HOME READING.

PATERFAMILIAS.
When bed-time comes and curiains fall
And round I go the doors to lock,
Ere lamps go out my wife doth call,
"Romember, dear, to wind the clock."
When boots are off and for the day
All irksome cares seem put to rout When boots are on and for the day
All irksome cares seem put to rout,
I hear wife's voice from dream-land say,
"Be sure you put the kitten out."
When stretched between the sheets I lie
And heavy lids have ceased to wink,
From trundle bed I hear a cry
"I want a dwink, I want a dwink."

A celebrated comedian, famous for acting "Sir Francis Gripe," off as well as on the stage, was once asked by the manager of a small theatre to wait a little for his salary as business had been very bad. The actor coolly took a chair and said "Certainly, sir, I'll wait until it is paid."

Cursing is the most inexcusable sin prevalent; not that any sin is to be excused, but others have palliating circumstance, such as passion, revenge, anger, etc. Swearing befouls the month until the tongue becomes a vocal reptile, whose fangs penetrate every sentence and poison every good word.

It is the activity of the mind, not the functional vitality of the body, that constitutes life. By the enlargement of our ideas and the general diffusion of knowledge, consequent upon our increased powers of locomotion and comparison, we may condense a whole existence into a narrow compass of time, and enjoy a dozen such lives as were passed by the most enlightened of our ancestors. And yet, doubly precious as this state of living has become, how many are compelled to throw away life for a livelihood!

One day the minister of a Scotch village, who on Sundays was more indebted to his manuscript than to his memory, called at a cottage while its occupant, a pious parishioner of the old school, was engaged in reading a chapter of the prophets. "Weel, John, familiarly inquired the clerical visitor, "what is this you are about?" I am prophesying," was the prompt reply. "Prophesying!" exclaimed the astounded divine; "I doubt you mean reading a prophecy." "Weel," argued the rustic, "git reading a preachin' be preachin,' is na reading a prophecy prophesying it?"

AN UNFULFILLED PROPHECY .- The late William Lloyd Garrison was a passionate opponent of slavery, and he felt that the emancipation of the blacks was certain to come about. Long before the civil war he wrote:

Not by the sword shall your deliverance be, Not by the shedding of your master's blood; Not by rebellion or foul treachery, Upspringing suddenly by swelling flood, Revenge and rapine ne'er did bring forth the

good; God's time is best, nor will it long delay— Even now your barren cause begins to bud, And glorious shall the fruit be—watch and pray, For, lo! the kindly dawn that ushers in the

It was by the sword—a sharp and heavy sword-and the shedding of an ocean of blood that the deliverance was effected. But it is due to the betrayed prophet to say that the intention of the deliverers was to work by statute law, and that the point of the bayonet

was forced upon them.

THE SECRET OF BEING ALWAYS EASY .- An Italian bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his episcopal functions without ever betraying the least impatience. A friend of his, who highly admired those virtues which he thought impossible to imitate, one day asked the prelate if he would communicate the secret of being always easy. "Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility; it consists of making a right use of your eyes." His friend begged him to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the bishop. "In whatever state I am, I first look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to go there. I then look upon the earth, and call to my mind how come to be interred. I then look abroad into tl world, and see what multitudes there are way in all respects are more unhappy than n: elf. Thus I learn where true happiness 'aced, where all our cares must end, and here very little reason we have to repine or

Naturalist's Portfolio.

J - CISIANA ROCK SALT .- The Maryland Acadency of Sciences has received a large block of very pure rock salt from the island of Petit Anse. This island comprises a tract of 2,000 acres, near the Gulf of Mexico, rising out of a salt marsh to a height of 170 feet. The shallowness of the approach to the island requires the construction of a causeway to deep water before this remarkable salt mine, which has been opened into the pure salt rock to a depth of 60 feet, can be economically worked. The quantity of underlying salt is estimated as at least 15,000,000 tons. This is, however, but guesswork, but the quality of the salt is shown by analysis to be 99 66-100 of purity, the best Liverpool salt testing but about 98 per cent.

WHEN DID THE TOMATO ARRIVE?-Noticing an article in your paper containing an account of the first eating of the tomato in this country, I desire to correct your correspondent, "Sea-weed." In 1793, and several years sub-sequently, Capt. Phineas Eldridge resided on Carpenter-street, west of Fourth-street, Philadelphia. During 1798 a Frenchman named Nicalo left San Domingo with his family, consisting of wife and two children, and occupied the which is plenty large; put in your 'lasses the adjoining property. He brought with him over a slow fire and boil for a half hour, sitrthe adjoining property. He brought with him several varieties of vegetable seed, which were planted, and after a lapse of time grew and bore fruit. Among them was a tomato, which he dressed as a salad, and which was relished it becomes hard and snaps, it is about right by Mr. Eddridge's family. The neighbours now stir in a half teaspoonful of soda; that's procured the seed and raised them as an ornabout the proportion for a quart of molasses; ment, having the impression that they were leans as an article of food in 1812; they were sold in Philadelphia markets as early as 1829. -Boston Transcript.

