Our Children's Corner.

An Invocation to Spring.

Come quickly, O thou Spring!
Write love's fair alphabet upon the sod
In many-colored flowers—to preach of God,
Our everlasting King!

Come from the rosy South,
In chariot of incense and of light,
Dissolve the lingering snows that glisten white
Beneath thy fragrant mouth.

Walk softly o'er the earth,
Thou blessed spirit of the Eden-time;
Thy breath is like an incense-laden clime,
Clasping rich bowers of mirth.

Thy virgin herald's here—
The snow-drop bares her bosom to the gale,
While down her cheek, so delicately pale,
Trickles a crystal tear.

The lark now soars above,
As if he felt thy freedom on his wings,
While from his heaven-attuned throat there rings
A charming peal of love.

The yet unbearded wheat
Now timidly puts forth its tender leaf
To drink sweet dews, for Winter, ancient chief,
Crawls off with tott'ring feet.

Your sorrows now inter,
Ye dwellers in dark cities; Spring is nigh;
She bathes her garments in a sunset sky,
And treads the halls of Myrrh.

To God, an anthem sing,
When forth ye hurry to the fields of bloom;
He lights the flowers and lifts us from the tomb,
To everlasting Spring!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

Dreaming and Doing.

Daniel Archer and Luke Linger were cousins, and were both of the same age. They went to the same day school, and began to learn ciphering in the same quarter. Two years passed away, by which time Daniel had finished the rule of three, and was ready to begin practice; while Luke was scarcely able to work a sum in division.

When breaking-up day came, and the half-yearly prizes were given, Daniel Archer received a nicely-bound volume of Natural History; while Luke Linger was so low in good marks as not to be entitled to any reward.

"How vexing it is!" said Luke; "I *meant* to have got forward; but, somehow, everything is against me."

"The excuse will not do, Master Linger," said his tutor; "it is quite plain to me that you have not done your best. While others were working, you were idling away your time. You must persevere, Luke, if you intend to be a scholar. Learning will not drop into a dreamer's mouth."

Daniel and Luke had an uncle, Farmer Hodges, who invited them to spend a week at his house in their midsummer holidays. As they lived in a town, they looked forward to the expected visit in the country with great delight.

Uncle Hodges was an old-fashioned farmer. He wore a red waistcoat, always rose with the lark, worked as hard as any laborer in his fields, and never was absent from his pew on Sabbath. And then, too, he was a kind-hearted and truly Christian man.

On the first morning of their visit at the farm, their uncle took them into his rickyard and orchard, showed them his new barn, and pointed out the finest of his horses, cows, and sheep. He then promised that if they would get up early the next morning, he would take them to Brook Meadow, where the haymakers were busy at work, and then, perhaps, for a ride to Hightop Hill.

On the morrow, Daniel was up and ready before the clock struck six; and was down in the farm-yard, looking at the pigeons as they flew around the old elm trees, until Uncle Hodges joined him. They waited some time for Luke, but as he did not make his appearance, they set off without him.

Luke lay dreaming in bed till nearly seven, and when he got up, he seemed in no hurry to make his way down stairs. At length he appeared, and went out into the cross-road to see if he could find his uncle and Daniel; but before he had walked one hundred yards, he saw them on their way home, both mounted on ponies. They had first been to the hay-fields, and afterwards for a pleasant ride. Luke Linger at once saw that, by his delay, he had lost a treat, while Daniel Archer had got a good appetite for his breakfast, and a fresh glow of health on his cheeks.

"How vexed I am, uncle!" cried Luke. "I quite *meant* to have gone with you to the hay-fields."

"It is all very well, Luke," said Farmer Hodges, "so far as it goes, to intend doing a thing; but a bushel of good intentions is not worth a penny, unless they end in good actions."

This was not the only time during the visit that the farmer found out the failing and folly of his nephew, in wishing when he should have been acting, and dreaming when he should have been doing.

One afternoon, Farmer Hodges found Daniel and Luke on a seat in the garden, talking rather loudly.

"Well, my lads," said he, "what is the matter now?"

