

Ỳou are not well. You feel knocked out. Day after day you feel the same lack of spirits, the same sensation of goneness. You are enervated, dull, tervous and miserable.

That everlasting nausea. It sticks to you. It refuses to go, and you suffer and suffer until you are desperate.

Life is a burden, you think. The sun shines, but not for you. You forget whatenjoyment is. a But you thoroughly realize misery, intense misery. Spring, summer, autumn or winter makes no change for you-every season is fraught alike with pain and suffering.

You hate yourself. You see yourself ${ }^{\prime}$ unlike others, unable to laugh and be merry ; you avoid trifles which others laugh at. You start at nothing, and a mole hill is a mountain to you.

Sleep is agony to you. It brings no relief. It but intensifies the misery you endure while awake. Horrible nightmares are your nightly dread. Perpetual anxiety your daily portion, working or idle.

Friend, beware. You are on the brink of a pit. An abyss yawns at your feet. It is Death; but a living death, the most horrible experience man can have.

Though you don't know it, you are suffering from dyspepsia. That vulture of the system is preying on your vitals. No wonder you feel life a burden. It has sapped your strength. Even now you cry, "Peccavi !"-1 yield-for your powers of resistance are at zero mark.

Ahl thạt dizziness. It comes upon you as you rise from a chair. As you walk on the streets it makes a coward of you. While you work it looms up like a ghastly thought and leaves you sick in the fear of its return.

And that awful torturing headache. Like a malignant shadow, it is ever with you. It is paralyzing your brain. Your mind, your energies feel tottering, and the cold sweat you experjence is born of mental as well as physical suffering. Dyspepsia can destroy mind as well as body. With both sinking, you feel that struggling against it is futile.

You have tried everything, you say. You have swallowed huge nauseating pills. You have had prescription after prescription filled. You have spent
dollars after dollars on aperients and tonics, You have even taken deadly drugs to ensure peaceful sleep. And you have done all these things in vain. They have not even relieved you; they have weakened you and aggravated the disease.

Fight the malady you must, or your days are surely numbered. Like thousands of others, you are apt to fall into that dreadful abyss.

Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters the weapon to fight with. Thousands of victims to that dreadful disease have found relief and absolute cure in Herbine Bitters. Numberless villages, towns and cities in Canada and in the United States have found it a priceless boon. What it has done for others it can do for you. Many are the letters of praise and thanks we have received from grateful people who have been saved from a life of wretchedness and an early grave by Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters. Read what Mrs. A. Teagart, of Singhampton, writes about it:-"Enclosed find , which please place to my account, and ship me at once four dozen Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters. Kindly forward them immediately, as they sell like hot cakes."

There is the recent case of Mr. O. H. Peacock, of Stroud, Ont., who, suffering from foul stomach, loss of appetite and blotchy skin, tried one bottle of the Bitters upon the recommendation of a friend, with the result that he was so much benefited that he bought a second bottle of his own accord, and now he says he feels like a new man.

These are only two testimonials taken at random from many which are being constantly received, wholly unsolicited on our part, and which bear grateful witness to the extraordinary merits of this specific, which has certainly no equal in the domain in which it operates:

Mr. Charles H. Hunter, , Ont., writes, under date Sept. 7, 1896, "I find it as necessary to keep Herbine Bitters in stock as I do to keep other staples,"

This is brief but eloquent testimony from a worthy man of business, who, like many others, finds that Herbine Bitters are called for by the people when they want a sure and safe remedy for a distressing disease.

## BRAYLEY'S 1897 ALMANAC.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.



## Hstronomy and Uleather Foreeast by James H. Oxley.

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1897 there will be two eclipses, both of the Sun.
I. - An annular eclipse of the Sun, February 1st ; invisible in Canada; visible as a partial eclipse in Southern States of America.
II.-An annular eclipse of the Sun, July 29th; visible over Canada as a partial eclipse. Eclipse begins 8 h .08 m . morning, and ends 1 h .58 evening, Montreal mean time.

TURKISH DYES ARE BRIGHT, PURE AND LASTING.


Harry Anderson, though merely an ordinary young fellow, who claimed nothing large in the way of knowledge or intellect, had, nevertheless, accustomed himself to look a little beyond his own nose. He had thought a little about life and character, and the social conditions of which these are the outcome.

And chiefly he was disturbed about the new day and the New Woman. He had noted the gradual disappearance of the old order of things, of which the chief feature was that the man did the work of the world, while the woman, keeping to the home, kissed courage into the man as the latter started out for the struggle each day.

He had seen the woman invade the industrial domain, displacing the man, lowering wages, and bringing about a radical change in economic and social conditions; he had seen the evolution of the new woman, who is superior to the man in intellect, who makes amazing demands, who speaks with a new, firm accent, and who expects that, with the conquest of the bicycle, all othep powers shall bend themselves to her in meekness.

Harry Anderson was afraid of the new woman. He was afraid of that steady eye which no longer grew tender when it looked at the man; he was afraid of her expensiveness; he felt that something of the sweetness and tenderness had gone out of life when the new woman at his elbow in the office there added up columns of figures all day long like a soulless automaton.

Harry Anderson, bright-looking young man of twenty-seven, clerk in the office of Buzfuz \& Doe, lawyers, would not have troubled himself greatly about the possibilities of the new woman but for -a miracle. Yes, that is the worda miracle; and let nobody be so silly as to suppose that the day of miracles is past. Miracles are taking place all about us all the time, only the trolley car and the gospel of utilitarianism have made us sceptical.

The miracle in this case was Ruth Darling. She had recently come to the office as typewriter. And she had not been an hour in the place before Harry Anderson understood that life had acquired a new meaning for him.

I suppose Ruth was about twenty! Her face was like a flower. Her hair, fair and fluffy, rippled away back upon a shapely head. Her eyes were like the wood violets. This is how Harry likened them, but he was probably partial.

For the rest, she had white teeth, a fresh red mouth, and a soft, musical voice, which was her greatest charm. Her nose had just a little impudent upward turn in it, to give a sauciness to the general aspect, in which male creatures might find hope, for without that trait of the people, the perfect beauty of Ruth would have been a little disconcerting.

Harry was early brought into contact with her. There were letters to dictate; and when there were no letters there was some book-keeping to be done; and a mutual helpfulness was imperative in the conduct of the business.

And it was not long before Harry begged the privilege of seeing her home in the evenings-a privilege which Ruth denied until the real distress of the young fellow became so apparent that she relentẹd.

And that was the beginning. Harry found himself writing "Ruth" instead of. figures ; found himself furtively regarding her when she was bending over her typewriter : found it difficult, when he was close to her in the office, dictating letters, to resist a sudden impulse to ery out: "Oh ! Ruth, Ruth, this dictation business is a wretched affair, but it is love, love, which makes the world go round. There is only one thing on earth of any worth, and that is love. And I love you with all my heart; and you are the dearest being on earth to me ; and I want to take you in my arms and kiss that saucy mouth, that sunny hair. Only-"

74 SHADES OF TURKISH DYES, SEE SAMPLE OARD.

(1) 2nd Sunday after Christmas:

Jupiter in Leo.

(2) 1st Sunday after Epiphany.

Saturn in Libra.

(3) 2̀nd Sunday after Epiphany.

Mercury in Capricornus.

|  |  |  | 743 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Mo. | I | 7 |  |  |  |  | 446 |  |  | 29 |  |
| 19 | Tu. |  | 742 | 441 | 550 | 811 | 734 | 448 | 751 |  |  |  |
| 20 | We. | $\sigma_{0}$ | 741 | 442 | 707 | 836 | 733 | 449 | 750 |  | 32 |  |
|  | T | $\Omega$ | 740 | 444 |  | 857 | 73 | 451 | 749 |  |  |  |
|  | F |  | 39 | 445 |  | 913 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(4) 3rd Sunday after Epiphany.

Venus in Aquarius.

| 2 | M |  | 737 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | Mo. | $\sim$ | 736 | 449 | - |  | 456 | 744 | 441 |  |
| 26 | Tu. | $\sim$ | 735 | 451 | 1431048 | 727 | 457 |  | 443 |  |
| $27$ | We. | m | 734 | 452 | 3021130 | 726 |  |  | 44 |  |
|  | Th. | m | 733 | 454 | 415 Eve. | 725 |  |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 732 | 455 | 521120 | 724 | 501 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(5) 4th Sunday after Epiphany.

Mars in Taurus.

[^0]Curious that the gods interpose no obstacle to the multiplication table, and delight, when it is a question of hearts, to thrust the fatal "but" or "only" between.

Only-Harry's mother had often said, "My boy, before you engage yourself to any girl be sure that she is thrifty and economical. For the wages of the man are being constantly lowered, and marriage is becoming more and more impossible ; and what you need is a wife who understands thrift; who can make her own dresses; who is not above the duties of housekeeping. And it seems as if the new woman cared more about having a bicycle than being a helpmeet to the man in the serious relations of life."

Harry was in love, but his salary was moderate, and he asked himself would it not be presumption in him to mention love to one who had not only beauty, but evidently fastidious tastes which he (supposing it were possible for his love to be returned) was not in a position to gratify ?

For he had noticed that Ruth was always beautifully dressed, with changes which displayed the most exquisite shades of color, all producing a general harmony of effect which greatly heightened her beauty.

And yet her salary was small, and she had her widowed mother to keep; and not only were Ruth's toilets a puzzle to Harry, but an intimidation. And that was why Harry had such misgivings about the development of the new woman, fearing that the old sweet spirit which was willing to set love in the high place would give way to demands for power and comforts as the price of alliance with the man, which could not be complied with.

And yet it is the office of love to give arithmetic an unexpected knock-out blow between the eyes; and a pretty girl can give a man a look which will cause him to throw prudence to the winds.

And one night, in Ruth's little parler -Mrs. Darling, who respected and trusted Anderson, having gone to the kitchen to prepare a little supper for the three of them - Harry artfully brought the talk round to the new woman-her strange ways, her extravagant demands, and her insistence upon having the world made over for her comfort 1
"But all that is mostly in fiction, Mr.

Anderson. Girls are more independent now, which is their right" (this with a pretty toss of the head), "but they are not less womanly. The creature we have presented to us in the magazines is not a woman, but a monster."
"Well, at any rate, the modern girl competes with us, she does our work and takes our wages; and if an ordinary fellow would think of asking one of them to be his wife, she would turn upon himwith the answer that love and marriage were old-fashioned things which the modern girl who could maintain herself did not désire."
"Have you ever received such an answer ?" asked Ruth, demurely.
"No, because I have never put the question. A poor man like myself would not dare to ask a modern girl to share his lot. The fact is, marriage is out of the question for the great majority of the young men of the present day."
"Well, I have not troubled myself about the matter; but Iknow that the nature of woman has not changed; and I am very sure that the girls of to-day would be willing to epdure hardness with the men who truly loved them, as were our mothers and grandmothers."
"Come, now, Miss Darling; would you wish to fhrow in your lot with a poor man ?"
"If I cared for him, it would matter nothing about his circumstances."
"Are you in earnest?"
"Of course I am."
"And suppose a young man in, say, my position, should ask you to be his wife, what would be your answer?"