Fashion Whims. One of the latest novelties is the shoulder cape in Carrick shape, made of silk fringe. The upper part is tied in meshes and fits lik a collar, while, below this, grass fringe in thick rows hangs to the waist line; price

Instead of straight scarfs of black lace to wear round the neck in the street, there are small fichus of black net edge with lace and, arranged like a jabot in front. They are also worn in the house, and ladies who find it becoming add a standing frill of black lace for the neck, and do not use white at all. The fancy seems confined to black or white for trimming the neck; almost the only coloured neck-ties sold are those of polkadotted satin, to wear with very plain cos-

New breakfast caps have long lace or mus-lin ends that cross in the back, and are brought together again in front low on the bust. The showy Brabant lace is used for the crown and frills of other caps. Peacock blue satin ribbon in looped clusters, or in one large Alsacian bow on top, is very effective trimming for muslin caps. Other new caps of every form of Scrofula. Hundreds of cases India muslin are shaped precisely like an infant's bonnet, with a little cape at the back ently and completely cured by them.

soft crushed crown, and a great deal of knifepleated lace.

Widow's caps for young ladies are of white tarlatan, in Fanchon shape, or else they are pointed in front in Marie Stuart shape; they are with white or black strings, or entirely without strings, as the wearer chooses. For older ladies the tarlatan cap has a large mob

crown, with pleated frills lying on the hair. New linen collars retain the rolled-over English points in front, but are straight behind instead of flaring outward. Those made of single linen with a half-inch hem stiched on are most pleasant for summer wear.

Corsage bouquets at this season should be of natural flowers; but when artificial flowers are used, as many as seven Jacque-minot rosebuds, nearly blown, are fastened together and become much softened, and will stuck in the belt. The larger the bouquet greener than if sun-dried in the swath. the better, according to the fushion of the day; and to make them look like natural flowers, long soft rubber stems are shown on the violets, mignonette, and Marshal Neil roses. The flower in season is the favourite choice, and lilacs have lately been in special favour in mixed bunches of white and purple. Wild roses with the petals make of silk, and what are called cameo roses in shades of pink or cream, are much used.

Orange Groves and Alligators.

There are some wonderful orange groves in the town, or "the city," as the inhabitants persist in calling the place. Those most remarkable belong to Dr. Anderson and to the estate of the late Mr. Ball of New York. This latter place, on which about 80,000 were expended in improvements some few years ago, is now for sale. If the plains around St. Augustine were covered with such groves as these the town would be the most beautiful in the world. The groves of Dr. Auderson and the Ball estate are close together. To wander through them on a fine morning, when a gentle breeze is coming in from the sea, or to sit on a bench in the midst of the fragrant leaves, with the robins, the blackbirds, and the cardinals saucily inviting you to declare your purpose, and with the golden fruit hanging within reach of your arm (and with permission to pick it!)—these are pleasures which no one fails to appreciate. The lemon trees here produce fruit of astonishing size and excellent quality; and the oranges are exquirite. On the Ball estate there is an avenue of great length bordered by orange trees, the boughs of which bend under hundreds of oranges. To right and left hand lead away to conservatories, gardens and paths swept by fresh breezes and dotted with pretty groups of flowers. This is a little earthly paradise during the winter months. Dr. Anderson's grove is one of the most famous in the south, and is exceedingly profitable. His residence fronts on a street charmingly embowered in orange, lemon and magnolia trees, and lined with handsome cottages. Outside the town a road leads across the marshes on a causeway, and on the marshes snipe abound just now. A northern visitor who was passing these fens with me laughed at the sign, " No tresspassing here," which arose on a pole out of some suspiciously resistable soil, but if he had known that it was a snipe country he would not have laughed. It was in these bottoms that an alligator hunter was nicely caught, as he told me some years since. Coming home from a chase after the skins of the wily saurin, he was wading the marshes wearily, with his gun on his shoulder, when he felt his right leg seized, and looking down saw a moderate sized alligator had grasped him. Nothing but his heavy boot leg saved him from being badly wounded. He brought his gun down with terrific force on the cicature's head, uttered a fearful yell and managed to jump clear of his adversary. His hair stood straight on end ere he stopped running off the edge of the swamp. The alligator is not seen so often in this vicinity as in other days nor does he condescend to show himself much on the waters of the St. John's, as the young men worry him with their pistol shots. On the borders of the small streams tributary to the great river monsters swarm; they are not pretty, and their " smile " is so gigantic that one does not feel inclined to dispute the probability of Mr. Boffins hiding behind it, as that veridical historian, Charles Dickens, informs us that he did in Mr. Venus's work-shop. An alligator is so much in colour liking a floating log that people in small boats need to be exceedingly wary. The moccasin snake is another enemy which poisons the tranquility of the wanderer in Florida orests. "Deadly?" said a sportsman to me; "I think they are. You are a dead man in five minutes, if they strike you, without some remedy, and there are millions of them. Rattle-snakes too." But these interesting creatures are only seen in the town; the habit of the farmers and herdsmen of burning over the ground twice a year destroys a great number of them. The ground is turned up at once after the fire and furnishes food to the half-starved cows which struggle in the forest. An animated protest against this sys-