"Why, uncle," replied Luke, "I was only saying that I wish I had a large farm of my own, with a garden and orchard, and sheep and horses, and plenty of men to do the work for me."

"Dreaming and wishing again?" said the farmer. "That way won't do, Luke; you must try another. Idle wishes are like weeds, which sometimes show their heads on my lands; but I root them out, or they would soon spoil my profits.

"You see these hay-ricks. Do you think that by wishing I could ever have got them here? No; the scythe, the rake, and the hay-fork were set to work. We were at it early and late, and made hay while the sun shone; and here the ricks are.

"Look at those piles of corn in the barn yonder. It is part of last year's crop. There are no better in the parish; but how did it all come there? It was not by dreaming about it. I ploughed, and sowed, and in the proper season set to work with the sickle. God, in his goodness, gave the shower and the sunshine, and the corn is now safe in the barn, and will soon be carried to market.

"Look at those peas at the bottom of the garden. If I had not sown them early in the spring, and seen well to them, they would not have yielded such a supply for our table as they do.

"The path along the lane you see yonder, was nothing but mud and mire in wet weather Some of the farmers said that it would be a good thing if a few loads of stones and gravel were thrown on it. Others declared that they had thought for a long time to propose to the parish to have it put to rights. And one said that they *meant*, some time or other, to attend to the matter themselves, so that it might be no longer a discredit to the village. Thus it went on for years; yet nothing was done; it even got worse and worse; when, one day, I called my men to follow me, and to work we went, and, before the week was over, the old lane looked as clean, and was as passable, as the high road along which we took our morning ride.

"I think, then, Luke, that it is quite clear, if anything is to be done, it should be done without delay; and we must be diligent, whatever we have in hand, whether we be schoolboys or farmers."

As Uncle Hodges spoke in his usual kind and cheerful way, the heart of Luke was touched, and he, as well as Daniel, listened to him with much attention. They now left the garden, and went into the house to tea.

That evening, as the farmer opened his large-print Bible at family worship, he said, looking at the same time at his nephews,—

"If wishing and intending be a bad plan for the things of this world, it is still worse for the great concerns of the world to come. 'The soul of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing.'

"There are others who are idle professors of the gospel,—and an idle one is worse than an idle farmer. They do nothing to serve and honor their Lord and Master; and they will be found unfaithful stewards at last.

"I hope, my dear lads, that you will not only be true Christians, but active ones. The sum of all I have to tell you is this:—Fall not into the habit of being idle, either in earthly or heavenly things. Show that you belong not to the family of Dreamers, but to the noble band of Doers of good things."

Agriculture.

Hints on Planting Strawberries.

We believe that spring is the best season in the year to set out strawberry plants, and not only that, but as early in the season as the state of the weather and the soil will permit; for although it may be transplanted successfully during all the spring and up to the period of fruiting, yet being a perfectly hardy plant, it commences to grow early, and it is unquestionably better to remove it before it commences to grow, so that the plant may have the benefit of its new fibres in its new and final location, thereby becoming better established, and having a longer season to elaborate and mature its fruit bud for the next year.

The roots of the one year old strawberry plant are solid and firm, with a brown skin, and are capable of resisting more exposure and rough usage than at any other period of its growth; for a little later these main roots are covered with new, white, fine fibers, which can hardly be removed without being destroyed, and the plant have its work to do over again, or in the summer previous the roots of the same plant will be large, thick, fleshy, but soft and white, and easily dried out and destroyed by exposure. The roots taken up entire and planted with care at this period, they are ready to start right off at the first movement of vegetation, equally, as strong and sure as if they had not been removed. And this is the reason why we claim spring, before they have commenced to root a fresh, to be the very best time of all to transplant. But the main object in touching on this subject now, is to point out an error in planting which persons unacquainted with the subject are liable to fall into, lose their plants in consequence, and perhaps blame the nurseryman or any one but themselves for the loss—we allude to burying the heart of the plant below the surface, thereby smothering the life of it; care should always be taken not to do that, or what is as bad, set the plant in a basin, and the first rain washes the soil down in, and compacts it thoroughly round the heart. Better than do this, lay the roots along on the surface, and throw a handful of soil over them, and no more.

