame of this pulley should be large enough that the hook on the end of the rope may be readily put through it or removed. A number of carriages similar to e are made to run on the



beam. They consist of a hard-wood roller four inches in diameter and of abcut the same length, from which hargs a long iron loop inclosing the beam. This loop should be wide enough below and extend downward far enough that the carriage may pass to the pulley at f. From the loop hangs a chain about 18 inches in length. Through the post a an opening is out just below the beam, and a pulley (k) inserted, over which the rope is carried down to a windlass, fixed on the post a few feet from the ground. A hanger (h) is provided for each car-riage. In this a different length of stick may be used as a "spreader,' thus adapting it to larger or smaller animals.

riages to be used are transferred to the right end of the beam except one which is brought into positon on the left of the pulley, at f. The rope is passed through the loop of this carriage, over the pulley and downward, the hook at the end of the rope taking hold of the large ring of the hanger, which has been used as a gam-brel. The carcass is raised to a proper height, when the hook at the top of the hanger is placed in one of the links of the chain suspended from the car-riage. The rope is now withdrawn from the pulley at f and hung upon the car-riage, and by the continued use of the mindless the second second the second s Dr. Stockton said he would prefer is now brought to the left of the pulley, the rope rearranged and the same operation repeated for the second animal. As it is important that the upper surface of the beam remain smooth and hard, it is protected when not in use by a board covering extending a few inches on either side, or the shelt-er box (m) for the carriages may extend from post to post.-American Agriculturist.

CHEESE FACTORY SYNDIGATES. The Scheme Proposed by the Western Dairymen's Association.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN. N. B., MARCH 25, 1896.

Mr. J. W. Wheaton, secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association, 361 Richmond-street, London, writes us giving an outline of the scheme proparatively Easy-Hew the Apparatus is Constructed-The Materials Required to Constructed The Materials Required to leading cheese buyers in Western tario as the most feasible and cheap-est means of bringing about more uniformity in the quality of West Ontario cheese. The following is the outline of the scheme as furnished by Mr. Wheaton, who will be glad to an swer any enquiries from any one in terested :

gives as rich milk and more of it. One of the largest breeders in California 1. To secure a uniform quality writes that he has largely crossed the cheese there must be uniform methods of making, and to secure uniformity Hoistein-Friesian on other cattle. He says, "I have a half-fored Jersey and in making there must be a unifor Holstein-thoroughbred on both sides-which produced 662 3-4 lbs of butter system of instruction. 2. There are about 350 che last year by the Babcock test." I have advocated the crossing of breeds for several years, and have made inquiries

tories in Western Ontario. It is pro-pused to organize these into syndicates of from 1 5to 25 each. 3. A thoroughly competent instruc-tor and inspector will be placed over each syndicate who will visit each

factory at least once a month. 4. An inspector or instructor-gen-eral will be employed by the associa-tion to look after and direct the syndicate instructors. 5. All instructors will be responsible

to the association for the work done in said to me. "She was the best cow I ever owned." I cannot recommend the their various spheres. 6. A fair division of the cost would cpposite cross—that of Jersey bulls on Holstein-Friesian cows. As breeders be for the factories to pay the salary and expense of the instructor over their respective syndicate, and the assay. "it does not seem to be a goo nick." sociation to pay the salary and expenses of the instructor-general and to manage the finances and control

the work throughout. 7. The salary and expenses of syndi-A Box That Will Prevent Freezing Even

cate instructors are estimated to cost from \$500 to \$700 per annum. 8 This would require an average from \$20 to \$27.50 from each factor

buices, 35 and 50 cents, has been enor in syndicate of 25 and from \$33.33 to \$46.30, from each factory in syndicates of 15 factories and proportionate mounts according to the number of factories in a syndicate. 9. Two schemes are proposed for

fixing the amount each factory should pay, a certain rate per ton of cheese or to guarantee a certain number of embers for the association according to the size of the factory. 10. The average quantity of che

made in each factory is estimated to be 60 tons. At this estimate a rate of abcut 40 cents per ton would be needed from the factories. If a sliding scale were preferable the following would meet the requirements : Whe the make is under 50 tons, 50 cents; from 50 to 75 tons, 45 cents; from 75 GEA Jack to 100 tons, 40 cents; from 100 to 125

long spout can be bored out of a piece tens, 35 cents; from 125 to 150 tons, 30 cents; and over 150 tons, 25 cents. of pine in a few moments. The inclos-11. If each factory in a syndicate will guarantee 55 members for the as-sociation at 50 cults each, or from 40 to 90 members, according to the size of the factory; the association will unsnugly, and no other cracks let in the cold air.-Orange Judd Farmer.

