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## NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,  
ALFRED MARKHAM,  
Manager.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1904.

### ANOTHER INSURORDINATE.

A despatch to the papers from Ottawa states that Auditor General J. L. McDougall has applied for superannuation. This announcement is likely to be correct. It is in accord with a statement by the auditor himself in the introduction to his report for 1903. This statement precedes his review of the history of the Davis canal lighting contract. The auditor gave the record of his long struggle to prevent the payment by the government of vast sums of money to the contractor beyond the amount to which he was entitled. From this statement it appears that Mr. Davis had a contract with the former government which the auditor says was made shortly before the election of 1896, and was sufficiently profitable. On the eve of the next election the Laurier government readjusted the scale of pay so that "the present value" of the loss by acting on the agreement of \$300 instead of that of 1896 "will be \$1,000,000." Mr. McDougall stopped the pay and refused to yield until he obtained legal advice. He shows that as a result of his interference he forced a change by which on the present requirements the country saves \$830,000.

But the auditor general found that he could not always succeed so well, nor can he obtain full information of the transactions under the existing audit system, so as to prevent the plunder of the treasury by the various ingenious means of paying contractors money to which they are not entitled.

To meet some of these difficulties he proposed three simple and reasonable amendments.

"First. That no contracts be made with the government after the work is completed.

"Second. That in contracts given without tenders, or where tenders have been called for and the lowest tender has not been accepted, the proper officer of the department be required to certify that the prices are fair and just.

"Third. That in all cases the technical officer on whose expert knowledge the department relied when making the contract, be required to furnish the fullest information to the auditor general, and all other government officials who have the duty of dealing with contractors."

He points out that in the case of the canal contracts such information was not furnished, and the saving of money was dependent upon an accidental communication.

Mr. McDougall stated in his introduction that the amendments he required were absolutely necessary to enable his office to do its duty, and closed with the statement: "I feel so strongly on this point that if parliament does not see its way clear to 'bring the matter up this session I shall at the end of the session ask to be superannuated.' The only action of parliament in the required direction has been taken by a private member on the opposition side of the house, after he had waited in vain for the government to move. Of course the bill of Mr. Lennox is not allowed to pass.

Mr. McDougall is an able and faithful officer. His vigilance, fearlessness and determination to fight every

illegal payment to the point when he is overruled by the ministers comprising the treasury board, and the frankness with which he then prints the whole story in his report make him a terror to hoodling contractors and hoodling ministers. This splendid officer was appointed by the Mackenzie government in 1878. He had been for one term a member of the Ontario legislature, and had served two terms in the dominion parliament. He was always an ardent and uncompromising liberal. Mr. McDougall is no doubt a liberal still, but regarding himself as a judicial officer, he has under both governments administered his department without fear or favor. There is not in his work or his writing any indication that age is telling on him. He is sixty-five, three years older than the premier, thirteen years younger than the secretary of state. Mr. McDougall is good for several years of effective service if the government will only permit him to perform it. But the ministers are dissatisfied with him for the same reason that they are offended with Lord DUNDONALD. The difference is that they cannot turn him out of office when he turns on the light. They can only obstruct him and tire him out.

### TWO STATEMENTS.

The minister of militia has given the government organs this grossly unjust and deceptive criticism of Lord DUNDONALD's statement:

"What strikes me as rather peculiar," said Sir Frederick, "is the course which he followed, according to his own story, to benefit the militia. His own story is that he pursued the dishonest course of remaining in the employment of the government and under the control of the minister simply and solely to look out and watch for something so that he could do the minister the utmost possible harm. He says he did this in preference to retiring. That is the avowed object which he pursued while all the time pretending loyalty to the government and loyalty to myself, with whom he was on the best possible terms, sending me letters and notes daily. As I have said, this was a rather strange course to pursue, at least it strikes me that way."