Ruth flushed. "It would depend upon how I regarded him."
"And suppose-Oh, Miss Darling-Ruth-suppose it were myself-waityes, it is myself. I loved you from the first moment I saw you. I was afraid to speak, because I thought you would never listen to one who could not give you luxuries. But now I cast reserve away, Do you think you could care a little for a poor man who has only love to offer?"
"Why" (with a deep blush), "I do not think it would be a difficult thing to care a little for you."
"Ah ! but do you, Ruth, do you?"
"Let me see-I think"-looking at Harry archly-" I think I have leen caring for you quite awhile ; but you see the new girl, independent as she is, has

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 $k$ and inary them 1 him riage the arself(8) Sexagesima Sunday.

Uranus in Libra.

(9) Quinquagesima Sunday. 3 Neptane in Tauras


[^1]still to wait in silence for the word from the man."
"Oh ! Ruth, darling," cried Harry, springing up and taking her in his arms, "how happy you have made me. You, so beautiful and so fastidious ! What will you say when I tell you it was your fastidiousness rather than your beauty which cowed me?"
"What I a poor, simple typewriter, earning her bread like yourself !"
"Ah ! but when I noted how beautifully you were dressed, I had to ask myself, how could I, with my small salary and my mother to support, give her anything like this ?"

For answer, Ruth, whose head by this time was on Harry's shoulder, broke into a peal of laughter. "So my fashionable toilets frightened you! Poor boy ! If you only knew. Oh ! Harry, I suppose you have been wondering how I, upon my small salary, could dress as I do. It is just possible that you had some dim notion that I must be getting money in some mysterious way-money which I đid not earn."

Harry instantly repudiated such an accusation by kissing Ruth on the mouth.
"Don't be alarmed, Harry; I am not the new woman. I am not expensive. I have not been expensive to my mother. If you care to take me for your wife"Ruth suddenly felt the pressure of strong arms about her-"I will surprise you by the effect which I will produce for nothing. At least, for a trifle-say, ten cents, Just think, Harry 1-but, then, men are such gooses, they know nothing -that my beautiful toilets, as you call them, were produced, not by the silk loom nor the modiste, but by-I wanted to keep it a secret, but I will tell you now to reassure you-Turkish Dyes !"
"Why, Ruth, I don't understand."
"Of course not! I tell you, the men are stupid creatures. Why, I make my new dresses out of Turkish Dyes. I make my new blouses out of Turkish Dyes. I make my new gloves out of Turkish Dyes. I make nearly everything I wear out of Turkish Dyes. Of course, you must have a foundation. You must have the dress, and the blouise, and the gloves, and che feathors. But, then, when these get a little shabby, you reincarnate them. You give them a new soul. You deek them forth in new and indelible colors. And the beanty of it is, Harry, that you can go on making
new colors. So that you can always have a new dress, or a new blouse, or a new pair of gloves, or a new feather."
"Why, Ruth, I was wondering how you could get so many new costumes."
"Did I not say you were a goose, Harry ?" went on Ruth, with sparkling eyes. "Of course I had new costumes. Of course I will have new costumes when I am-when I am-Mrs. Anderson. I have used Turkish Dyes for years. What would I have done without them. Did I manage the colors well, Harry?"
"Why, you are a dream."
"Very well. Understand, then, that I am not going to spend your salary in clothes. I will scrub the floor with a cheerful heart if you will only always love me. And I will use my magic workers-my Turkish Dyes-and your wife will seem as well dressed as her whose husband has twice your salary."
"Oh! Ruth, what a treasure you are," and Harry bent down to kiss the red lips.
"H'm," said Mrs. Darling, as the old lady came in to announce supper.

Mrs. Darling was not born yesterday. I will not say that she was the first to discover the state of Harry's feelings, for she who finds a heat in her face at the sound of a certain name, at the beat of a certain footstep, will divine with sureness what cold reason might only suspect.

It is certain, however, that Mrs. Darling, at an early stage, guessed young Anderson's secret. She was not sorry that he had declared himself. She liked him; he was manly, and had not learned, as too many of our young men early learn, to curl the lip at sacred things.
"There," she said to Harry, secretly enjoying the confusion of the young people, "don't apologize. But I see how it is-the mothers have no longer any rights. They are only fit for the corner, happy if that be reserved for them in a useless old age,"
"Oh I mother," cried Ruth, indig. nantly.
"Oh! Mrs. Darling, don't think so ill of me," exclaimed Harry, "for you know you shall be one of our household."
"Well, perhaps I am not in earnest, and so-God bless you both," cried the old lady.
"Very well, then," said Ruth, saucily, "we shall live on love and-Turkish Dyes, with which I can always beautify myself for a trifle, and laugh at poverty."

(10) 1st Sunday in Lent.

Mercury in Capricornus.

| 7 | Su. | r | 634 | 548 | 734 | \|10 47| |  | 554 | 36 | 49 | Col |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Mo. | $r$ | 632 | 550 | 759 | 1150 | 629 | 555 | 634 | 550 |  |  |
|  | Tu. | T | 630 | 551 | 831 | Morn | 627 | 557 | 631 | 552 |  | , |
| 10 | We. | ర | 629 | 553 | 909 | 052 | 625 | 558 | 628 | 5 53 |  | ny-snow. |
| 11 | Th. | ช | 627 | 554 | 955 | 150 | 623 | 600 | 626 | 555 |  |  |
| 12 | Fr. | II | 625 | 556 | 050 | 242 | 621 | 601 | 624 | 557 | Fi |  |
| 13 | Sa . | II | 623 | 5571 | 1154 | 327 | 619 | 602 | 621 | 558 | Co |  |

(11) 2nd Sunday in Lent.

Venus in Aries.

|  |  | - | 621 | 559 |  | 405 |  | 603 | 619 | 600 | Cold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | M | $\square_{0}$ | 619 | - | 217 | 438 | 615 | 604 | 618 | 601 |  |
| 16 | Tu | 9 | 617 | 601 | 338 | 502 | 613 | 606 | 616 | 603 | and fine. |
| 17 | We | $\Omega$ | 615 | 602 | 500 | 521 | 611 | 607 | 614 | 604 |  |
| 18 | Th. | $\Omega$ | 613 | 603 | 615 | 540 | 609 | 608 | 612 | 605 |  |
|  | Fr. |  | 61 | 604 | 741 | 605 | 6 | 610 |  | 6 | and win |
| 20 | Sa. |  | 6 | 6 |  | 62 | 6 | 61 |  |  |  |

(12) 3rd Sunday in Lent.

Mars in Taurus.

| 21 | S | $\approx$ | 607 |  | \|10 34| | 52 | 604 | 613 | 6 | 609 | Snow or rain. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | Mo. | $\bumpeq$ | 605 | 608 | 1153 | 726 | 60 | 614 | 604 | 611 |  |
| 23 | Tu. | 収 | 603 | 609 | Morn | 813 | 600 | 615 | 602 | 612 |  |
| 24 | We | m2 | 601 | 610 | 106 | 907 | 558 | 616 | 559 | 613 |  |
| 2. | T | $t$ | 559 | 611 | 205 | 1013 | 556 | 618 | 557 | 615 |  |
|  | Fr | t | 557 | 6 |  | 123 | 55 | 619 | 55 | 6 | Cold. |
|  | Sa . |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cold and windy. |

(13) 4th Sunday in Lent.

Jupiter in Lea.



PLANET8 IN MAROH, 1897.-The Moon is near Venus on the 7th, passes Neptune on the 11th, and near Mars on the same day, Neptune is at Quadrature $\left(90^{\circ}\right)$ on the 7 th, and Mars on the 18th. Venus is at Greatest Brilliancy on the 21 st at 10 h . evening. Venus is an Evening Star up to April 28th, and afterwards a Morning Star.

## - DR. WILSON'S PULMONARY CHERRY BALSAM.

It is the small thing that worries, It is not the great grief; it is the trifle that kills. The trouble with us is, we live'too much in a short space and we do not liye long enough. We are in too big a hurry to mind the trifle, and the trifle is fatal.

A cough ! What is that? A trifle, not to be bothered about! The ehurchyard laughs. "It is the neglected cough that makes me fat," it says. The cough is the precursor of many ills. Do not let us la gh at it even if we are young. It has a sinister sound. It means ill. It will lay the foundations for evils of which you never will get rid.

No; never laugh at a cough, for it has the property of making you laugh at 'tother side of your mouth. Rather, get Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, which will check it and cure it, and in curing it remove from your system the first insidious seeds of disease. For the cough, if neglected, too frequently spells that dread disease which, the world over, kills its tens of thou-sands-Consumption I

Sometimes Bronchitis is the outcome of a neglected cold. Sometimes it is the result of constitutional weakness. And constitutional weakness is the resulb of errors or sins on the part of our forebears. We cannot punish the generations which are gone to their account. Our business is to prevent further transmission of wrong or disease. Bronchitis is always serious. It may be fatal. It has such effects upon the vital organs of life that, if it be not taken in time, there can be but one result.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam will cure bronchitis. It has done so in thousands of instances. We have the grateful testiminy of saved men and women, It has never been known to fail. It cannot fail. The preparation so nicely fits the case that the effect is beneficial from the beginning. It relieves ; then cures.

Dr, Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam may be called nature in a condensed form. Nature, as if foreseeing that man, through ignorance, would hurt himself, provided remedies in her own quiet way. These need simply to be gathered up and blended ,with care. This is the case with Dr. 'Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. The culling of nature's simples; the wise adaptation to the specific need; the concentration of healing substancesthis is Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam which has been accepted by the public as an infallible remedy for bronchitis in all its forms and stages.

We say of one who has bronchitis that he is seriously ill. If he is a friend, we tremble for his life. Medical science is too often invoked in vain. For once it gets a hold upon the system, it seems as though nothing could shake it off.

The regular pharmacopeia is in vain. Medical diplomas will not do. The solemn shake of the head will not exorcise this dread disease to which so many succumb.

There is a potency in Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam which acts radically and beneficially when all the regular prescriptions have been known to fail.

Do not be foolish enough to hesitate because it is a proprietary medicine. All the wisdom in the world is not confined to one particular profession. The great discoveries have almost invariably been made by persons outside the professional classes. And they have, in the end, been adopted by the very professions which sneered at them when first they were offered to the world,

We state the simple fact, proved by scores of testimonials, that Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam will effectually cure bronchitis in the most aggravated forms.