or the ractory, the association will un-dertake to pay the cost of syndicate instructors and to manage the whole scheme. A tax of 25 cents per patron paid into the association would also enable it to pay the total cost of the scheme promosed "Practice with Science," should be scheme proposed. 12. The membership scheme seems to he the more favorable one for the factories to adopt, as each patron who becomes a member will receive reports and agricultural literature worth ten times the admission fee; thus leaving the cost of instruction free. 13. The association intends, if pos-sible, to organize one or two of these syndicates for the coming season, as a test. But a number of factories in any locality desire to form themselves into a syndicate and will guarantee their share of the cost the association will be ready to appoint an instructor and assume control of the work.

Not quite 2,000 persons are living who possess British orders of knight-hood, or, roughly speaking, only about one in 28,000 of the population.

A NEW CROSS.

An Admirer Says the Holstein-Jarsey

Gross Is a Success.

Referring to Mr. Havemeyerr's plan

of "putting new life into the Jerseys" by crossing them with Simmenthal bulls, Mr. S. Hoxie, writes in Ameri-

can Agriculturist: The impression is strong that Mr. Havemeyer might have found breeds nearer home more suit-able for his purpose. The Ayrshire is a beautiful animal, of unquestioned

health and stamina; the cow gives

nearly or quite as much milk as the Simmenthal, and it is as rich. The

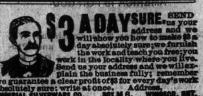
Red Polled, with equal stamina, is not

behind in any dairy quality. And last,

though not least, the Holstein-Friesian

FROST-PROOF PUMP.

in Very Severe Weather.





86 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing

CLEANSED or DYED at Short Notice. O. E. BRACKET

ACTUAL BUSINESS

## FROM THE START

on the subject. From what informa-tion I have been able to gain, and from Since showing this wonderful system at the Exhibition held in this city last Septim-ber, our attendance has increased to stath an antent that two more beachers being re-quired were engaged, and a new bank built and placed in our Business Department. The new hant is 35 feet long, with giass front and serea windows, the set of books in ft couting more than one hundred follairs. There is nothing to equal it this side of Boston. me own limited experience. I am led to the tentative conclusion that a cross of medium weight Holstein-Friesian bulls with Jersey cows is a success. A cross thus made by me resulted in no difi-culty of birth, and the produce was a large and very rich milker. I sold ht. to a large dairyman, who has often

Our system is patented and copyrights and cannot be used in the other colleges the vicinity. New pamphlet sent free to any address.

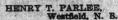
New pampnist sent ree to any address CURRES BUSINESS COLLEGE, Opposite Opera House, St. John, N. B



### Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip

Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position is set about the pump and firmly and tightly fastened to the platform. The cover is hinged to form the front and a longer spout is used instead of the one that belongs to the pump. This





DRY GOODS AT COST; HANCY GOODS AT COST; BOTS AND MEDR'S GAPS AT GOST; WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST; WOMEN'S OVERSHOES AT COST; WOMEN'S OVERSHOES AT COST; FOUR GALLONS, BEST AMERICAN OIL

My steek of Choice Groseries is complete; my prices are down on hard pan. Terms

rom freezing, even in very severe reather, if the door to the box shuts 20 Tons Pressed Hay for Sale. C.S. BABBITT,





APPARATUS FOR HOISTING HOGS.

civilization" would be of no avail against them. The chairman-Would the city not fare better under the Scott act? Mr. Baskin repited in the affirmative. More would be got out of the fines, if the liquor people persisted in violating the law, than would be left to the city after the commis-siomers and inspector had been paid. Bobt. Ewing was unable to see where the new law was unfair to the liquor men. Surely the majority should rule. The act left the laboring oar to the temperance peo-ple.

In working this device all the car-

Ward, in the City of Saint sastern side of a continuation treet, beginning at the northeod of a lot sold and conveyed pman to James Gibb; thence every on the said continuation street eighty feet to a stake with Sewell street, on a line with Sewell street, on a line with Sewell street, on a line with Sewell street, and one-half feet to a southerly at right angles a stake at the northeostern said lot sold to James Gibb; by at right angles forty-one souther and the of the street with sewell street, as the south of the sold to James Gibb; by at right angles forty-one the south of James C. Robat the south of James C. Robat he south of Saint John this firth A. D. 1896.