The fairness and veracity of the minister may be judged by reading his language in connection with the statement of Lord DUNDONALD, to which the minister refers. This is what Lord DUNDONALD said:

"My only reason for remaining in my post was to benefit the militia of Canada, but my efforts were so persistently blocked that I came to look upon the case as a hopeless one. I was forced to reflect very seriously upon what I could do to effect my object—the improvement of the militia. It seemed to me that, imperfect as is the training, great as is the lack of armament, numerous as are the faults of detail, there lies behind all these evils a far greater evil—the indifference of the men who govern the country to the welfare of the militia."

"It seemed to me that the best way to help the militia of Canada was to let daylight into the working of the system."

"I realized, moreover, that the new militia bill would soon be discussed in parliament, and that it was my duty to give a warning of certain dangers which I saw in the bill."

"I might have lodged an official protest with the government. I cannot say that this would have been of any avail. It would have been simply one more document in a pigeon hole."

"A course offering many attractions was to resign and issue a public statement giving my reasons. So far as I personally was concerned it would have been by far the easier and more pleasant course. The objection was that by so doing I would give neither the government nor the people of Canada any real opportunity to pass judgment upon the matter brought to their attention. My protest would have been made, it is true, but not in a manner that would have attracted attention to the evil."

"It seemed better to make a public protest, and to leave with the government the option of heeding it, or of opposing the system which is destructive to the efficiency of the national defence."

### THE SEAPORT PREFERENCE.

The house of commons has adopted a resolution in favor of limiting the Canadian preference on British goods to articles which are imported through Canadian ports. This policy was long ago advocated by the St. John board of trade and delegates from this city brought it before the dominion board at a Toronto meeting. It has long been supported by this journal, which took the view that the condition should have been a part of the preferential tariff in the first instance. One step more should be taken. The law should provide that the goods be produced of the empire received direct at a British port from a British port, or as eastern Canada is concerned the last proposed condition is not of so much immediate importance as it may be later, but British shipping is entitled to British preference as well as British goods and British ports. Mr. Fielding has spoken in favor of the resolution, and it is said that Mr. Legan, who introduced it this year, acted under his instructions. There is nothing original now about the proposition. It is familiar to the country and to parliament.

If Mr. Fielding really desired to promote this national port policy he could do so more effectively than by expressing his sympathy with it. A few days ago he proposed legislation affecting the tariff preference. He did that as finance minister, and his resolutions became law on the spot. That was the time for him to limit the preference to goods imported by way of Canadian

ports. Instead he continued to foreign ports the same privileges as Montreal and Quebec, St. John and Halifax. We have therefore the interesting spectacle of the finance minister introducing legislation giving Portland, Boston and New York the benefit of the Canadian preferential import trade and two weeks later voting that they should not have this benefit.

### PRIVATE INFORMATION.

Among the paragraphs which Sir Frederick Borden struck out of the report of Lord DUNDONALD was his reference to the condition of the permanent forces. The commander stated that "the permanent corps with an establishment of 935, were 207 under strength, had 277 enlistments and 154 desertions. The two small instructional batteries at Kingston were 'practically reduced to one.'"

In a report intended to disclose to the people of Canada the condition of their defensive force, this would seem to be an essential portion. But Dr. Borden put his pen through it, as he seems to have thought everything in the report that did not commend the whole organization. After he had mutilated the document, printing only such extracts as were satisfactory, he had done so against the protest of the commander who had written it, the minister gravely informed the house that the portions which had been withheld were private and confidential, and therefore could not be given to the public.

### DE MONTS AND CHAMPLAIN.

De Monts and Champlain were in the same relative positions of authority when they reached St. John as when they explored Annapolis Basin. But the central character of the Annapolis celebration is De Monts, while in St. John Champlain's name is the more prominent. In the expedition of 1604 De Monts was the man in chief authority, but in Canadian history Champlain is the important character. Take him all together, Champlain is the greatest of all the men whom France sent to this continent while she claimed and sought to maintain supremacy here. Soldier, navigator, geographer, author, administrator, statesman, Champlain presented a remarkable combination of high qualities. He was not a man of letters, but his writing has a style about it, indicating a strong and marked individuality. He illustrated his story with maps of his own and with quaint drawings. His annals are singularly free from exaggeration or careless errors. While many of the character holders of his time were mere adventurers, serving their own ambitions, Champlain seems to have been a just and patriotic servant of his country and king. He presented to the colonists and to the natives a type of strong, brave, true manhood, and of genuine leadership.