Asthma is due to a complication of
causes. It is distressing. It racks its victims. It hardly allows them a moment's ease. And it means, in the end, to kill. Its purpose is nothing less. It was not old age that killed Lord Beaconsfield -one of the most brilliant statesmen that England ever produced. It was asthma which carried him off.

And asthma has slain its thousands. It is sometimes inherited. It is sometimes brought on by neglect. It is always an agony. Its virulence ever increases until it is almost impossible to breathe. A neglected cold sometimes lays the seeds of the disease. Or it may result from bronchitis, which has not been properly treated.

But always it means to harass: Always it means to make life a misery. Always it means to put that hopeless feeling in the heart which comes with that suffocating sensation which plainly declares that it is useless to struggle. Always it means to bring about a tragic ending.

It is a strong thing to say, but asthma has been cured by Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. The cases are on record. The particulars have been preserved. The regular profession cannot cure asthma. It has declared its impotency. We do not speak of asthma in its incipient stage. We mean acute cases. These have been cured by Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. What you have to do, if you are affected, is to try it. That will be better than testimonials, though they were never so eloquent of its worth.

The victims of this disease are numerous. The property of Dr. Wilson's remedy is to soothe and heal. It works quietly but effectually in healing and blessing.

There are so-called remedies which, in plais truth, have not a particle of merit. Life is sweet and disease is continually attacking it. "All a man hath will he give for his life," the Good Book says. That is why so many persons are imposed upon by worthless socalled remedies.
If you have asthma, either incipiently or acutely, give Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam a trial. We urge this because we believe in the truth of our statement that not only will the preparation relieve but cure.
Bleeding at the Lungs is one of those symptoms of disease which blanches the
cheek of the stoutest, presaging, as it does, in most cases, the worst. We are accustomed to think that when this symptom appears, hope may be abandoned. Not so. In any eventuality hope, for hope can make ill men well. But more especially, try a bottle of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and asthma; and it has cured bleeding at the lungs, though in some quarters there is scepticism as to any remedy availing.
We do not urge a fond credulity which will accept without investigating. That only perpetuates ignorance and quackery. But, at the same time, we urge the belief of reliable testimony. We have incontestable evidence that Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam will cure bleeding at the lungs, and we simply urge all who are suffering to try it.

Congestion and inflammation of the lungs yield also to the almost magic influence of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. It is a great soother and healer. It has the property of loosening the phlegm, which is carried away; it heals the inflamed parts; and acts all the way through, a gentle but sure emollient. It actually restores the inflamed lungs to their normal condition. This is a valuable result, indeed vital, and a medicine which will accomplish this is worth infinitely more than its mere commercial price.

Whooping Cough, in children, though not so fatal in its character as other affections which have been mentioned, is nevertheless a distressing complaint which lingers, which will not succumb to the ordinary remedies, and which causes acute pain to the sufferers and grief to the parents, who have to watch the innocent darlings struggling for breath in those attacks which sometimes become so acute as to cause the greatest alarm. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam will not only assuage, it will cure this disease. It eases the oough, strengthens the luugs which is the main thing-and restores the child to health and strength. Try it, and you will be rewarded by seeing the eyes of your suffering children brighten, by hearing langhter instead of that distressing coughing which seems to pierce the very brain of those who can do nothing, apparently, to alleviate the sufferings of those to spare whom they would lay down their lives I


Have you keen, shooting pains? Is your face racked with agony that nearly drives you distracted? Do you feel as if demons were tearing your head with knives and saws, and you can think of no relief? In other words, are you a sufferer from neuralgia?

There is relief! Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment will free you from the torments. It is infallible, and prompt in its effects. It is your own fault if you continue a victim to the malady when one or two applications of the Sturgeon Oil Liniment will eure you.

Racked with Rheumatism. The fate of thousands. Are your limbs tortured by the acute pains of Rheumatism? Are they swollen, the joints stiff? Is your life spoiled and shortened by the fell disease? Beware in time. Extreme danger is ahead. Your heart may be attacked and then-the end. Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment will surely cure you. It will do what other so-called remedies have failed to do.

It will do more. As a detergent it will allay the most acute infiammation. It draws the fever to the surface, freeing the tortured nerves. Eruptions, of the skin cannot withstand it. As a restorative it has no equal, and many there are who call Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment blessed.

Are you an athlete? Then you must suffer from strains, from sprains, from blows, concussions and scratches. These are at once reduced or allayed by Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. No athlete can safely be without it. It should be in every house where there are boys.
Are you a football player? Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment should be your last and first thought night and morning. It should be on the field. You cannot play with stiff limbs. Sturgeon Oil will soften the skin, loosen the joints and onre bruises, abrasions and cuts with celerity and certainty.

Cattle are saved by it. All diseases of the bovine race will disappear on the use of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. Wounds from gores, fence-jumping, stumbles, barbed wire fence rips and the
bites of flies are cured in an incredibly short time by the Sturgeon Oil.
How are your horses? Have they galled backs, galled shoulders or bruised skin? Are you treating a strained hock, weak front knees, loosening hair, shaftwear or the results of kicks? Then use Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment for all these conditions, and you will never be withont it again. It will save you money and, perhaps, your horses.

Are your horses loose? They play. They run around wildly. In doing so they slip and fall. Result-a strained leg, a swollen hock or knee, broken skin or a deep scratch. Wash the wounds, or swellings, or the injured joint carefully; clean away the blood and dry the skin and apply Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, and mark well the beneficial result.

Among other ailments of horses, Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment will cure grease, cracked heels, bone spavin, weak cords and muscles, mange, poll evil, fistula, dryness of the hair, rough skin, and all other ills which animals are heir to.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment is a vade mecum for man and beast. It is indispensable where health, a sound body and strength are requisite. Men have been raised from beds of suffering by its use. Animals have been sound when other so-called remedies have proved futile.

As a Family Liniment, Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment cannot be equalled. Thousands say so, Read what Mr. P. Allan, of St. John's, Newfoundland, says :-Dear Sirs : Some time ago, while travelling, I jammed my forearm. It was severely wrenched and bruised. I suffered sleepless nights through the incessant pain caused by it, and the remedies I tried only irritated me. A friend sent me a present of a bottle of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. At the first application the pain disappeared. The inflammation next went, and a week later my arm was as whole as the uninjured one. I cannot say too much for the Liniment. Yours, etc.
(15):

| 11 | Su |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12 | $\mathrm{Mo}_{0}$ |
| 13 | $\mathrm{Tu}_{\mathrm{u}}$ |
| 14 | We |
| 15 | Th. |
| 16 | Fr. |
| 17 | Sa. |

(16) E

| 18 | Su. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 19 | Mo. |
| 20 | Tu. |
| 21 | We. |
| 29 | Th. |
| 23 | Fr. |
| 24 | Sa. |

(17) $L$

| 25 | Su. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 26 | Mo. |
| 27 | Tu. |
| 28 | We. |
| 29 | Th. |
| 30 | Fr. |

PLANETG on the 8 ch , at


4th Month.
APRIL.
Begins on Thursday.

$x$ incredibly Jil.
Have they s or bruised ained hock, hair, shaft-

Then use nent for all 1 never be save you ses.
They play. 1 doing so a strained e, broken Nash the , injured the blood )r. Dow's tark well
rses, Dr. will cure in, weak oll evil, gh skin, nals are iment is ast. It 1 sound Men uffering sound have

Dow's it be Newa time d my $d$ and rights by it, tated of a Oil 1 the ttion arm 1. I ent.

(14) Sth Sunday in Lent.

Saturn in Libra.

(15) Palm Sunday.

Uranus in Libra,

| 11 |  |  | 526 |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Mo. | $0_{0}$ | 524 | 638 | Eve. | 303 | 520 | 642 | 517 | 643 |  |  |
| 13 | Tı. | $\Omega$ | 522 | 640 | 230 | 323 | 519 | 643 | 515 | 645 |  |  |
| 14 | We, | $\Omega$ | 520 | 641 | 351 | 341 | 517 | 645 r | 513 | 647 | Fair |  |
| 15 | Th | 收 | 518 | 642 | 506 | 405 | 515 | 646 | 511 | 648 |  |  |
| 16 | Fr | 牫 | 516 | 643 | 634 | 425 | 513 | 647 | 509 | 650 |  |  |
| 17 | Sa |  | 51 |  | 8 | 449 | 51 | 64 | 50 | 651 |  | ry and |

(16) Easter Sunday.

Mercury in Aries.



PLANETA IN APRTL, 1897.-Mercury is in Superior Confunction with the Sun on the 1st, in Quadrature on the 8 ch , and in Perihelion on the 12th. Venus is in Inferior Conjunction with the Bun on the 28th.

## ONE OF THOSE HAPPY THOUGFTS,

BUTTER is one of those staples which is almost necessary to civilization. At smallest, it is necessary to comfort. We make good butter in Canada, and we shall make better when we give a more undivided attention to it, and provide cold storage facilities which will bring it to the distant breakfast table fresh, and sweet, and beautiful.

Butter always requires the nicest, the most thoughtful and intelligent treatment.

People soon acquire a taste for a particular kind of butter. We don't like pasty butter, and we don't like anything with an oleomargarine look; we don't like the color to be too rich, and we will not have it at any price if it looks pale and consumptive.
The taste, of course, ought to be the supreme test; and yet the eye is first caught by color.

Now, nature is all-sufficient if we are content with her processes. But civilization prides itself in going " nature one better," to use the slang of the street.

And nature, the year round, does not give that color which we have been accustomed to in the butter we desire,

The light golden color of June is ex-quisite-it seems to suggest the pigment and perfume, and sweetness of the flowers.

But you cannot have that color in December. Call it straw color-it is neither too pronounced nor is it too indefinite.

That is the color they like in England. That is the color the people like in Canada. That is the color which pleases the grocer.

And that is the color you get by using the famous Canadian Butter Color, which is such a favorite with butter-makers throughout the country.
The color which the Canadian Butter Color gives is natural. It never changes; it is perfectly tasteless; and it is the most perfect yet produced, the leading dairymen of Canada being witnesses.
England is the greatest butter market
in the world. England will take more of our butter, and give us a better price for it, when we lay it down in the Old Country with a beautiful color, pleasant to the eye. That is what they want. That is what the Canadian Butter Color will supply.
The severest tests have been applied to the Canadian Butter Color, It emerges from them all triumphantly. It does what it claims to do every time. It does not color the buttérmilk, it is not affected by the light; and its effect is such that good butter which, without it, would not be looked at owing to its lack of color, 'is eagerly bought by the consumer who must have looks as well taste.

The foremost dairymen in Canada have pronounced the Canadian Butter Color to be the best substitute for the natural color of June on the market. Once used it will always be used. It is simply perfection for the purpose intended, which is to give to the butter a beautiful color which will make it attractive in the eyes of the wholesale buyer and the individual consumer who, seeing it in the store, will willingly give the price asked for it. No argument is needed to prove that the Canadian Butter Color is a great money-saver. It enhances the appearance and price of the bntter.
It is not nature, but it imitates nature perfectly.