The best way is to have your ground raked fine, smooth and level, then with a trowel or your hand, make a hole several inches broad and deep, spread out the roots to their full length, with the finger and thumb of the left hand, holding the plant by the collar, to keep it just even with the surface, and with the right hand fill in with soil and fasten the roots well, leaving the heart just out of the ground and no more.

We cannot close these remarks, without recommending everybody who owns a rod of land to plant abundantly of so delicious a fruit as the strawberry. Do by it the same as we have recommended for vegetables. Plant a bed the size, and no more than can be well taken care of, and be assured that we have varieties that will yield twice as much as the best crop of potatoes on the same ground, and who would be without so productive, so profitable and delicious a fruit.—*Valley Farmer.*

Preparation of Farming Implements.

The spring is a proper season for looking up and putting in complete repair the various implements required in the management of the farm. As the late spring is a busy season, it ought to be a standing rule with the farmer to supply himself beforehand with the various implements necessary to prosecute his work profitably. There are few farmers, probably, who are not possessed of sufficient mechanical skill to supply for themselves many of the utensils used on the farm. "Economy is wealth," says the old adage; and it certainly is strict economy to make numerous trifling repairs to the common implements of the farm at home, rather to send them away where the cost of travel and delay would be more than the repair itself. But all trades must live, and we shall find that community the most prosperous where the different avocations are sustained by the calls upon each other.—Where such is the case, the farmer, as well as the mechanic, the manufacturer and merchant, are all accomodated, the wants of each being at once supplied at home, so that the whole community feels the quickening impulse, and prospers upon it.

Some recommend that the farmer should make some of the implements himself which he uses, such as ploughs, harrows, or any of the coarser implements. We cannot think this good economy, because there never is time on a well conducted farm when there is not plenty of work to be done, directly applicable to the farm itself. The putting of a new handle to a rake or hoe, slightly repairing a broken plough, harrow, or wheelbarrow, may be done by the farmer well enough, and perhaps quicker than he could harness, and take either of them to the wheelwright, or blacksmith. This would be good economy, and such a practice will justify the purchase of a variety of tools, and the providing of a comfortable room and bench where they may be used.

A skill sufficient to make such repairs will sometimes enable a team to go on with the work, and perhaps at a pressing time, when otherwise it might be necessary to turn it out, and make it difficult to get it together again.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A telescope with a magnifying power of twenty thousand is in course of erection at the Paris observatory.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat should never be sown before the latter part of June in our latitude; and if our correspondent's land is nearly destitute of vegetation, he will gain by sowing something early to be ploughed in to enrich the soil. Rye will do best on a light soil, for neither turnips nor clover would grow fast enough for his purpose.

We hope he will sow rye also in June with his buckwheat, that he may have another green crop in June of next year to turn in. When we can have an annual harvest of buckwheat at the small expense of ploughing once, and throwing on one bushel of rye to the acre, and continue to enrich our land at the same time, it is much better than to let our lands lie, as thousands of acres now do, without bearing enough to pay for fencing.

We repeat, that buckwheat is worth quite as much as corn for fattening swine, and we can raise it more cheaply on suitable soils than we can raise corn. But we raise this without manure, and on lands that will not produce corn.

This will not exhaust the land, but by ploughing a little deeper each year we make the land better. It is noticed that Indian corn does not flourish after buckwheat, but buckwheat will; and it forms one of the exceptions to the doctrine of rotation of crops. We give no reason for this at present; it is sufficient for our purpose that it is a fact.