LAWRANCE STURDEE, Mity and County of Saint John. 338

JITY SALE.

be sold at Public Auction, at (so called), Prince William City of St. John, in the ty of Saint John, and Province wick, on SATURDAY, the 11th A. D. 1896, at the hour of noon, pursuant to a decretal ipreme Court in Equity, made the lish day of October, A. D. se therein pending, wherein blan, John K. Konald and , trustees of and under the restament of Robert Jardine, Plaintiffs, and John McUoy, McCoy and Mary E. Foun-these described in said decretal with the approbation gned Referee in Equity, the hises described in said decretal w: "All that piece and par-situate in the Parish of Sint ted as follows: Beginning on the Said Road, South, fity by the magnet of the year distance of four (4) poles, nung along the said Road two (22) degrees, thirty (30) t fifteen (15) chains of four angle of land belonging to t fifteen (L5) chains of four ind eighty-four (84) links to angle of land belonging to estate, thence by the line of dale estate south thirty-nine east seven (7) chains and south degrees tronts (20) minutes east seven (7) chains and south ) degrees twenty (20) minutes ) chains twenty-five (25) links brain line of the Old Westmor-hence by the said road line d and occupied, north sixty-grees ten (10) minutes east is fifty-nine (59) links to the conveyed by the said Execut-tees to Alexander C. Jar-th nineteen (19) degrees five ast fourteen (14) chains fifty-ast fourteen (14) degrees five ast fourteen (14) chains fifty-is to the aforesaid line of land omas A. Tratton, and thence line north thirty-seven (37) (50) minutes west fourteen (14) -five (85) links to the place of mining twenty-two (22) acres five (85) links to the place of ntaining twenty-two (22) acress and thirty-seven (37) perches, anj known as the Woodsde er with all and singular the ces and improvements there-rights and appurtenances to and premises belonging or and the reversion and rever-der and remainders, rents, is-fits thereof, and all the es-title, dower, right of dower, a and demand whatever, both in Equity of them, the said reliter of them in to or out, and premises, and every and premises, and every

sale ond other particulars ap-tiffs' Solicitor. day of January, A. D. 1896.

THOS. P. REGAN, Referee.

TON, ms' Solicitor.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell then submitted the return in question, and Dr. Stock-ton said the understanding was that the bill named would not be commit-ted until the members had twenty-four hours in which to consider it at-ter the return was brought down. Messrs. Mitchell and Emmerson said there had been no such under-standing. What was understood was that the return would be brought down within twenty-four hours from yesterday, and this had been done. Dr. Stockton said he would certain-ly protest against taking up such an important bill at so late an hour in the evening, before the members had time to examine the returns which had been brought down. Hon. Mr. Blair said there were some other short bills which could be con-sidered and the leader of the opposi-tion could take half an hour in which to examine the returns. Dr. Stockton said he would prefer to examine the returns. Dr. Stockton said he would prefer that the matter should stand over un-til tomorrow, but he would accept the half hour's delay if that were not done. Hon. Mr. Mitchell committed a bill to aid an exhibition in St. John, Mr. Smith in the chair. Agreed to. Dr. Stockton said he was now ready to have the bill providing for the er-ection of permanent bridges consid-ered if the government were unwilling that it should stand over. Mr. Blair said there was not the slightest desire on the part of the slightest desire on the part of the government to unduly press the bill into committee. The only object the government had in desiring to slightest desire on the part of the government to unduly press the bill into committee. The only object the government had in desiring to have the bill committed tonight was in order that all the business might be got through in order that the house could prorogue on Friday. Dr. Stockton said if the bill stood until tomorrow he would promise that there would be no unnecessary time taken up, so far as he was concerned, and he had no doubt the bill could be disposed of in order to have the house prorogued at the time named by the attorney general. It was agreed that the bill should stand until tomorrow. Mr. Dibblee recommitted the bill in-corporating the Woodstock Electric Raliway, Light and Power company. Agreed to with amendments. Mr. Blair committed a bill further amending the law relating to pro-Mr. Blair committed a bill further

amending the law relating to proceedings and practice of the supreme court, Mr. Mott in the chair. Agreed When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. Mr. Morrow committed a bill incorporating the New Brunswick Central

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. Railway company, Mr. Mott in the chair. Progress reported with leave to sit again.—Adjourned. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

Speaking of military funerals, an

English periodical has the following amusing little anecdote to relate of a

case where military honors were not

sought for: A German gentleman one day received a telegram from the

proprietor of a hotel in the south of France informing him of the death of

his aunt and asking him for particu-

PROHIBITIONISTS IN SESSION.