De Monts makes a good appearance on this memorable voyage. His large toleration and his good disposition are commended. But he was not near the beginning of a great career as Champlain was on St. John's day, 1604. The navigator and historian was the earliest Canadian statesman. Had his successor exhibited half his powers, with equal moderation and justice, France would not so easily have been dispossessed. A great part of the thirty years of his life after 1604 was spent in Canada, where he met with success and defeat, but suffered no dishonor. British victory removed him from this continent, but as an old man he returned to Canada to die by the banks of the St. Lawrence.

### AN ABANDONED POLICY.

With a majority of fifty-five to sixty the Laurier government may sometimes think that it can pass any legislation. That idea seems to have possession. Sir John was asked his colleagues to place the Manitoba election lists under federal control, and also in the mind of the other ministers when they agreed to his proposition. It was, however, discovered that such legislation could not pass earlier than Christmas and perhaps not then. There is a limit to the power of a majority when outrages of a certain class are attempted.

The liberal policy in opposition was the provincial control of the federal lists. The conservative policy was federal control of federal election machinery with a judicial revision of the list of electors. Each system has in it something to commend and something to criticize, and both may be abused. When the government was discussed as party issues the conservatives had control at Ottawa, the liberals dominated the provincial governments.

When Sir Wilfrid attained power his party was supreme both at Ottawa and the provincial capitals. He swept away the revising officers, most of them judges, adopted the provincial franchise and the provincial registration. Each province had its own methods, but in all the liberal party had some advantage in the preparation of the lists. For instance in this province under the system as amended the municipalities chose two revisors out of three and the third is a provincial government creation. Under this method the forged Rothney list was produced.

In process of time the Laurier party lost control of Manitoba. A strong conservative government was established there. British Columbia also

became conservative in provincial politics. The liberal government of Ontario got into trouble, and there were signs of other changes. It began to appear that the liberal party stood to lose by leaving the federal election list of Manitoba in the control of a conservative government and legislature. The same might soon be true of other provinces.

Therefore Mr. Sifton seems to have convinced the brilliant idea of transferring to Ottawa the management of the federal franchise and the federal lists of those provinces which had conservative local governments, leaving matters as they were in the liberal provinces. This was the legislation which the premier meant when he told the house what legislation remained to be introduced. Such a measure could only be fought by a measure known to parliamentary practice. Had Sir Wilfrid at Mr. Sifton's request reverted to complete federal control he might have been criticised but his scheme would have become law. If he had allowed the provinces to remain in control, taking his punishment as it came, he would have found the provincial conservatives prepared to give him a fairer deal than he ever gave them. But he and Mr. Sifton might have known that they would not be allowed to apply one principle in certain provinces and the other in the rest of Canada.

### THE PULP INDUSTRY.

It will be a good thing for the North Shore if the action taken by the Chatham ratemakers results in the sale of the pulp mills to parties who will effectively operate them. This industry was one of the most important in that part of the province. Even if it did not pay large dividends to the owners it gave employment at good pay to a great number of men. It is singular that this province, which is one of the greatest spruce regions in the world, has not as yet found the manufacture of good pulp a profitable investment. Mistakes and troubles of various kinds have attended the enterprises, not only on the North Shore but in St. John county, where two establishments have been erected. The difficulties can hardly be regarded as the result of necessary natural conditions, for spruce pulp wood must be cheaper at a well situated mill in some parts of this province than anywhere else in the world within reach of a market. Faults of management or location, disagreements, special accidental circumstances may for a time bring about difficulties in this industry in New Brunswick, as formerly occurred in Maine. But if spruce wood continues to be the material from which paper is made, New Brunswick is in the nature of things destined to be the centre of a great pulp and paper manufacturing business.

### THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The provincial temperance convention held in this city yesterday is an event which rightly claims a share of public attention. It will be observed that the addresses and the resolutions were practical in their character and moderate in tone. To serve any good purpose a convention of this kind must be definite in its statements and demands, seeking such legislation as seems likely to be obtainable, and likely to be effective. No doubt all, or nearly all those who attended yesterday's meeting are in favor of Dominion prohibition. That failing, they would support prohibition for the province. Meanwhile they commend the Scott act, which is prohibition for the municipality. For such portions of the province as will remain under license these reformers ask for certain amendments to the license laws, with the object of giving the local authorities larger powers to regulate and restrict.

These amendments were presented to the government last winter, but no action was taken by the ministry. It is proposed to give the government a few months more time. The further announcement is made that if nothing is done or promised in the way of amendment of the license law an attempt will be made to substitute the Scott act for license in those counties which are now under the license law.

### TO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION.

Some zealous supporters have discovered that the celebrated Admiral Cochrane, an ancestor of Lord DUNDONALD, quarrelled with the government authorities of his time, and was censured. The charge is true, though it has not much to do with the present case. But history knows Cochrane as a splendid fighter, who won many victories over England's enemies, and it has very little to say in favor of some of the political officials who interfered with his work, and degraded him. The old naval officer was the foe of the political meddler and the spoliator who were the enemies of the country at home, but like his descendant was not so successful in his warfare against them as he was in his struggle with the open and foreign enemy.

### COLONEL DENISON'S ADDRESS.

The stirring and impressive address given by Colonel Denison last evening was, like the president of the Royal Society himself, out of the common way. There will always be as many theories and stories of the origin of

## Morrell & Sutherland.



## 2 Big Specials

WHITE LAWN, 88c.  
BLACK SATEEN, \$1.00

No. 639—Fine White Lawn Shirt Waist made in this season's best style. Front trimmed with two rows wide insertion and 8 tucks, back with 4 tucks, 4 tucks in each sleeve, tucked stock collar and cuffs. Sizes 32 to 42. A stylish perfect fitting waist for only 88c.

No. 502—Black Mercerised Sateen Waist, extra fine material, finished with 6 wide tucks and 78 rows of tailor stitching. New sleeve and tab stock collar. Value \$1.50. Our special price : : : : \$1.00

Send 6c. extra for postage and we will forward either or both of the above waists by return mail.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

the revolution, and as many judgments of the characters concerned in it, as there are lecturers and writers on the subject. The lecturer of last evening looked at the question from the point of view of a loyalist and a descendant of fighting loyalists, but as a master of military strategy he certifies that the British rulers at home, some of their officers on the ground, and the loyalists in the colonies were to blame for the success of the continental cause. The discussion of the influence of the loyalists on the history of the continent after the revolution was an interesting study in political and military history, and was followed with deep interest.

Acadia College is open to congratulation. The establishment and prospective endowment of a chair in biological science through the generosity of a former student is an event of great interest. The contribution is of high value, and the spirit which it displays is a valuable asset to any college.

Mr. James Hardwell, who has been appointed traffic expert to the railway commission, had a salary of \$2,500 of the Intercolonial. His income as adviser to the railway commission will probably be \$4,000. The appointment was made necessary by the selection of railway commissioners who knew nothing about railways.

### TOO BUSY TO ASK FOR A RAISE.

(Leslie's Weekly)  
A year ago, a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago, the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk.

"What do you want," he asked.

"What are you getting?"

"Three dollars a week."

"Well, how much do you think you are worth?"

"Four dollars."

"You think so, do you?"

"Yes, sir, I've been thinking so for three weeks, but I've been so busy I haven't had time to speak to you about it."

The boy got the "raise."

GOT FOR THE ASKING.

(Argonaut.)

A New York detective asserts that if one wants anything in Gotham, it can be obtained by asking for it. As an instance he cites a happening at the Casino Theatre. The ticket-seller was resting during a lull in business, when a rough-looking fellow stuck his head in at the window. "I've come for the clock," he said.

"The clock?" asked the ticket man, who is described as "fly," "you don't expect me to come out and take it down for you, do you?"