In a word, the Canadian Butter Color makes dairying a success.

The following is the latest testimonial received :-

Bolsover, May 29th, 1896.
Messrs. Brayley, Sons \& Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Gentlemen,-My customers like your Canadian Butter Color very much, and now will have no other kind. I am ordering some more of it to-day.

Respectfully yours,
Jas. MoGirr.

| YOOU＇S PEASES． |  | St．John＇t，814． | Ealifaz． | Montreal． | Toronto． | Whasipeg． | Fase：370\％． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moo | D | H M | H M 4.31 | H M 3.51 | H 3 3.29 | H M | $\mathrm{HM}$ |
| First Quarter | 9 | $6.05 \mathrm{eV}_{\text {，}}$ | 5.22 ev ． | 3.51 ev 4.42 ev ， | 3.29 ev ． 4.20 ev ． | 2.18 ev 3.69 ev | 1．28 |
| Full Moon． | 16 | 10.22 mo ． | 9.39 mo ． | 8.59 mo ． | 8.37 mo ． | 7.26 mo ． | 5.45 mo ． |
| Last Quarter | 23 | 6.02 mo ． | 5.19 mo ． | 4.39 mo ． | 4.17 mo ． | 3.06 mo ． | 1.25 mo ， |
| New Moon．．． | 31 | 8.53 mo ， | 8.10 mo ． | 7.30 mo ． | 7.08 mo． | 5.57 mo. | 4.16 mo ． |

ke more er price the Old pleasant $\gamma$ want． ar Color


| 2 | Su． |  | 449 | 705 | 4 | 83 | 447 | 707 | 438 | 713 | Fair，pleasant． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Mo． | ¢ | 442 | 706 | 508 | 933 | 446 | 709 | 436 | 714 | Cool． |
| 4 | Tu． | $\bigcirc$ | 440 | 707 | 549 | 1030 | 444 | 710 | 435 | 716 | Pleasant． |
| 5 | We． | $\bigcirc$ | 445 | 708 | 637 | 1119 | 443 | 711 | 433 | 717 | Fine ad warm． |
| 6 | Th． | $\Pi$ | 444 | 709 | 7.35 | Morn | 442 | 712 | 431 | 719 | Fine and warm． |
| 7 | Fr． | 17 | 443 | 711 | 836 | 001 | 440 | 7,13 | 429 | 720 | Pleasant． |
| 8 | Sa ． | $\square_{0}$ | 442 | 712 | 943 | 036 | 439 | 714 | 428 | 722 | Cool． |

（19）3rd Sunday after Easter．
Jupiter in I．eo，

| 9 | Su． |  | 439 | 713 | 1053 | 104 | 437 | 7 | 426 | 723 | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Mo． | $\Omega$ | 438 | 714 | Eve． | 127 | 436 | 717 | 424 | 724 | Warm to cool． |
| 11 | Tu． | $\Omega$ | 436 | 715 | 125 | 145 | 435 | 718 | 423 | 726 | Warm to cool． |
| 12 | We． | $\Omega$ | 435 | 716 | 238 | 204 | 434 | 719 | 421 | 727 | Cool． |
| 13 | Th． | 収 | 434 | 718 | 401 | 227 | 433 | 721 | 419 | 729 | Fine． |
| 14 | Fr． | I2 | 433 | 719 | 529 | 248 | 431 | 722 | 418 | 730 | Fine． |
| 15 | Sa ． | $\cong$ | 432 | 720 | 655 | 314 | 430 | 723 | 416 |  | Cool，showery． |

（20）4th Sunday after Easter．
Saturn in Libra．

（21）Rogation Sunday．
Uranus in Iibra．

| 23 | Su． | \％ | 23 | 28 |  | 52 | 2 | ， | 4 | 7． 43 | ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | Mo． | ＜ | 422 | 729 | 100 | Eve． | 421 | 732 | 405 | 745 | Q．Viotoria b． 1819 |
| 25 | Tu． | 巛゙ | 422 | 731 | 116 | 205 | 420 | 733 | 404 | 746 | Fair and warm． |
| 26 | We． | f | 421 | 732 | 135 | 312 | 419 | 734 | 403 | 747 | Rainy． |
| 27 | Th． | ${ }^{+}$ | 420 | 733 | 152 | 419 | 418 | 735 | 402 | 748 | Ascresion Day． |
| 28 | Fr． | $\uparrow$ | 419 | 734 | 211 | 523 | 418 | 736 | 4.01 | 750 | W arm and showery |
| 29 | Sa． | $\uparrow$ | 419 | 735 | 237 | 626 | 418 | 737 | 400 | 751 | Cloudy． |

（22）Sunday after Ascension．
Mercury in Aries．

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l|lllll|ll|ll|ll|ll|ll|l|l}
\hline 30 & \text { Su. } & \mathcal{P} & 4 & 18 & 7 & 36 & 3 & 09 & 7 & 27 & 4 & 17 & 7 & 38 & 3 & 59 & 7 & 52 & \text { Fair and warm. } \\
31 & \text { Mo. } & \succ & 4 & 18 & 7 & 37 & 3 & 48 & 8 & 25 & 4 & 16 & 7 & 39 & 3 & 58 & 7 & 53 & \text { Fair and warm. } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$


"Beauty unadorned is adorned the best" is an axiom which no daughter of Eve, however beautiful-and they are beautiful, bless 'em !-has ever seriously believed in or practised.

On the contrary, every woman believes that beauty needs proper garniture for its effectual setting forth.

Every woman understands the effect of a bit of color, of flowing lines, of harmonious combinations which make beauty more attractive.

Beauty with its hair in curl papers is rather disillusionising. Beauty down at heel is noted with a shock of surprise.

And yet a simple thing will do. Most women have a fine instinct which tells them when they are properly dressed. Here and there this is lacking, and we note the effects which are outre and bizarre.

It is not so much splendor as refinement. A simple thing will look well on a tasteful woman. A gorgeous thing will be a mere distress upon the vulgar creature whe gunts in a conflagration of color like a peacock.

And it is so easy to be tastefully dressed nowadays. "How can that be ?" asks a lady. "Is not everything that we women wear frightly dear ?"

Perhaps so. It is certain that the new dress cloth costs three dollars a yard. But we are dealing with the people, and not with the few, who have only to give their order and be waited upon by obsequious clerks.
And if you wish for the most entrancing effects, you need not go to any expense at all.' Well, not to any worth speaking about.

Do you wish a new dress? Then obtain one by the simple process of dyeing it with the celebrated Turkish Dyes. Only ten cents. Do you smile increduously? Well, thousands of women all over this fair Dominion have used Turkish Dyes for this very purpose of obtaining a new dress, and they have succeeded so well that they have been
loud in their praise of the work which they accomplished.

Try it. Follow the directions and failure is impossible. Choose your color, and expect a revelation in the delicacy of shade, in the durability and indelibility which mark it, in the fresh appearance-which cannot be told from new-whriti has been given to a garment which you were about to throw aside.

Do you want a new jacket? Your present one is whole and sound, but the color is a little faded. You have been looking rather longingly at the store windows, wishing you could afford one of the new styles, but you sigh to think that they are beyond your means.
Let Turkish Dyes realize your desire. All you need is to alter the sleeve a little, perhaps, and then choose your color. You will have a new garment. That is literally the word. You will hardly believe yourself that such a transformation could be possible.

The following are two of the most recent testimonials as to the beautifying effects of the Dyes, and the favor with which they are regarded. This almanac would not contain all the evidence which has been voluntarily offered as to their merits for the dyeing and beautifying of silk, wool, cotton, feathers, flowers, etc.

Niagara Falls, Jan. 8th, 1896.
Messrs. Brayley, Sons de Co., Montreal.
Gentlemen,-Your Turkish Dyes are giving good satisfaction. I sell them in preference to all others now.

Respectfully yours,
E. C. Mears, Druggist.

Trenton, April 4th, 1896.
Messrs, Brayley, Sons \& Co., Montreal.
Gentlemen,-The sale of Turkish Dyes is increasing. I have handled several kinds of dyes and can honestly say that your Turkish Dyes are the best sellers. I have let my stock of all other kinds run down, and now only keep a fresh stock of Turkish.

Yours, etc., J. H. Dickex, per H,

| 6th Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Begins on'Tuesday. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MOON'S PEASES, |  |  |  | 3t, Join's, Stal. |  |  | \#aliaz. |  | Moatraal. |  | Taronto. |  | Wiasipeg. <br> H M <br> 0.34 mo. <br> 2.33 ev. <br> 4.56 ev. <br> 8.27 ev. | $\|$7ancsuror. <br> $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$ <br> 10.53 ev. <br> 0.52 ev. <br> 3.15 ev. <br> 6.46 ev. |
| First Quarter... <br> Full Moon..... <br> Last Quarter . <br> New Moon... |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{H} .3 \mathrm{y} \\ 3.30 \mathrm{mo}, \\ 5.29 \mathrm{ev}, \\ 7.52 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 11.23 \mathrm{ev} . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { H M } \\ & 2.47 \mathrm{mo} . \\ & 4.46 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 7.09 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 10.40 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { H } \mathrm{M} \\ & 2.07 \mathrm{mo} . \\ & 4.06 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 6.29 \mathrm{ev} \text {. } \\ & 10.00 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{H} \mathrm{M} \\ & 1.45 \mathrm{mo} . \\ & 3.44 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 6.07 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 9.38 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \frac{y}{4} \\ \frac{y}{8} \\ \cdots \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mall. Prov. } \\ & \text { AND NybD. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | The Moos. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qukbsc asd } \\ \text { Ostablo. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mantroba, } \\ \times \text { W.T. \&B.C. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { CALENDAR } \\ \text { AND } \\ \text { ivkatheit yobrcast. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Kises. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Rises. | Sets | ts. | Sun Rises. | $\underset{\text { Sets. }}{\substack{\text { Sun } \\ \\ \hline}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suu } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | Tu. |  | \% | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}1 & 11 \\ 4 & 18\end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}4 \\ 7 & 38\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ 4 ${ }^{4}$ | - 9 | 15 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}4 & 31 \\ 4 & 16\end{array}\right.$ | 11 7 7 4 4 | 3 | 58 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 1 \\ 7 & 54 \\ 7\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 2 | We. |  | 417 | 739 | 528 | 10 | 00 | 415 | 741 |  | 57 | 755 | Fair and |  |
| 3 | Th. | II | 416 | 739 | 629 | 10 | 37 | 414 | 742 |  | 56 | 756 |  | warn |
| 4 | Fr . | \% | 416 | 740 | 735 | 11 | 07 | 414 | 743 |  | 55 | 758 | Contin |  |
| 5 | Sa . |  | 415 | 740 | 844 | 411 | 32 | 413 | 745 |  |  | 759 |  |  |

## (23) Pentecost-Whit-Sunday.

Venus in Aries.