New Blair License Bill Unanimously Condemned at Last Week's Meeting.

to

A Feeling in Favor of Bringing on a Scott Act Election at Once.

(Daily Sun, 18th inst.)

(Daily Sun, 18th inst.) The New Brunswick Prohibition Associa-tion, at the convention in Fredericton last month, made provision for the organization of the prohibition party throughout the pro-vince, it being left to the vice-presidents of the sevenal counties to call the party toge-ther. In response to a call issued by J. R. Woodburn, the vice-president for St. John city and county, a number of prominent temperance workers assembled last night in Gordon Division hall. Mr. Woodburn, who is ill, was unable to be present, but he sent up all the papers required. W. Frank Hath-eway was chosen chairman and Robt. Ew-ing secretary. The gentleman begged that the body. The gentleman begged that the body might be sent to Cologne, and, after telegraphing to the isceased's relatives to assemble in that city, hurried thither himself. In due time the coffin arrived. On being opened it was found to contain the body, not of an aunt, but of a Russian general in full uni form. Further telegrams elicited the information that the coffin containing the body of the deceased lady had

ing secretary. The constitution sent down from Freder-icton was read and apoted as follows: 'Anticle 1. This organization shall be known as the St. John County Prohibition Association Auxiliary to the New Brunswick Association been forwarded in error to the relations of the Russian general at St. Petersburg, and after three days of anxious waiting this answer was re-

Association. Association. Association. Article 2. Its object is to aid in the move-ment for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in Canada by legislative enaciment. Article 3. Ail persons that are in agree-ment with its principles and almas and with its plan of political action may become mem-bers. Bach member is required to pay into its funds not lees than 51 annually. The money raised from membership fees and from other sources to be used for the pur-toces of the association. Article 4. The officers shall be a president, vice-president from each parish, town and city and county. The officers shall be the ceived: "Your aunt has been interred with full military honors." Whereupon the relatives of the deceased lady de cided to solemnize their funeral without further delay.

"Uncle Hiram" Lester, of Henry county, Ga., is said to be now in his 120th year. His second is a utific hazy, but his neighbors willingly concede that he long ago passed the century

mark.

HIGH-PRICED BACON.

Selection of the Best Breeds and Feed for This Purpose.

There are two all-important matters ownected with the bacon trade which are entirely in the hands of the farmers, and which ought to receive every attention, viz., the breeding and feeding of pigs, says an exchange.

Do not change the breed of the locality, but take care in the selection and introduction from other districts of high-class male animals to develop the points essential in good pigs. Speaking generally, short, dumpy boars and sows ought to be avoided, as it will be found that extra length of body not only adds much to the weight of the carcass, but insures a larger proportion of lean meat to the gross weight.

In practice it will be found that a well-shaped pig can be reared, fed and brought in a shorter space of time to a greater weight upon a similar amount of ood than a mongrel-bred cne, while the bacon and hams cut from the carcass of a well-bred pig are superior in quality and command a higher price in the market.

The following foods are suitable for producing good bacon: Potatoes (ccoked), milk, barley meal, oatmeal and crushed oats, pollard bran, wheat (ground), rye meal, Indian corn (used sparingly), ground and cooked. It is said that one of the principal

reasons why Danish bacon has taken such a hold on the English market, and has been so profitable to the farmers in Denmark, is the fact that they have fed their pigs largely on separated milk. Although seemingly an expensive food, the use of milk has been found to add to the flavor of the meat and also to prevent waste in cooking.

The Mission of Weeds.

Weeds are feared by farmers who have made mistakes in the management of their fields, by virtue of which the weeds have found a chance to prosper. Weeds, therefore, may be said to have, a mission; first, to educate the soil. Good and judicious tillage and cropping are the only effective means of keeping down weeds. A foul place can be cleaned by inaugurating, for a time, a stout and vigorous rotation of crops. Equilie adapted

When to Apply the Manre.