"Fresh, sir," responded the fellow, and turned away. He put up a ladder and took down the clock, a valuable timepiece, and walked away with it. He hasn't returned. Neither has the quantity of the very smart ticket-seller.

## Provincial News

### Hopewell Hill.

HOPEWELL HILL, June 20.—Joseph H. Carnwath of Riverside died at his home at that place this morning, from cancer of the stomach, from which he had been suffering for several months. The deceased, whose death causes sincere regret throughout the community, was about 28 years of age, and was the youngest son of the late Jas. Carnwath, merchant, of Riverside. He leaves a young wife, a daughter of the late Capt. W. A. Copp of Riverside, and eight sisters and three brothers, the latter being W. J. merchant, and Dr. J. E. M. of Riverside, and Charles of British Columbia.

Abram Bray, an old and respected resident of Lower Cape, died at his home there this morning, death being the result of paralysis, with which the deceased was stricken some years ago. He is survived by his second wife and a daughter of his first marriage, Miss Laura, who resides at home; also five brothers, Allen, George, John, William, James, living in Moncton, and Capt. Joseph Bray of Shediac.

The following is the full text of the resolution passed unanimously at the annual school meeting here in reference to the proposed action of the board of education in connection with the new consolidated school, mention of which was made in yesterday's notes:

Resolved, that this meeting of the ratemakers of School District No. 2, Hopewell, assembled at its June annual meeting of 1904, hereby repeats its protest against any proposed alteration of the boundaries of the district, such proposed alteration would be without due regard to the number of children and the ability of the district to support one efficient school, and in violation of section 6 of School Act of 1900, and pledges itself to take all lawful steps to resist such alteration. It was decided to have the resolution printed in the St. John Telegraph and Sun. The teachers' union and the question of increased salaries for teachers received considerable attention by the meeting. C. A. Peck, R. C. spoke of the number of New Brunswick teachers going west to get better salaries, and advocated an increase in the government allowance to teachers, sufficient to bring the total salaries up to the Manitoba standard, with the stipulation that, in return, the teacher should work five years in his own province. Mr. Peck brought a motion along this line, which was seconded by H. H. Stuart, but after debate, which showed a strong feeling in favor of increase, was not pressed to a vote. Carleton, the six-year-old grandson of James O'Boyle, died last evening, shortly after being operated upon for appendicitis. The funeral took place today.

### Milltown.

MILLTOWN, June 20.—The A. O. H. marched to the Catholic rural cemetery Sunday and decorated the graves of their deceased members.

The work of laying the siding into the cotton mill yard is fast nearing completion. Quite a large crew of men have been employed in this work.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Kerr and Chas. Smith and Miss Marie Dawson and John McFarriety will be solemnized this week.

Marshal Alward is again able to attend to his duties after an illness of long duration.

Michael Walsh, who underwent a successful operation at Carney hospital, Boston, is expected to arrive home tonight.

Henry Crawley, an aged resident of Milltown, Me., died Saturday afternoon after a long illness. The funeral was held today, interment being in the Catholic cemetery.

The exercises of the M. H. S. graduating class will be held in the Congregational church next Friday evening, after which a reception will be held in the vestry.

### Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, June 20.—The many friends in this town of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Dunckley regret that the Royal Bank has given the former notice of its removal to Charlottetown, P. E. I. At the same time they are very glad that it means deserved promotion.

The field battery under command of Major Good went into camp on the grounds outside of town this morning. The men, a good many of whom had new uniforms, looked very bright and swaggy and they had a fine lot of horses with them.

A. Dunbar & Sons, who lose heavily by a recent fire in their establishment, losing about all their patterns, are clearing away the debris preparatory to rebuilding the destroyed structure. They are not quite decided whether to rebuild on the exact spot which the burned building occupied or to select a site further up.