(24) Trinity Sunday.

Mars in Cancer.

| 13 |  | 414 | 44 | 25 | 411 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Mo. III | 414 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}7 & 45 & 8 & 19\end{array}$ | 319 | 411 | 749 | 351 | 8 | 06 | Warm. |
| 15 | Tiv. $t$ | 414 | $\begin{array}{llllll}7 & 45 & 9 & 13\end{array}$ | 425 | 411 | 749 | 351 |  |  |  |
| 16 | We. | 414 | 746 | 542 | 411 | 750 | 350 |  |  | showery. |
| 17 | Th. V9 | 414 | 7461026 | 701 | 411 | 750 | 350 | 8 |  | Corpus Christi. |
| 18 | Fr. V ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 414 | 7471048 | 819 | 411 | 7.51 | 350 |  |  | Windy and |
| 19 | Sa. | 414 | 7471105 | 936 | 411 |  | 35 |  |  |  |

## (25) 1st Sunday after Trinity.

Jupiter in Leo.

| 20 | So. ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |  |  | $11^{\prime} 21,1049$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | Mo. | 414 | 748 | 11421153 | 411 | 751 | 350 | 810 |  |
| 22 | Tu, * ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 414 | 749 | $11{ }^{5} 7$ Eve. | 412 | 752 | 351 | 810 | Sho |
| 23 | W | 4.14 | 749 | Morn 208 | 412 | 752 | 351 | 810 | w |
| 24 | Th. | 415 | 749 | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 15 & 3 & 13\end{array}$ | 412 | 752 | 351 | 810 |  |
| 25 | Fr | 415 | 749 | 040.417 | 413 | 752 | 358 | 810 |  |
| 26 | Sa. | 415 |  | 109590 | 413 |  | 352 |  |  |

(26) 2nd Sunday after Trinity.

Saturn in Libra.


[^2]Men of genius are erratic creatures. They scoff at the ordinary canons of conduct. They snap their fingers in the face of Mrs, Grundy. We expect Jones to obey the dinner bell, for dinner is the highest thing Jones understands. Genius, when seized with an inspiration, will burn the midnight oil, will neglect the ordinary conditions which make for health, will produce something which will live for ever, even though the effort be fatal.

Genius and bile are indissolubly wedded. Carlyle was a genius, and he broke his wife's heart. He was dyspeptic. The world was full of gloom to him. He could not bear to hear a human creature laugh. He was great, but instead of being a Cassandra, he would have been the apostle of gladness, if Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters had existed in his day.

The dyspeptic is the most miserable being on the face of the earth. His look is enough to turn a marriage into a funeral. He kills the laugh before it has had birth. The most brilliant intellects have been darkened by it. Most of the sombre things which have been writien by our men of genius must be attributed to dyspepsia.

The dyspeptic may have ambition, but he lacks the energy to pursue it. For him the world is wrapped in gloom. The smiles of his sweetheart break against him like rippling waves against the adamantine rock. He turns upon the wife whom he really loves one of those saturnine looks which goes to the heart, and which are more to be dreaded than blows.

If the dyspeptic be young, he soon acquires, as the disease grows upon him, the listlessness and languor of old age. His appetite fails, or it becomes capri-cious-insatiable one day, indifferent the next. He is pale and thin; there is a lacklustre look in his eye; he is without hope.

It was not inherent wickedness, it was dyspepsia which precipitated the horrors of the French Revolution. Had Sea-Green Robespierre been a healthy
man, he would have hurled the guillotine into the Seine. Had Marat been other than he was-poor, wizened, dyspeptic creature-it would have been his concern to have kept the heads upon the shoulders of honest men, instead of lopping them off by the thousand in that horrible dream of blood he had before Charlotte Corday rid the world of the monster.

We have fallen upon better days now. We do not kill people because we differ from them politically or otherwise. But, if we are dyspeptic, we soowl friendship out of countenance. We cast a look of gloom upon love, and it shrivels up. We chase the children from our presence with a growl. We pull down the blinds that God's sunshine cannot come in and bless us. And the cross word, the act which injures another, the wound we give those who love us, and who are sacrificing their lives for our comfortall these things have their motive, not in original depravity, from which there is no escape, but in a disordered condition of the system.

Dyspepsia does not immediately kill. There is not that much good in it, for death would be a blessing to those who are its victims. No ; it becomes more acute; it breaks out here in the intolerable headache; it manifests itself there in a depression which nothing on earth can lift, and which makes all things appear dark and funereal, and hopeless; it declares itself yonder in the sunken eye, the colorless cheek.

And that is why you find so many saturnine creatures as you pass through life. We are meant for happiness. The animals, obeying the salutary laws of nature, have no forebodings. Each moment of their lives, in a natural state, spells happiness. And the higher human animal was meant to enjoy the beautiful panorama which food outspread for him.

Something went wrong. It was not the Devil. It was bad food. Or badly. cooked food. Or too much at a time. Or heating condiments. Or a departure from a simple, natural regimen in obedience to the fad or fashion of the moment.
aillotine in other sspeptic concern oulders g them lorrible arlotte ter.
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In the main, this is a dyspeptic world. We only see happiness in youth. There is a brief space before the constitution is ruined. Then we begin to eat heavy dinners. We must have late suppers. We mix edibles, good in themselves, with results which are quite disastrous. We drink too much with our meals. We drink too much, perhaps, without any meals. God knows !

What we are sure of is that we are wretched. When we awake in the mornings what would we give for the elastic feeling which once was ours before mistaken civilization had inoculated us with disease!

We have no relish for our breakfast. We go to our business listless and heavyeyed. The horrible dream of the night still haunts us. We always dream of disaster. Even the sun does not dispel our gloom.

And what have we been doing in the past? Why, spending our good money upon so-called remedies which have proved of no avail. Have we not listened to the siren tale which any creature could so easily cozen us with ?

A great many of us have learned better. A day may come when dyspepsia, a disease prolifio in correlated ills, may be banished from the earth. But by that time we will know how to cook our food and eat it with benefit and not with hurt to our bodies and minds,

Meantime, wherever the virtues of Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters have penetrated, dyspepsia, and all its attendant ills, have disappeared. Thousands have used it with complete success. Thousands more will use it in the future through the writing of this notice.

For there are the grateful testimonials of those who have been made robust and bealthy by its use; there are the plain evidences of miserable lives not merely mended, but to all intents and purposes re-created; there is a new light and joy in the home where all was gloom and despair; above all, through the use of Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters, which have been prepared with the sole purpose of effecting a radical cure for this particular disease.

We see Men and Women, who had given up hope, once more putting their shoulder to the wheel of life, made happy and bright, fit to bear burdens and crosses, if need be, through the
implanting of a new energy by the use of this invaluable specific.

Dyspepsia is at the bottom of our jails and asylums. It is dyspepsia which produces moral pimples upon the body politic. And it is Dr, Wilson's celebrated Herbine Bitters which conquers this foe of health and happiness.

For Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters have this one thing clearly in view. The preparation is not a cure-all. It does not pretend to cure all the ills which have been transmitted to the human family through a long series of generations.

But-it cures this one hateful thing which has unnerved our best men, and which has caused resolutions of "pith and moment to turn awry." By a careful collection of the data of the disease, by a thorough understanding of all the symptoms which attend it, and which, taken in the lump, produce a condition in which life literally becomes a burden, a specific cure was prepared which, in no case has been known to fail.

Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters have brought joy and comfort to many a Home. Taxes are sure and always unwelcome; but taxes may be endured, if there be health and energy. Poverty is unlovely; but even poverty can be faced if there be strength and mutual love in the home. When the body is weary and emaciated; when the food which we need to sustain us does us no good; when we feel so disheartened that we are willing to give up the struggle, and let our neighbors get ahead in the racethen, indeed, are we miserable and unhappy. All ills can be endured, if there be the brightness in the eye, the elasticity in the step.

The world is open to him who has the strong arm and the clear head and the robust health. When dyspepsia attacks you you would be wretched if you had all the wealth of the Vanderbilts. Let no person be so foolish or so wicked as to envy the rich. The best blessing which God can bestow is health.

And we have only ourselves to blame if the blessing be withdrawn. We have disobeyed the laws of health. We have abused our systems. It may have been our forebears, and we are suffering for their sins.

Do not be sceptical, because some other so-called specific has failed you. Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters never fail.

叞HERE is a tragic connection between the green apple and the cemetery. We lie fearfully upon our momiments and marble slabs. Affeetion likes to use pretty names lower the graves of the dead children ; but if we could afford to be candid, we would frequently say, "Green apples," instead of "visitation of Providence."

No use making commandments ; the small boy will break them.

There is something in his nature, which, in the early summer, cries out for the green apple. Then there is a commotion, and after the commotion-a hearse. The fact is, the small boy is made an angel all too prematurely. And this is the case particularly in large cities in our country,

There is this state of things to be considered; and there is our summor gholera, which attacks the adult, and wnich, though not to be compared with the deadly Asiatic cholera, is very dangerous, resulting, as it has frequently done, in death.
The green cucumber has a fascination ; and that is deadly; there is irregular eating; even change of scene will produce cholera or summer complaint.

Strange that those who hurry from the city in the summer to avoid this complaint should be seized with it in the country. Perhaps the change is too marked; certain it is that many suffer from it there.

And particularly the children. And the suffering in the case of the children is extreme.

Whether in the city or country, have a bottle of Strong's Summer Cure by you. It is the recognized stand-by for summer complaint, whether in the adult or the young.

Strong s Summer Cure is a remedy for diarrhcea, Watch diarrhea in its early stages It racks and weakens both adalts and children, but the children are not strong enough to stand it, and succumb in large numbers every year.

And quite unnecessary. The will of the Good Being is that the children should live out their day and be strong
and happy. See that they get when thus attacked Strong's Summér Cure. Its office is toprevent as well as cure. But we are usually indolent, and we say it is nothing, and then, when we see the consequences of our neglect, we are alarmed, Well, whether it be diarrhea, or summer complaint, or Asiatic cholera, Strong's Summer Cure will be effectual.

Only, keep it by you as a preventive. It will keep the system in proper order. It will cause the bowels to work properly. It will remove those causes in the system which predispose to diarrhoea and dysentery and cholera.

We are creatures of circumstance. A little thing upsets us. It is enough that we try a new dish; that we change the scene; that we eat a little irregularly, which the wisest will sometimes do-to be upset. An excellent friend to have by you is Strong's Summer Cure.

You are sure of relief with this by your side. You know that if you have been imprudent, there is at least relief. There are some acts irretrievable in their consequences. We do certain things and an indelible mark is left, which all the power in the universe cannot erase.