If our correspondent's land had any considerable vegetation on it, we should have advised to let it remain until sowing his buckwheat, the latter part of June. Some sow as late as the 4th of July.—*Cultivator.*

WHEAT A WEED.—It has long been suspected that the cereal grains are but cultivated examples of wild cereal grasses—that they were not created as corn, but that they have been improved by culture into their present condition. This supposition was confirmed by M. Fabre, of Agde, in the south of France, who in 1838, sowed some grains of the *Ægilops ovata*, a common cereal grass, and by successive sowings in garden soil, produced in 1846, crops of real wheat as fine as any in the neighborhood. This experiment is now being carried on by the professor of geology and botany in the Royal Agricultural College, and the grass is gradually undergoing the same transformation, into the ture cereal grain.—*Once a Week.*

GET YOUR SEED FOR SPRING.—The *World* well remarks: "One of the most important matters is the quality of seeds of all kinds for farm and garden, and of the trees and vines which are to be planted. Without careful selections in these matters, all the preparations for grain and fruit and vegetables are lessened in value. As surely as like produces like, so certainly will not poor seed produce good crops in fruits, roots and grain. See then instantly to these matters, if you have not already arranged for supplies of the best quality which labor and expense can procure; and when you have to buy, buy only from persons of well known character in the cultivaton of such articles as you may desire for planting."

PRESERVING TOOLS FROM RUST.—To preserve scythes, sickles, reaping hooks, and other steel tools from rust after the season for using them, wipe them clean and dry, and hold them before the fire, and keep drawing them backward and forward until warm enough to melt wax; then take some beeswax and rub it all over. A half-penny worth of wax will be sufficient for a scythe. Then put it in a dry place; it needs no covering. The usual method is to wrap a hayband round; but in the winter time this naturally attracts moisture, or the damp air strikes in betwixt the folds of the hay band.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

Notes & News.

Lucifer Matches.

Mr. Gore, a recent writer on this subject, gives some astonishing statistics respecting this branch of manufacture. The firm of Messrs. Dixon employ 400 workmen, and generally have on hand £10,000 worth of timber. Each week they consume one ton of sulphur and make 43,000,000 matches or 2,160,000,000 in the year. Reckoning the length of a match at two and a quarter inches, the total length of these would far exceed the circumference of the earth. Another calculation has been made, that the whole length of waxed cotton wicks consumed every year by one London manufacturer in the production of "vestas," would be sufficient to reach from England to America and back again. The magnitude of the figures relating to the English manufacture of matches is, however, insignificant when we turn to the continental production. Two makers alone, M. Pollak, at Vienna, and M. Furth, in Bohemia, produce the amazing number of 44,800,000,000 matches yearly, consuming twenty tons of phosphorus, and giving employment to 600 persons. The low price at which these necessaries of life are produced is equally astonishing. M. Furth sells his cheapest boxes at one penny per dozen, each containing eighty matches. Another maker sells the plain boxes at two pence per 100, and 1,400 matches for one farthing; while a third maker sells a case of fifty boxes, each containing 100 lucifers, for fourpence. The imports of matches into the United Kingdom are of the value of £60,000 yearly, representing the enormous number of 200,000,000 daily. The daily consumption is 55,000,000 more than the above number, or upwards of eight matches each day for every individual in the Kingdom.—*English paper.*

ERRORS ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA.—The common idea that a horror of water is an inevitable characteristic of rabies or madness in a dog, is a mistake, it not being present in more than two cases in a hundred. A consuming thirst torments the animal in the early stages. The dread of water is, however, a symptom of disease in a human subject. Another mistake is, that if a sane dog should bite a man, and afterwards go mad, the man would also go mad. Owing to this stupid idea, many healthy dogs are needlessly killed, and men they have bitten are frightened to death. July and August, the months when there is annually such a slaughter of dogs, are the months in which there are the fewest cases of rabies. It is in the wettest, not in the hottest seasons that it is most prevalent. Heat has nothing to do with it. It is unknown in Ceylon and Central Africa, but common in Northern Russia. One of the earliest signs of the disease in a dog is sullenness. There is no cure for this terrible disease, and the only effective preventative is the immediate cutting out of the bitten part.—*Exchange Paper.*