up in a general conflagration-Edward King in Boston Journal. Molasses Candy.—It's just a pleasure to see children rolling about the deck, with their faces mahogany color, arising from molasses candy. On a long voyage molasses candy just breaks up the monotony of the thing and is an event. It don't make much matter as to the kind of molasses you use, but Porto Rico is about as good as any. Mind you have a ketring it all the time; don't let the molasses burn while it is boiling; to see if it will set take a little and drop it in cold water, when, if stir it all in, and pour into a buttered dish: poisonous. Tomatoes were used in New Or- | now everything depends on the pulling ; the longer you pull the whiter it gets, and just as soon as it is cool enough the pulling begins; you can flavor the candy with lemon or what you please, but the true, genuine candy, the Simon pure, is better without it, eat your candy all up at sea, as the dampness will make it run.—Bob The Sea cook.

tem has been made by northern settiers, who

frequently found that their fences have gone

In this Present age, when the life battle is so fiercely fought, and when upon even the strongest the tng and stress of it tell so heavily, how necessary it becomes for us to provide for the keeping up of our reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nerve-tonic and vitalizing agent as ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSON OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME! Its centry stimulating and nutritive-tonic properties supply the materials, and assist Nature in her efforms to keep up with the exhaustive demands upon her reserves. Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceu ical Chemist, St. John, N.B., and forsale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. 154-3

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AGRICULTURAL.

Hints for the Month of July.

LATE HAVING .- The failure to gather the hay while it is at its best, is a too frequent and inexcusable neglect at this season. If farmers could be convinced of how much of the feeding value of hay is lost by leaving the grass to be ripe, hard, and woody, it would no longer be permitted.

How to CURE RIPE HAY .- Hay that has been cut late may be improved by curing it in the cock instead of drying it in the sun. Being comparatively dry when cut it is very soon cured; and if put up in cocks as soon as it is thoroughly wilted, it will heat and steam and become much softened, and will remain CUTTING WHEAT AND RYE .-- If there was any

doubt about the best time for cutting grain,

the general experience last year went far towards settling the question. All over the country a hot spell came on just as the cutting became general, and the grain shrank badly Had the harvest been a few days earlier, the total grain would have been enormous. the writer's field, stopping the cutting for the 4th of July holiday last season, caused a loss of \$100 in the quality of the grain and in shrinkage of weight and bulk. As soon as the grain is solid, but will still crush dry between the finger nails, it may be cut, and hot weather will injure it in the shock as it will when standing. Dead ripe grain is not only less valuable, but the straw

earlier. Hay caps will serve a good purpose upon grain shocks, and are much more secure than cap sheaves.

is worth less than if cut three or four days

Rake the fields after the grain has been drawn; the labor will be well repaid.

PROTECT THE HORSES .- A cotton sheet will be found a great protection to the horses working in the harvest field. It screens them from the heat, from flies, and from dust and the labour of cleaning them is lessened. As mentioned last month, it will be found desirable, when horses are washed, to use a soft sponge and water in which some carbolic soap has been dissolved. This cools the skin, ings; assists perspiration, removes the strong pungent smell, greatly re reshes the animals, and drives away flies. Where there is a river near by, a bath in the evening will be agreeable and safe, if the horses are kept in the water only two or three minutes, are driven home at once and rubbed dry.

A scraper for the horses may be made of a piece of the scythe, with the edge dulled on the stone; with this the sweat or moisture, after washing, may be easily removed.