There is the terrible law that what we sow that shall we also reap.

There is always action and re-actionpleasure and pain.

- If we make an idol of any creature we shall lose it, If we eat immoderately of a favorite dish, nature enters protest.

Strong's Summer Cure is the friend of the mother, who is distressed to witness the suffering of her child. It is the friend of the family when, through any cause-eating what should not be eaten, or any derangement of the system or any change which has brought on dysentery thereis suddenailment in any member of it.
Those who have used Strong's Summer Cure and felt the benefit of it during the spring and summer months, with respect to themselves and children, would yot be without it for twice the price.
It gives instant relief. This is the great value of it. It does not make a great to-do, and in the end leave you where it found you.
$y$ get when erCure. Its cure. But We say it is see the conre alarmed, or summer b, Strong's reventive, per order. properly. he system nd dysen-
ance. A ugh that ange the egularly, 9 do-to to have
this by ou have $t$ relief. in their things ich all 'ase. rat we
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## 10

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| YOON'S PEASES. | \|5t. John's. 2\%A1.| | Ealfag. | Mortreal. | Teronto. | Wisnipeg. | Vasciuver. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 1 | H H | H H | H H | H M | H 3 | H M |
| First Quarter... 7 | 10.00 mo . | 9.17 mo , | 8.8 .37 mo | 8.15 mo . | 704 mo | 5.23 mo |
| Full Moon..... 13 | 1.20 mo . | 0.37 mo . | 11.57 ev . | 11.35 ev . | 10.24 ev | 8.43 ev . |
| Last Quarter . 21 <br> New Moot.... 29 | 11.36 mo 0.26 ev | 10.53 mo | 10.13 mo . | 9.51 mo . | 840 mo . | $6.59 \mathrm{mo}$ |
| New Moon..... 29 | 0.26 ev . | 11.43 mo . | 11.03 mo . | 10.41 mo | 9.30 mo . | $7.49 \mathrm{mo}$. |


|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar, Prov, } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { AND } \\ \text { Nrad } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | The Moos. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { QUEBEC AND } \\ \text { Ontabio. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Manitoba, N. W.T. \& B. C. |  | CALENDARandweathen yorkoast. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 㖘 | 8 |  |  | Sets. | Rises. | Se |  | Sets. |  | Sun Sets. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 809 |  |
|  | Fr . | $\sigma_{\circ}$ | 418 | 748 | 638 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 3 ¢0 | 809 |  |
|  |  |  | 419 |  |  |  |  | 751 |  |  |  |

## (27) 3rd Sunday after Trinity.

|  |  |  | 19 |  | 1014 | 417 | 50 | 357 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mo. | $\Omega$ | 420 | 747 | 710151034 | 418 | 1750 | 358 |  | 08 |  |  |
|  | Tu. | \% | 420 | 47 | 711251055 | 419 | 749 | 359 |  | 08 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 21 | 46 | 6 Eve. 1115 | 420 | 749 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Th. | v | 422 | 46 | 6) 2051141 | 421 | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fr. |  | 423 | 745 | 5328 Morn | 422 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## (28) 4th Sunday after Trinity.

Venus in Taurus.


## (29) 5th Sunday after Trinity.

Mars in Leo.


## (30) 6th Sunday after Trinity.

Jupiter in Leo.

| 25 | Su. |  | 439 | 732 | 024 | 505 | 436 | 734 | 419 | 752 | St. James. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Mo. | ¢ | 400 | 731 | 113 | 554 | 437 | 733 | 420 | 7 50 | Fine to coml. |
| 27 | Tu. | II | 442 | 730 | 211 | 6 :36 | 438 | 732 | 422 | 749 | Fine to cool. |
| 28 | We. | 17 | 443 | 728 | 315 | 712 | 439 | 731 | 423 | 747 | Clear and cool. |
| 29 | Th. | $\sigma_{0}$ | 444 | 727 | 422 | 740 | 440 | 730 | 425 | 746 | Clear and cool. |
| 30 | Fr . | $\sigma_{\circ}$ | 445 | 726 | 533 | 802 | 441 | 729 | 426 | 744 | Fine. |
| 31 | Sa . | v | 446 | 725 | 648 | 821 | 442 | 728 | 427 | 743 | Warm, rainy, dull. |

[^3]
## * YOU MUSK BELIEXE IN MIRHCLRES. *

AGNETISM, mesmerism, hypnotism, telepathy-we delight to give new names to the one substance.

We say of this or that man that he was magnetic. It was said of Sir John Macdonald that he was a magnetic statesman.

What was meant? Just this, that there was such force in his personality, such commanding influence in his speech, that those who were brought into contact with him felt a charm, a persuasive, a compelling power which could only be accounted for by assuming in the statesman magnetic currents of life and being which operated upon those brought within their influence.

Most of us are commonplace creatures, who work and eat and pay taxes; and at last die, without record. We love in others what we do not ourselves possess, and when the magnetic personality comes upon the scene we bend the knee in homage, deliver up our judgment, and allow him to sway us to his will.

The magnetio man is the wonderworker : and the French Magnetic Oil is the marvel of the age.

Truly, there is an extraordinaty magic in this medicine, for it is equally efficacious, applied externally or taken internally.
Indeed, it cures so many ailments both in man and beast that one might be sceptical were there not on record a wonderful series of testimonials, which offer undoubted proof that the French Magnetic Oil exerts a sovereign power over disease.
Thus, the French Magnetic Oil, taken internally, cures coughs, colds, influenza, cramps, pain in stomach and bowels, oholera, diarrhea, dysentery and oolic.
Applied externally, it can be used with the most wonderful results in cases of chronic rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, local muscular pains, growing pains in ohildren, pain in the back, in the side, cramps in limbs, bunions, chilblains, frost-bites, enlarged
nerves, chronic ulcers, strains, cramps, tooth-ache, ear-ache, etc.
Once more-the French Magnetic Oil will cure strains and garget, colic and belly-ache in cattle. The dose in such cases may be a bottleful of the Magnetic Oil.

These are strong claims. They are substantiated by the facts. If you are sceptical, all you have to do is to try a bottle of the French Magnetic Oil for any of the complaints enumerated, either for external or internal application.

And the French Magnetio Oil does not merely relieve ; it cures. Let there be emphasis here. It effecta a radical cure. Other remedies may assuage; may give temporary relief. The French Magnetio Oil reaches the seat of the trouble, and removes it, whether it be internal or external, whether it be cholera or rheumatism.

Although a formidable list of diseases is mentioned, it is not to be understood that we are all diseased or dying creatures.
There are healthy men and women who, inheriting a sound constitution, through wholesome ancestora, find it good to be alive,
It is not our object to preach a lugubrious doctrine of disease and death in a world where the air strikes gnly to destroy.

We shall have less and less disease as we better understand those physical laws which make for health and soundness. When we thoroughly know ourselves and understand at onoe the chemical properties of the food we use, and their effeet upon the system we may, perhaps, throw the prescription out of the window.

There are, all too sadly, moans of pain in the world ; but there is happiness, too, The object of the French Magnetic Oil is to augment human happiness.
Hence the necessity for the French Magnetic Oil in the home.

8th Month.

| Yo0r's PHasss. |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| First Quarter... | D |
| Full Moon..... | 12 |
| Last Quarter. | 20 |
| New Moon..... | 27 |

tic Oil ic and a such gnetic
y are 4 are 10 try 3 Oil 'ated, ttion. $s$ not re be oure. give retic and 1 or heu-

Ases ood ing

## aen

on,
it
(34) 10th Sunday after Trinity.

Venus in Geminl.


24 Tu. $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllll} & 11 & 5 & 16 & 6 & 49 & 0 & 59 & 5 & 09 & 5 & 11 & 6 & 51 & 5 & 04 & 7 & 00 & \text { St. Baktholomew. }\end{array}$

25 We. | $\sigma$ | 5 | 17 | 6 | 47 | 2 | 06 | 5 | 41 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 49 | 5 | 05 | 6 | 58 | Cool and rainy. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

26 Th. $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllll}\sigma_{0} & 5 & 18 & 6 & 45 & 3 & 17 & 6 & 06 & 5 & 14 & 6 & 48 & 5 & 06 & 6 & 56 & \text { Fine and }\end{array}$

| 27 | Fr | $\Omega$ | 5 | 19 | 6 | 49 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 46 | 5 | 08 | 6 | 54 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Sl.


$\left.$| 28 | Sa. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\Omega \right\rvert\,$| 5 | 20 | 6 | 41 | 5 | 49 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

(35) 11th Sunday after Trinity.

Mars in Virgo.


| 30 | Mo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| m | 5 | 23 | 6 | 38 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 27 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 41 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 48 | Thunderstorm. |

31 Tu . 1 LX

PLANETS IN AUGUST, 1897.-Meroury is in Oonjunction with Jupiter on the 13th. Batara is at Quadrature with the Sun on the $16 t h$ and Uranus on 17th. Saturn is in Oonfunction with Uranus on the 25th.

周S we know more, we blame the children less for gross humors and passions which disfigure the physical and moral nature. We trace the causes back to their ultimate source, and we discover their starting point in the forebears who have gone to their account.

We sometimes talk of natural depravity, when, in truth, we should look to the sins or ignorance of the parents as accounting for unlovely traits in the young which cause distress and shame.

And sometimes we, in our shortsightedness and readiness to grasp at conclusions, say, "It is the devil," when we should rather say it is a derangement of the bowels,

Ignorant parents sometimes ascribe to, innate "cussedness," what is really due to-worms.

Now, the symptoms of worms are unmistakable, There is itching and picking of the nose, sudden starting out of sleep, dark marks under the eyes, unclean tongue and foul breath, irregular and uncertain appetite pains in the bowels, itching of the fundament, foul smelling breath. Sometimes there are convulsions, and generally the presence of worms is derroted by great emaciation.

There is the tape worm, the round worm and the thread worm. They are troublesome and dangerous, They prevent the growth and health of the child. Nat infrequently, if neglected, they lead to epileptic and cataleptic fits, St. Vitus's dance, palsy, fainting, convulsions, etc.

We should not have them at all in the animal economy-if we knew better. We but poorly understand the laws of hygiene; and we are punished for our ignorance. Nature never tells the constable to let us go because we enter the plea of ignorance.

We give our children, too frequently, bad and improperly cooked food: we allow them to eat unripe and unsound fruit. These are among the causes of worms, as are also underdone pork, sweets, and the absence of salt in the food.

There is, happily, in almost every case, a remedy, or the numberless ills which afflict humanity would at last make a desert of this beautiful earth, in which the Divine Being intended us to be happy.