THE RULING PASSION.—There lately died, never mind where—say in Barataria, in the Island of Formosa, on the Realms of Prester John—an exceeding rich man. Suppose we call him Dives. He was not only enormously wealthy, but—well, what will we say?—parsimonious. A few months before his death a friend asked to whom he intended to leave his millions. Dives reflected for a moment, and then replied—"I think I should like ten minutes before I die, to buy the Koh-i-noor *and swallow it!*" But oh! Dives, there is no gastric juice that will dissolve diamonds. What says the Italian proverb? "Shrouds have no pockets."—*Illustrated News.*

The Soldier's True Friend!
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure. Mothers, remember this, when your sons are grasping their musket to meet danger, think what relief a single pot or this all healing & cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our volunteers

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most violent pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of quick consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the severest pains and stop the most distressing or dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army.

Soldiers Attention.

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimea Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these great remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the soldier in camp, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, disappear like a charm before these Pill & Ointment, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land

To Arms, To Arms.

Do not let these brave men perish by disease place in their hands these precious remedies that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succour in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Chiego-foot,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,
Burns,	Chapped Hands,	Glandular
Bunions,	Corns (soft,)	Swellings,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies.	Cancers,	Lumbago,
	Contracted and	Piles,
	Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,
Sore-throats,	Sore-heads,	Sore Nipples,
Skin Diseases,	Tumors,	Wounds,
Ulcers		Yaws.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at about 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box

March 5.

Watch the Health of Your Children.

IS their sleep disturbed? Do you observe a morbid restlessness; a variable appetite, a fœtid breath, grinding of the teeth, and itching of the nose? Then be sure your children are troubled with worms. If their presence is even suspected, procure at once

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

It effectually destroys worms, is perfectly safe and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It acts also as a general tonic, and no better remedy can be taken for all derangement of the stomach and digestive organs.

Bilious Affections, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.

Jayne's Sanative Pills.

A Mild, Prompt, and Effective Remedy.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views Jayne's Sanative Pills, are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use; being more mild, prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alteratives, and general laxative but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid irritating, and fecal matter.

For Dyspepsia, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, OR TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles. Female Diseases, and all Bilious Affections, Pills have proved themselves eminently successful.—All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

The SANATIVE PILLS, and all of JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Brown Brothers & Co. Ordnance Square, Halifax, and by Agents throughout the country. November 6.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

Just received from Paris by

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

PENTAGON BUILDING,

Ordnance Square

Bq Jockey Club,	West End,
Bq de la Reine,	Musk,
Bq de Caroline,	New Mown Hay.
Sweet Pea,	Magnolia,
Spring Flowers,	Violette,

UPPER TEN.

B. B. & Co. also keep Piesse and Lubin's Lecroix, Rimmel's, Patey's, Rigge's Harrison's, and Ede's Perfumes; Bailey's Ess. Boquet, and Dald Hannay's Rondolte. January. 9.

"PER STEAMER CANADA."

Perserved Meats, Jams,

MARMALADES, &c., &c.

Just received per steamer from Great Britain, and for sale at "ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,"

STRASBOURG POTTED MEATS, (fancy pots,) Anchovey Paste, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Orange Marmalade, Strawberry and Raspberry Jams and Jellies.

Stilton, Cheshire and Wiltshire Cheese, Candied Citron, India Soye Maccaroni, &c.

March 12. W. M. HARRINGTON & CO.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

A NEW Combination of Remedies, affording a more effectual alterative and more reliable medicine than has ever before been obtained. By its peculiar virtues, which stimulate the vital functions of the body and thus aid in the production of richer and purer blood, it restores the healthy actions of the system, and overcomes diseases. It stimulates the depurating organs to expel the impurities which accumulate in the circulation and burst out in pimples and ulcers, or are deposited in the Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, or other internal viscera, producing settled and dangerous disease. It removes the cause of disease, and health is sure to follow. The subjoined complaints although of many names, are of one origin—impurity of the blood, and consequent depression of the vital forces. Purify or renovate the blood, and you cure them:

How to do with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: For pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, and all Diseases of the Skin, take the Sarsaparilla, in moderate but constant doses, until they dissapear.