Corn should not be neglected in the hurry of harvest. Frequent cultivations hasten growth and the maturing of the crop. To see the difference, leave a row or two uncultivated. Much hand work later in the season may be avoided by a little work with the cultivator. and by keeping the weeds down.

Fodder-corn may yet be sown. A ryc or wheat stubble may be plowed and planted in drills with 2 bushels of corn per acre. The large Western or Southern corn, or Evergreen sweet corn, may be used. Some extra good ammoulated superphosphate, with potash added, or special corn-fodder fertilizer, should sown broadcast and harrowed in before planting. Dropping the fertilizer in the drill does not answer well for corn when other manure is not used broadcast.

Roots.-Sow ruta bagas early this month, and white turnips later. Superphosphate of lime, or fine bone dust, is specially adapted for these crops. A stubble may be prepared for them by giving one good plowing and harrowing; a cross harrowing a week later will kill many small weeds. One of the handgarden drills will sow these small seeds. The ridger or marker, will be found very useful in preparing the ground for these crops.

Potatoes .-- After early potatoes are dug for market, they may be followed by

Cabbages.—In planting later cabbages on potato ground there is no need to plow the whole area before planting. Plow open fur rows, 3 feet from center to center, and mark out by cross furrows 2 feet apart. Drop a forkful of manure at each crossing, close the furrows over the manure, and set the plants in the lines of the cross furrows. After the planting is finished the ground may be worked out with a light plow or a cultivator.

Fodder crops.--Hungarian grass, common millet, or the golden Millet, may be sown this month for green fodder or hay. A bushel of seed per acre may be sown, though rather thick seeding, the fodder will be all the finer and better for it. Millet that was sown in May should be cut before the seed is ripe or the fodder gets hard, unless the seed is wanted. Millet seed makes an excellent addition to ground feed when mixed with corn and rye.

Buckwheat may be made profitable upon a piece of rough or newly cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough cloddy land. The seed in northern localities should be sown before July 12th; otherwise early fall frosts may catch the crop. Grass and clover may sometimes be sown success. fully with buckwheat this month.

Cows .- A cool, dark, clean stable for the cows, is for many reasons preferable, to a hot pasture in the middle of the day. Cows that have keen kept up on moderate feed, will shrink in their milk, on being turned into a luxurious pasture on a bot day. Dry earth or sand makes a better bedding than straw during

the hot season. Artificial Food.-Butter dairymen will find some of the artificial foods profitable to feed with green fodder or pasture. Scouring caused by green feed, may be stopped at once, by giving the cow 2 quarts o dry cotton-seed

Sheep.-Keep ewes intended for the butcher by themselves, and feed liverally. A quart of mixed ground feed or bran, and oil-cake meal, will soon bring them into marketable condition. Keep store sheep in a light pasture and give a handful of feed daily. Provide shade of some kind.

Dysentery in Sheep, is to be guarded against Ailing sheep will retire from the flock, and may not be found until too late, unless the flock is watched and counted frequently. As soon as a looseness of the bowels is perceived the sheep should be moved to a cool shed, and one ounce of castor oil be given. A bran or

oatmeal mush will be beneficial. Flies of all kinds are now very troublesome, and should be watchfully guarded against. (See hints for last month). If maggots are found upon the sheep, apply tar and grease, (rancid butter or lard) to the parts, and clip off the wool closely. Carbolic sheep-dip, and other preparations of carbolic acid, may be

used to prevent attacks. Pigs.—Young pigs may be made ready for market, in 100 days if desired, by good feeding. The sow should be well fed with rich slop, to force a good flow of milk, and a feeding place for the pigs should be provided, in which they can get spare milk with a little fine ground barley meal or wheat middlings.

Poultry.-The flock should now be wedded out; all unprofitable fowls, poor layers, and poor mothers, should be used or marketed.

Two weeks feeding in a coop will be sufficient to make them fat. A few of the best old hens may be kept over for early setting, but many in a flock are unprofitable.

The utmost cleanliness should be preserved about the premises in the hot weather. All wastes and garbage should be disposed of on a compost heap; a load of good soil and sods from the fence rows will be useful, as the basis for it. Weeds should be gathered and added to the heap. Liberal additions of plaster will prevent disagreeable odors.

Pure drinking water is of the first importance. More dangerous poisons are tuken into the system with the water used, than in any other way. That from brooks is dangerous as wash from manured fields, and soakage from the soil flows into them. Water from clear wells and springs only, should be given to cattle, and if such precaution is needed for them, it is equally so for the owners. Much avoidabable disease is due to impure water.

Orchard and Nursery.