And the remedy for worms is Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Stick.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Stick is quick and effectual. The relief is instant. The cure is complete, although it must be understood that when the worms have been expelled, the children are to be treated to a dietary system based upon intelligence, which will keep the system sound, and no longer afford conditions favorable to the growth of these pests of childhood.

The children like Dr, Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Stick. It appeals to them in the seductive form of candy. That's what it is-to them. It is just as easy to take as it is to eat candy. And if there are no worms, the Stick is harmless,

The loving mother is quick to denote the symptoms in her darling which tell her what is the matter.

Is is all very simple. She has only to get Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Stick, which has never been known to fail, which is the favorite with the mothers of the country for years, and the timely use of which has saved many a precious little life.

Give this remedy, which is known from one end of the country to the other, and which is regularly kept in thousands of homes where young children are being reared upon an empty stomach. This gives it a fair field. The result will be sure destruction to the worms and the growth and health of the children, who will at once begin to thrive and put on flesh.

And during the period of treatment it will be an excellent thing to give the children Dr. Wilson's Tonic and Sasparillian Elixir for strengthening purposes.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Stick is an absolutely infallible remedy forworms.

SEPTEMBER. Begins on Wednesday.

| YOON'S PRASES, |  |  |  |  | St. Joha's, SIIS. |  | Eallias. |  | Montreal. ${ }^{\text {Taronto. }}$ |  |  | Winpip | Vasosuvor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Qu |  |  | D | M 41 |  |  | 58 ev . | H M 6.18 | v. $\begin{gathered}\text { H } \\ 5.5\end{gathered}$ | 6 ev . | $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{H} & \mathrm{M} \\ 4 & 45 \mathrm{ev} .\end{array}$ | H. M 3.04 ev . |
|  | Mov |  | , | 0 | . 40 ev |  |  | 57 ev . | 9.17 e | v. 8.5 | 5 ev . | 7.44 ev . | 6.03 ev , |
|  | Qua |  |  | 8 | .19 ev |  | 10.3 | 36 ev , | 9.56 e | 9. | 4 ev . | 8.23 ev . | 6.42 ev .' |
|  | M |  |  | 6 | . 14 m |  |  | 31 mo. | 8.51 m |  | 9 mo . | 7.18 mo . | 5.37 mo |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{MAR}_{\mathrm{AND}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ROV, } \\ & \text { LD } \end{aligned}$ | TH8 | Oo |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { QURBEO } \\ & \text { ONTA } \end{aligned}$ | O AND abio. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mant } \\ & \text { N.W.T: } \end{aligned}$ | TOBA, <br> \& B. C. | OAI | I |
| 吾 | \% | $\begin{gathered} \frac{y}{8} \\ \frac{1}{8} \end{gathered}$ | Sun Rises: | Sim Sets. | Rises. | Set |  | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | wreathe | FOREOAST, |
| 1 | We. | $\sim$ | H  <br> 5 25 <br> 5  |  $M$ <br> 6 34 | ${ }^{H} 11{ }^{\text {H }}$ |  | 19 19 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | H <br> 6 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 \\ 5 & 16\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & \text { M } \\ 6 & 43\end{array}$ | Coo |  |
| 9 | Th. | ~ | ${ }_{5}^{5} 27$ | 632 | Eve. | 8 | 59 | $5 \quad 22$ | 6 \% 7 | 517 | 641 | Cloudy |  |
| 3 | Fr. | 1 | 528 | 630 | 135 | 9 | 48 | 523 | 635 | 519 | 639 |  | d gusty. |
| 4 | Sa. | ill | 529 | 628 | 2.43 | 10 | 48 | 524 | 633 | 520 | 637 | Warm. |  |

(36) 12th Sunday after Trinity.

Jupiter in Len.

(37) 13th Sitnday after Trinity.

Saturn in Libra.

| 12 | Su. |  | 539 | 613 | 630 | 718 | 534 | 618 | 532 | 619 | Wa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | Mo. | H | 541 | 612 | 648 | 828 | 535 | 616 | 534 | 618 | Fine. |
| 14 | Tu. | $\uparrow$ | 542 | 610 | 711 | 935 | 536 | 614 | 535 | 616 | Fin |
| 15 | We. | $\checkmark$ | 543 | 608 | 739 | 1041 | 538 | 612 | 537 | 613 |  |
| 16 | Th. | $T$ | 544 | 606 | 815 | 1143 | 539 | 610 | 539 | 611 |  |
| 17 | Fr. | $\bigcirc$ | 546 | 604 | 8 58 | Eve. | 540 | 608 | 540 | 609 | war |
| 18 | Sa . | ૪ | 547 | 602 | 9471 | 138 | 541 | 606 | 542 | 607 |  |

(38) 14th Sunday after Trinity.

Uranus in Lilira.

| 19 | Su. | II |  |  | 1045 | 2 |  | 604 | 5 |  | 05 | Clea |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | Mo. | II | 550 | 558 | 1148 | 305 | 544 | 602 | 545 |  | 03 |  |  |
| 21 | Tu. | 3 | 551 | 556 | Morn | 333 | 545 | 600 | 547 |  | 01 |  | Matriew. |
| 22 | We. | \% | 552 | 554 | 056 | 408 | 546 | 558 | 548 |  | 59 |  |  |
| 23 | T | $\sigma_{0}$ | 553 | 552 | 208 | 429 | 547 | 556 | 549 |  | 57 |  | eather. |
| 24 | Fr | $\Omega$ | $5 \quad 54$ | 550 | 323 | 446 | 548 | 554 | 550 |  | 50 |  | 䂭 |
| 25 | Sia. |  | 555 | 547 | 4.49 | 513 | 550 | 55 | 551 |  |  | Fine | warm. |

(39) 15th Sunday after Trinity.

Neptune in Taurus.


[^4]

需HE book of nature is written in a language difficult to master. Those who have pored over this wonderful book all their lives confess, with humility, that they know but little. Happy are they if they have grasped a meaning here and there which has seemed to throw a flood of light upon what was obscure.
Nature will be sought after with diligence, else she will not yield up her most trivial secret. When she finds a reverent disciple she will give hint here and there; but never will she supply the illumination of the easy concordance.
She writes her story in the rocks; she gives us the immemorial forest in the flame of the modern grate,

Many things man has found out; he does not yet understand the mystery of pain.
In some vague way he thinks it is the punishment awarded for broken laws. He asks why he should be punished for breaking a command whose existence he did not so much as suspect.

Nature is silent. She does not answer the question. She goes on punishingtill we find out.
Merciless, you say. And yet we learn best through chastisement.

Friend, did you not, in your trouble, learn more than you ever did in the happy, laughing days when the sun shone only to bless ?

Pain is in the world-mental and physical pain. We have the former because something ever urges us to ask the supreme question (so much more important than the price of sugar), "What am I ' '' We have the latter becausewe did wrong and did not know it.
"Tis a happy dispensation, that if we have the bane, we also have the antidote.

If, for instance, we have cholera, cholera morbus, cold, sore throat, chills, cramps, fever and ague, chills and fever or malaria, we have Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

This celebrated preparation can be taken internally or applied externally. Disease is the effect of a cause. Dr.

Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever not only cures the effects of the disease but the cause as well. This is what makes it a most invaluable medicine.
Taken internally, it throws the body into a profuse perspiration, and with the perspiration, the disease, whatever it may be, is thrown off. Thus fevers, in their early stage, can be cured by the timely use of Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

The pangs of the toothache dare not make themselves felt when Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever is used.

And pray do not laugh if we mention the toothache seriously. Josephine herself, who adored the hero, tells us that Napoleon, who faced the world in arms, grew pale with a single twinge of the toothache and rolled on the floor, howling with pain.

We play the man in the large affairs of life; it is the seeming trifles which betray our intrinsic littleness,
Again, Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever will cure burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, congestion, inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia, rheumatism, etc.

A reliable family remedy, equally efficacious for internal and external use, Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever should be in every home in the country. We say this with emphasis when we consider our scattered population, which, outside the cities and towns, is spread over a vast territory, where there is isolation, and, in the moment of need, such distance as makes it impossible to procure aid.
The remedy, in its character, is comprehensive. Moreover, it is perfectly harmless.
Scalds, burns and bruises are of frequent occurrence, especially where there are young children, who are liable to accidents.

How important it is to have a remedy at hand which will be efficacious, which will save your doctor's bills, and which you can apply at once with immediate effect ?

Consider rheumatism, for example, one of the most distressing affections that ever racked the human body. Who has not heard of extreme cases, where the medical men failed, where resort was had to quacks and cranks and the exponents of a new gospel of which the chief feature is that there is really no rheumatism or pain of any kind?

Now, we do not mean to pretend that Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever will cure an acute case of rheumatism which has baffled the doctors, and which has crippled the victim. We simply say that well rubbed into the body it will give immediate relief. It never fails to do good, even if it does not cure.

And this is only one of the many affections for which it is a specific and unfailing remedy.
For summer complaint it is invaluable. It should be at hand, to be used with promptitude in this distressing complaint. It will relieve and cure. For this alone its virtue might be extolled, forsummer complaint numbers itsvictims, especially in those of tender years, by the score in every centre of urban life.
Congestion and inflammation of the lungs, when developed, is extremely serious. Instant relief will be given by Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever. Subsequent treatment may be necessary. But in this and all such eases, you want to have something at hand which you can apply, sure that it will do good. This will allay apprehension alike in the breast of the patient and in those of the friends who love him.

Comprehensive in its office, Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever appeals with peculiar power to the heads of families, whose solicitude for the welfare of their children never relaxes. And we repeat that those who are separated from the life of cities and live for the most part in loneliness and isolation, far from aid, should see to it that they have always a supply in the house, in case of emergency.

We do not believe in every man being his own doctor; nor will book formulas enable the layman to take the place of medical skill. But we do say for the accidents and affections mentioned there cannot be a better remedy than Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever, which is known throughout the Dominion, and which has relieved countless numbers
in the moment of need, when no other help was available.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever is known in the shanties in our beautiful winter woods, and many a strong fellow it has relieved there.

Fever and ague, malaria, and kindred diseases are wearing and exhausting in their character. Many of our people are exposed, by the nature of their employment, to severe weather ; to have their bodies wet and chilled by storms. Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever, taken internally, produces a glow throughout the body, and induces a profuse perspiration which enables the patient to throw off the beginnings of disease, which, neglected, would assuredly develop with malignant power.

Druggists throughont the whole country sell this wonderful remedy, which is without a peer in the field which it has made its own.

Remember, not merely does Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever remove the symptoms. It cures the disease itself, of which the symptoms are the evidence.
And once more-remember the name. There is something in a name, although it may be true that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. A name can be very precious. And it is not some other name, and not some other medicine.