Manure is best applied in a fresh condition. Instead of letting it lie all winter, draw it out as soon as made and spread on the land where it will lie and soak during the fall rains and lie and soak during the fall rains and winter freezing and thawing. In the early spring it should be harrowed in.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 A YEAR. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

Vermin Proof Box for Storing Bacon. If the smoke house is very dark and close so that flies or bugs will not be tempted or can get in, all that is nec-essary is to have the meat hanging on the pegs; but if not, even when the meat is bagged there is still some risk of worms. The meat, of course, touches the sides of the bags, and I have seen the black bugs that lay eggs and make skippers, and the flies that lay eggs which hatch into maggots, on the sides of the bags of meat, and later on found some skippers in my hams where the meat touched the bag. To

make a box that will be bug proof, rat proof, and at the same time cool, as seen in the illustration, make a



frame of one-inch thick and two or

three-inch wide plank with a close plank bottom; cover the whole box with wire cloth, such as is used for screens. Let the wire cloth be on the outside, so that the meat will not touch it. The top may be of plank and fit perfectly tight, so that no insect can creep under. Of course the box may be made of any size desired. It will be well to have the strips nailed

quite closely together, say about one and one-half inches apart. When the meat is put in lay sticks between, so that the pieces will not touch. If the box is made carefully it is absolutely bug proof and rat proof, affording ventilation at the same time, and so pre-venting molding. Meats should be kept in a dry and cool place .- American Agriculturist.

A Sure Weed-Killer

A Sure Weed-Killer<sup>\*</sup> The latest method of killing weeds is by electricity. Prof. Woodworth of Michigan Agricultural College has been making experiments which show that the new method is both cheap and ef-fective. A wheelbarrow or wagon is loaded with storage batteries from which long wires trail along the ground. The wagon is then taken over the land to be cleared and/wherever the wires touch a weed it is instantly killed clear down to the roots. The professor claims that electricity is pre-

Bocra.

the working motto of every farmer and dairyman in the future. The subject was discussed by Mr. Shutt, Ottawa Experimental Farm, recently, under three heads : 1. What are they? 2. Where are they? 3. Why should we endeavor to learn about them? By the means of charts Mr. Shutt explained the constitution of plants and animals, tracing the history of these substances to their origina source. Matter, he said, could not be annihiliated, only converted into dif-ferent forms by the agencies of na-The skill of the farmer consisted in

directing by plants and animals the conversion of crude, raw material found in the soil and in the atmosphere into finished farm products. Mineral matter from the soil, water

and carbonic acid from the atmosphere were the food of plants, and by the latter were converted into starch, sugar, fat, albuminoids. These in turn were used by the animals to maintain life and produce flesh, wool and milk. When these substances had performed their usual function in the animal kingdom they returned to the atmosphere and soil, once more to become fer to grow plants for early spring was completed.

Cabbage Requirements.

The cabbage requires a deep, rich soil and thorough working. If these ic-quirements are met and good seed planted there is no difficulty in ob-taining fine, solid heads. For early use, the plants should be planted in a hotted or cold frame, but seed for winter cabbage should be sown in a seed bed early in the spring. Some gardners pre-fer to grow plants for early spring cabbage in a frame in the autumn, protecting them with boards or mat-ting during the winter, but without good care plants saved in this way often prove a loss. In a mild climate plants may not only be started in au-tumn, but transplanted, and will make considerable growth during the winter season. Some varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain, and this is particularly the case with the Marble-head varieties. Sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired and pull up all but the strongest .- Farm and

Are Your Stables Clean?

The winter is the season when the stalls are more liable to be filthy than clean, as the cows are kept at the be rnyard nearly all the time. It is im-possible for the milk to be clean when the sides and udders of the cows show effects of the filth on the floors of

the stalls. Good bedding and stanch-ions are aids to cleanliness, but the cows should be brushed and the tests ant udders washed clean before n ing.

The Cost of Good Butter. Granulated Sugar Experiments made show that good butter can be made at a cost of 13 cents per pound, but the cost may be more or less, according to manage-ment, breed and kind of feed. The Extra Y. C. skill of the manager is more important than the food, as injudicious feeding may occasion a loss. Each cow is an individual whose preferences and char-Extra Bright Sugar. teristics should be studied and und r-W.F. HARRISON & CO

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diga-mon and nutrition, and by a careful applica-tion of the fine properties of well-selected forces, Mr. Byps has provided for our break-age which may save us many heavy doctors while. It is by the judicious use of such ar-itices of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to re-statist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of white the strong enough to re-statist wherever there is a weak point, we may escape many a fatal shaft by keep and a property nourished frame."-Civil Ser-vice Gasette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in process, by Grocers, madelied thus: JAMESS HPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathle Chemists, London, England.

**250 BARRELS REDPATH** 

**800 BARRELS** 

SMYTHE STREET.