For St Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, &c., take the Sarsaparilla as above, but also keep the affected part clean, cool, and free from irritation; dust it with flour, or arrowroot, or powdered starch, and it is well to take occasionally some mild purgative.

For Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, and all its various manifestations, whether internal or external, take the Sarsaparilla in liberal doses until its constitutional effect removes the complaint. It will often aggravate the disorder for a few days, and then the latter should begin to dissapear. In obstinate cases which are not entirely cured after some weeks of trial, discontinue the Sarsaparilla for a week. It will be more effectual when you recommence taking it. A mild purgation may be sometimes required. Bad Ulcers and Swellings should have careful local treatment, which is described in Ayer's Almanack, which see. The severest forms of Scrofulous Disorder have been constantly and completely cured by this remedy. It produces new and healthy blood, in place of that which was corrupted by disease.

For Uterine Ulceration, Leucorrhea, or Whites, and Female Diseases, the Sarsaparilla should be taken in doses adapted to the constitutional strength of the patient, and constant cleanliness observed to help the cure. Local applications are sometimes indispensible, which your physician will best direct

For Syphilis and Mercurial Disease, the Sarsaparilla must be taken freely and long. These complaints often require the fullest constitutional impression from the medicine, and even then yield slowly. They are very obstinate. Both complaints have been considered incurable, but this compound does surely cure them.

Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, and Neuralgia, are often caused by the internal effects of the Scrofulous contamination. Remove it and you cure it.

Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the bones, are often caused by latent Scrofula in the system. Purge it out from the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see how rapidly they are cured.

Sore Eyes, Discharges from the Ears, and the ulcerations around the mouth, nose, &c., in children, which are the bursting out of Scrofula in their blood, are soon dispersed by expelling the disorder itself with this sarsaparilla. The pale, sickly appearance of children often arises from digestion disordered by the same cause. Use the same cure. Scrofula is the parent disorder from which a great variety of complaints originate in both adults and children. Expel the Scrofula from the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the complaints at once disappear.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla that promised much and did nothing, but they will neither be deceived nor dissapointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial and there remains no question of its excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any which has hitherto been available to them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

Sugar Coated.

Are made to cleanse the blood and cure the sick Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE FOUL STOMACH.—PITTSBURGH, PA., MAY 1, 1855.—DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they did me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

—BILIOUS-DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.—SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we enjoy. Their regulating action on the liver is quite decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital

DYSENTERY, RELAX, AND WORMS.—POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH. NOV. 16. 1855—DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months, Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN. Postmaster.

INDIGESTION AND IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—From Rev J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.—DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES

WARSAW, WYOMING CO, N. Y., Oct, 24, 1855—DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D,

ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, KING'S EVIL, Tetter, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM.—From a Forwarding Merchant of St, Louis, Feb, 4, 1856.—DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND GOUT.—From the Rev. Dr Hawker of the Methodist Ep. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA, Jan 6, 1856

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.—Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price 25 cts per Box. Five boxes for 18.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Insipient Consumption

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilised country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for so formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures.

Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals eats your life away. All knew the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they knew too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR J. C. AYER, & CO.

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold Wholesale by

COGSWELL & FORSYTH Granville St. Halifax. And at retailed by all druggest.

Feb. 12

HORSES, HORSES, HORSES,

CARLTON'S

CONDITION POWDERS,

FOR HORSES,

AND ALSO FOR

COWS, SHEEP & ALL STOCK.

Fattening Stock.

Farmers will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using these Powders. When fattening Stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that it will make one bushel of Feed do more good than two bushels given without the Powders. In feeding one hundred bushels of grain, a man can save at least fifteen bushels by using these powders. Use them and you will find it so.

The many diseases of horses can almost all be prevented or cured by these Powders.

One Powder drives out Worms. One Powder cures Bots. One Powder puts a horse in condition. One Powder makes a horse shed his coat, One Powder gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair One Powder cures the Horn Distemper in Cattle.

The Carlton's Condition Powders, given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to strenghten a horse, and to restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving

These Powders cause a healthy action of the digestive organs and purify the blood of animals, thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood, and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an improvement in the appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty.