Marketing.—The marketing of early fruits: vill be a large part of the work of the mouth. Sec that the crates, baskets, and other packages are at hand, and are tidy, and neatly marked; always assort the truit, making three grades, firsts and seconds for market, and the third for the pigs. Pack so tight, that it cannot bruise

Pruning can be done in this month. Look to an open head to the tree, that the sun and air may reach the interior.

Grafts will need attention as directed last month. Pinch all those that are growing too vigorously.

Thinning.—Though rather late, it will still pay in the apple and pear orchards. The first thinning is rarely sufficient. Better remove the excess even though the fruit is of some size; that which remains, will be enough better, to pay for the labor

Budding should be done as soon as the buds are mature, and the bark of the stock rises readily. Several have asked us to describe the method of budding. It is not practicable to repeat such matters every year. In August, 1877, we gave plain directions with engrav

Insects. - Destroy any Tent Caterpillars nests that may have escaped earlier notice. The Codling Moth is best caught by bands of cloth or of heavy paper, placed around the trunks; these should be removed once a week, and all worms found under them, killed. Let the hogs eat the wormy wind-falls.

Slugs on cherry and pear trees can be killed by dusting with lime from a muslin bag tied to a pole.

Blight .- If this appears, there is but one thing to do, cut away the blighted twig, branch, or whole tree, as the case may be. Cut down to bright sound wood, and burn the removed portions.

Young trees.-The nursery rows should be kept clear of weeds. The horse-hoe will reach most of these. Use a short whiftle-tree, wound with cloth, or otherwise protected. Beds of seedlings must be weeded by hand. They should be shaded and watered if the weather is dry. If seedling evergreens damp off, sitt dry sand upon the bed.

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April 26. 37-g*

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action en separation de biens. W. Dec. HARNETT,

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| No. 1—Improved Corn Sheller " 2—"Signal Service" Barome- | \$ 5.00 | 16 |
| ter | 2.00 | 6 |
| " 3-Peerless Watch | 10.00 | |
| " and Chain. | | 50 |
| " 4-"Challenge" Printing | | |
| Press and Outfit | 3.50 | 14 |
| " 5-Lloyd Combination Pen- | 0.05 | ١, |
| holder Montes Sowing Machine | 0.25 60.00 | |
| " 6-Wanzer Sewing Machine " 7-A New Combination Tool | .25 | 100 |
| " 8—Canadian Housekeepers' | س. س | 1 1 |
| Scales | 1.50 | 6 |
| " 9-Fancy Body Strap, Nickel | -: | |
| Plated Centennial Bells | 5.00 | 16 |
| " 10-Roger's Saws | 3.50 | |
| " 11-Eureka Club Skate | 3.00 | 12 |
| "12-Silver Chime Gong Sleigh | 1 | ٠., |
| Bells, plated in Gold | 10.00 | |
| " 13—Spring Steel Bracket Saw " 14—Patent Tool Holder and | 1.25 | 6 |
| | 1.25 | 5 |
| Tools | | |
| "16-New Lawlor Sewing Ma- | 0.00 | 3 |
| chine | | 100 |
| " 17—" The Voice " (1 year) | { 0.25 | 1 |
| "18-History of the Catholic | · | |
| Church | 8.50 | |
| " 19-Donahue's Magazine | 2.00 | |
| "20-Princess Lever Clock | 3.00 | |
| "21-Snider Breechloading Rifle" 22-Double Barrel Fowling | 50.00 | 100 |
| Piece | 50.00 | 100 |
| _ 1000 | """ | -0,0 |
| | | |

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require 8 subcribers.

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUI

Restore Hair on Baid Heads And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp. What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARB-LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become tidin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic d as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and hasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely de-dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wipling his oil-bessueared haids in his scanty looks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The names and even the tails of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralied to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized so

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVIILE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

Chas. Langley & Co., San Francisco:
Dyar Sir—I take great plea-ure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of Carboline in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely baid and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I nolled the advertisement of Carboline, and on the re-ommendation of a friend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great hopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a mouth, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I conidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth. DAVISVII LE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE,

Davisville, Cal.

monial and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE.

Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878.

JAMES D. KING.

JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law. North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARROLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR. W. G. J.D. No. 70 River avenue, Allerhen, City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFAED PHILLIPS, Druggist. Gloversville, N. Y., says: My wife has tried CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.

SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use OARBOLINE on my head last. September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair on my head that aurprises everybody that has observed the fact.

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, ely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I begun using CARBOLINE.

I cerify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beau-tifi-r of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.

Sold by all Draggists. KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA. Nois Agents for the United States, the tanadas, and Great Britain.
For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

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General Agents for Canada.