### CHINAMEN DEPORTED.

Will Put an End to the Business Done in Shipping Them Across the Line.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A despatch to the World from Ogdensburg, N. Y., says: Two hundred and ten Chinese men who have been confined at the detention house at Malone for eight months left last night for Hong Kong, China, by way of Vancouver. This means practically the end of Chinese traffic by which attorneys in northern New York have made huge sums of money. The Chinamen were deported by order of the court of appeals. The Chinese traffic at Malone had grown to such dimensions as to attract the attention of the highest court in the immigration department. Malone was the favorite point of entry of Chinese persons seeking to enter the United States and hundreds of them managed to get through there.

## DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION

PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.



MRS. EVA BARTHO.

Mrs. Eva Bartho, 183 East 124th street, New York City, N. Y., writes:

It is no longer a question as to whether or not I am cured of my chronic rheumatism and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna made me take nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years.—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

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Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. "During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh, no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year."

If all the women who are suffering with any form of female weakness would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their trouble, he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

### AN IMPRESSION.

De honey suckle's climbin'  
Roun' de do;  
An' de musle is a chimin'  
Soft an' low.

An' de twilight skies is gleamin',  
An' de colors dat is streamin',  
Is like what you see in dreamin'  
'Tis foh sho.

An' de thousand's of small voices  
Is in tune;  
An' dey comes out an' rejoices  
Wif de moon.

When we pass de pearly gate way  
Bet you we will notice straightaway  
How as Heaven ain't a great way  
Off from June.

—Washington Star.

### ALFRED HALIBURTON DEAD.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 21.—Alfred H. Haliburton, sergeant-at-arms in the Nova Scotia assembly and the oldest barrister in the province, died in the Victoria General Hospital yesterday of cancer of the tongue, aged 58 years.

### EXEMPTED FROM TAXES.

CHATHAM, June 21.—At a large meeting of ratemakers last evening it was decided to exempt the Maritime Sulphur Fibre Company from town rates, except school taxes, for a period of fifteen years, such exemption to take effect only when the mill is in operation.

The meeting was quite a noisy one.

SUSSEX, N. B., June 21.—Samuel F. Farnham, horse trainer and driver, met with an accident here this afternoon. While speeding his fast Boston horse on the track the animal stumbled and fell, throwing Mr. Farnham and breaking his arm.

BARACOA, June 22.—Sid, str. Ish-hoven Head, for Montreal.

### Important Time in Every Girl's Life

IS BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE—HOW TO AVOID THE DANGERS THAT ARISE DURING THIS PERIOD.

The mental activity of school life, coupled with the terrible strain that must come during these years, taxes the vitality of even the strongest. A girl at this age often does not understand the physical changes she is undergoing. She will in all probability be nervous and puzzled. She should have the benefit of good motherly advice and a long treatment of Ferrozene, which will supply new energy to bear her safely past the critical period. Ferrozene is the best remedy to take in early womanhood, because it contains so much nerve and blood nourishment. It corrects all derangements, cures heart-breaking pains, nervousness, and prevents headache. Ferrozene revitalizes young girls, gives them vim, buoyancy, strong nerves and healthy body. Every girl should use Ferrozene, and wise mothers will see that their daughters have the benefit of this health-giving tonic.

Mrs. W. E. Michel, of Richmond, writes: "I so strongly recommend Ferrozene as a good tonic for young ladies. My daughter has been taking Ferrozene for the past six months, and it has worked wonders for her. Before using Ferrozene she was anemic and nervous and had no strength. But Ferrozene has built up her whole constitution and gives her strength and vim. Of all the tonics I ever used I don't think one of them compares with Ferrozene. It certainly brings health and strength to young girls who are weak."

There is no remedy half so effective as Ferrozene. A trial soon demonstrates its merit. Get Ferrozene from your druggist today and let it build you up. Beware of fraudulent substitutes and insist on having only Ferrozene. Price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. By mail from the Ferrozene Company, Kingston, Ont.

FORMER

Wm. Taylor, New York, writes: "I have been using Ferrozene for the past six months, and it has worked wonders for me. Before using Ferrozene I was anemic and nervous and had no strength. But Ferrozene has built up my whole constitution and gives me strength and vim. Of all the tonics I ever used I don't think one of them compares with Ferrozene. It certainly brings health and strength to young girls who are weak."

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