Carlton's Condition Powders,

will be found a perfect tonic and restorer after attacks of any acute diseases, such as Influenza Strangles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Nasal Gleet etc.

Every one who owns Stock of any kind should use this medicine, it is always beneficial, and is so harmless that it can always be given without fear

Farmers who are Fattening their stock should use these Condition Powders They will keep all kinds of stock healthy and in good heart, and make them fatten much easier and quicker than they otherwise would

REMEMBER THIS CAUTION.

FIND THE SIGNATURE OF

J. CARLTON COMSTOCK

In full on the wrapper of each Package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" with this signature

The Condition Powders are put up in large Packages and sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 cents per package

March 5

Important Information.

TO those afflicted with Rheumatism in any of its forms, Erysipilas, Salt Rheum, Influenza, Diptheria, Quinsey, Croup, Asthma, severe cough, colds and common sore throat, Felons, Biles, broken Breasts, Abcesses, Cuts, Burns, Frostbites, Hives, Sprains, Bruises, pains in the sides, chest or back, inflammation in any part of the system.

The subscriber has just received a supply of Graham's Pain Eradicator, which has been used in this city with such extraordinary success for the above complaints. It is recommended by the Rev. Wm. Murray, and many others of the most respectable inhabitants of Cornwallis, (who have used it,) as surpassing any other Liniment or Pain Killer in use. Prepared by Thomas Graham, Canning, Cornwallis, and for sale wholesale and retail by G. L. JOHNSON,

Mansion House, Barrington street, Halifax.
Agent for New Brunswick, Henry Graham, Union street, St. John.

February 26. 3m. P Wit.

For Coughs and Colds.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND AND ANISEED.

IS the best, the safest, and cheapest remedy ever offered to the public. Those suffering from Throat complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of breath, or Whooping Cough, will find it a sure and speedy relief. It has now been in use in New Brunswick for upwards of ten years; during that time the sale has, without puffing or advertising, increased to such an extent as to supersede all other Medicines of a similar kind.

Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Cogswell & Forsyth, General Agents for Nova Scotia. For sale by all the Druggists,

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 13, 1861.

For nearly ten years we have sold Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed prepared by Dr. J. G. Sharp, of this city—and during that time we have not known any other Patent Medicine for Coughs and Colds, that has given such universal satisfaction to all who have used it.

It has become in this city, a standing Family Medicine, although it has been little advertised—the sale has steadily increased,—and in one year we sold over 1500 Bottles,—although at the same time it was kept and sold in eight or ten other Drug Stores here.

GEORGE F EVERETT & Co

Jan. 22. 3m.

COUGH MEDICINES.

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral,
Balsamic Syrup,
" Lozenges,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bengoin Candy or Drops,
Bonset Candy; Bliss Cod Liver Oil Candy
Brown Rock Candy,
Bath Pipe,
Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime,
Edinborough Cough Lozenges,
Gardner's (Mrs) Balsam,
Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam,
Horehound Candy,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Keating's Cough Lozenges,
Liquorce, very superior,
Do refined in small sticks,
Naylor's Pectorial Drops,
Sharp's Balsam of Horehound and Aniseed,
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Nos. 3, 4, & 5, Pentagon Building,

Feb. 12 Ordnance Square.

Let the Afflicted be sure to faithfully try

MORRELL'S

READY RELIEF.

ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

MRS. CAIN, of Yarmouth, N. S., came into my room with great lameness in his hips and legs, which he had endured 6 years, and left in one hour with perfect freedom of pain or soreness.

Sold by Druggists and others. Morton & Forsyth, Agents, Halifax. Oct 30.

Oiled Silk.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., have on hand a large quantity of OILED SILK which they will sell at a very low price Also—Morgan None adhesive Oiled Silk, a very superior article.

Nos. 2 & 3 PENTAGON BUILDING,

July 3. Ordnance Square

HONEY IN THE COMB.

A Lot of very superior HONEY IN THE COMB, in small boxes, just received and for sale by

BROWN, BROS. & CO