It is Dr. Wilson's-not Dr. Thingum-bob's-Cramp and Pain Reliever, And this is the best. This has stood the test of time. This is kept in almost every humble cupboard throughout the country, while in the towns and cities no housewife would think of being without it.
It is safe, it is harmless, it is effectual.
Instinctively, the mother, when she finds that her child has been scalded or burned, turns her eyes to the cupboard. She has, without speech 'at all, spelled out in her mind - "Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever."

The moral of all which is-"Have it near you in emergency."

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever is a necessity of every household, seeing that all are liable to both internal and external troubles of the sort indicated in the foregoing article.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever, at hand in the moment of internal or external tronble, is the one sure friend to be relied upon to relieve and cure.


앙NE or two sombre writers have said that we have no business to be happy. That to expect happiness is an impertinence. That we are here for work and duties and trial, but not happiness. And yet the heart cries out for happiness. The feeling is universal, and this attests its divine implanting. And we might all be happy but for something. Perhaps it was that apple in the first place, perhaps it was, subsequently, too mach beefsteak; perhaps bad economic conditions which imposed burdens upon the many while the few escaped.
Anyway, we have been pursuing happiness under difficulties. We are not as strong as we ought to be. We should never have a sick headache, if we had begun right. As a fact, a great many evils cling to us, and we have been trying all these generations to get rid of them.
Sometimes we feel weak and languid. We have lost our appetite. We get pale and thin. We have serious duties to perform, but we seem as ifwe had no energy.
This is a common symptom. It may not mean a great deal at the time. But, neglected, the system is rendered susceptible to any form of disease which may be endemic.
The work of the world must be done, and to do it properly we must be strong and well.

When you are run down; when you feel as if it did not matter a great deal whether you won first place or not in the race, try a bottle of Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine. In the making of this famous preparation Dr. Howard was just thinking of your case. No use to tell you of the valuable properties of quinine. It is employed for a variety of purposes. Its effect is to give tone and strength. In the form of Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine it has proved a blessing to many poor, listless creatures, who just needed this splendid bracer.

The loss of appetite is more to be dreaded than the loss of fortune.

What joy when you feel a relish with your food, when the tit-bits appeal with
a fresh zest to sensations which appeared to have been dulled !

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine restores lost appetite, gives life a new seasoning, brightens the eye, so that it will see new beauties in God's beautiful world, puts a new feeling of buoyancy in the heart, which comes with the consciousness of returning strength.

The central idea of modern merical science is prevention of disease. Effort used to be concentrated upon curing; now we think it more worthy to prevent. And Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine prevents disease, by warding it off, through the strength and firmness and elasticity which it imparts to the system.
It aids digestion, and a good digestion is better than riches or power. With a good digestion a man can conquer the world. At least, he can conquer as much as he wants and be happy.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine is a remedy for sleeplessness. It wards off fever and ague; it soothes the nervous state ; it, in fine, so tones and renews the system that the weaknesses and susceptibilities of a debilitated constitution take flight and a new strength and wholesomeness are given which fortify against all the affections to which weakened and run down systems are liable.

Have a bottle of Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine in the house. Use it for nervous affections, for twitching, for impaired digestion, for loss of appetite, for that "all gone" feeling, which expressively sums up an acute state of debilitation which it is the function of Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine to remove.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine will, under any circumstances, do good, Quinine is one of the most valuable medicines in the pharmacopoia, Used properly it accomplishes wonders in the building up of the system. Used as it is used in Dr. Howard's formula, it is an indispensable friend in the home, which will always bless and comfort and build up the wasted body, in which a listless spirit languishes.

And all this means that Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine is an aid to happiness.

Begins on Friday.

(40) 16th Sunday after Trinity.

Mercury in Leo.


(43) 19th Sunday after Trinity.

Jupiter in Virgo.

| 24 | Su. |  | 634 | 452 | 447 | 352 | 628 | 500 | 637 | 452 | Co | dy. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | Mo. | IV | 635 | 450 | 613 | 417 | 629 | 458 | 639 | 450 | Coo | dy and |
| 26 | Tu. | $\approx$ | 636 | 448 | 738 | 451 | 631 | 457 | 640 | 448 | Warm | rainy. |
| 27 | We. | $\sim$ | 638 | 447 | 902 | 535 | 632 | 455 | 641 | 446 | Cool. |  |
| 28 | Th. | II | 639 | 445 | 1019 | 631 | 633 | 453 | 643 | 444 | Warm |  |
| 29 | Fr. | II | 640 | 444 | 1124 | 738 | 635 | 452 | 645 | 442 | Clear |  |
| 30 | Sa. | $t$ | 642 | 443 | Eve. | 851 | 636 | 450 | 647 | 440 |  | weather. |

[^5]| YOO2T＇3 PEASES， 5 |  |  |  |  | St．Joha＇s，2714． |  | 1 fa | atre |  | 0. |  | Whanipeg． <br> $\mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{y}$ <br> 809 mo. <br> 3.22 mo <br> 7.34 mo <br> 2.52 mo <br> 8.46 ev. | Vasconver． <br> $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$ <br> 6.28 mo <br> 1.41 mo <br> 5.53 mo <br> 1. <br> 1.11 mo <br> 7.05 ev. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Quarter．．． <br> Full Moon．．．．． <br> Last Quarter ． <br> New Moon．．．． <br> First Quarter． |  |  |  |  | H M11.05 mo6.18 moc$10.30 \mathrm{mo}$.5.48 mo11.42 ev. |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline H \quad \mathrm{u} \\ 10.22 \mathrm{mo} . \\ 5.35 \mathrm{mo} \\ 9.47 \mathrm{mo} \\ 5.05 \mathrm{mo} \\ 10.59 \mathrm{ev} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{M} \\ & 9.42 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 4.55 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 9.07 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 4.25 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 10.19 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{M} \\ & 9.20 \mathrm{mo} . \\ & 4.33 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 8.45 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 4.03 \mathrm{ma} . \\ & 9.57 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dars． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. Prov. } \\ & \text { AND Npld. } \end{aligned}$ |  | The Moon． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qjebro and } \\ & \text { Ontamo. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Manitoba, } \\ \text { N.W.T. \& B. } . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | CALENDAR <br> and <br> WRATHER FOREOAST． |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 的 } \\ & \frac{0}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 8 |  |  | Sets． | Ri | Sets， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M | 15 | 4 | 441 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}H & M \\ 6 & 39\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 437 |  |  |
|  | Tu | 19 | 648 | 439 |  |  | 641 | 446 |  | 52 | 435 | Cool， |  |
| 3 | W |  | 650 | 438 |  |  | 642 | 444 |  | 54 | 434 |  |  |
|  | T |  | 6 51 | 436 |  |  | 644 | 443 |  | 55 | 432 |  |  |
|  | Fr ． |  | 653 | 435 |  |  | 645 |  |  | 57 | 430 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## （45）21st Sunday after Trinity．

| 7 | Su． | 比 | 656 | 433 | 319 | 512 | 648 | 39 | 701 | 427 | ， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Mo． | $\uparrow$ | 657 | 431 | 345 | 618 | 650 | 438 | 703 | 425 | Very dull． |
| 9 | Tu． | ＇r | 658 | 429 | 414 | 723 | 651 | 437 | 704 | 424 | P．or Wales b．＇41． |
| 10 | We． | $\gamma$ | 700 | 428 | 453 | 824 | 653 | 435 | 705 | 423 | Cool and breezy． |
| 11 | Th． | ૪ | 701 | 427 | 537 | 922 | 654 | 434 | 707 | 421 | Martinmas． |
| 12 | Fr． | $\checkmark$ | 703 | 426 | 628 | 1014 | 655 | 433 | 709 | 419 | Windy－hail |
| 13 | Sa， | I | 704 | 425 | 726 | $10 \quad 57$ | 657 | 431 | 710 | 418 | Cloudy and |

Venus in Virgo．
unsettled．

（47）23rd Sunday after Trinity．
Mars in Lhbra．

| 21 | Su． | 叹 | 716 | 17 | 340 | 214 | 708 | 23 | 724 | 409 | y． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | Mo． | $\approx$ | 717 | 416 | 504 | 2.43 | 709 | 422 | 726 | 408 | Clear，cold． |
| 23 | Tu． | $\approx$ | 718 | 415 | 630 | 322 | 710 | 422 | 727 | 407 | Gusty，clear，cool． |
| 24 | We． | m | 720 | 414 | 750 | 412 | 712 | 421 | 728 | 406 | Snow－cold． |
| 25 | Th． | II | 721 | 414 | 905 | 516 | 713 | 421 | 730 | 405 | St．Cathering， |
| 26 | Fr， | $t$ | 723 | 413 | 1050 | 631 | 714 | 420 | 731 | 404 | Unsettled． |
| 27 | Sa ． | $t$ | 724 | 412 | 1052 | 749 | 715 | 420 | 733 | 403 | Heavy，wet snow． |

（48）Advent Sunday．
Jupiter in Virgo．

| 28 | Su． | V9 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 25 | 9 | 08 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 19 | 7 | 34 | 4 | 02 | Clear，cold， |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29 | Mo． | V9 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 51 | 10 | 26 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 19 | 7 | 36 | 4 | 01 | Finer，milder，soft． |
| 30 | Tu． | m | 7 | 27 | 4 | 11 | Eve． | 11 | 41 | 7 | 19 | 4 | 18 | 7 | 37 | 4 | 00 | St．AnvRew． |  |

[^6]एडJHEY said when the bicycle came in that the horse would go out. The brcycle is a fad, which may or may* not lhot; the horse has persisted for ages, will persist when the bicycle shall have passed into the limbo of forgetfulness.

We shall always find uses for him even in the era of air-ships. Always will he make for beauty and strength and intelligence ; always will man find in him a faithful servant.

In a wild state the horse was free from disease. We touch the heathen and we make him a drunkard; we tame the free forms of nature and we make them diseased.

The horse has almost as many diseases as man. And he got them all since he became acquainted with man. It is true man has developed him physically and mentally; but at the same time he seems to have inoculated him with the seeds of disease to which he was a stranger when he roved the primeval wilds.

We call the diseases by long names ; we treat them'by learned gentlemen with great gravity.

The horse, through breathing the jaded air of civilization, too infrequently gets out of condition, Like the human animal, he becomes listless, and weak, and emaciated. His food does not seem to do him good. His coat becomes rough. One notes a dull eye which erstwhile blazed with life and passion. His whole system is out of order. He cannot make known his state by speech, but every silent symptom manifesting itself in the hanging head, the slow steps, the form which becomes shrunken, proclaims his need,

Now, there is one thing the horse needs when it is in a debilitated and unthriving condition and that is-

The famous-Derby Condition Powder.
This spectio is no new thing about which nothing is known. It has been before the public for years. It is sold in almost all lands. It is a sovereign remedy for the symptoms indicated.

The Derby Condition Powder will make the rough coat as smooth as satin. It will arch the neck, and put a fire in the eye, and vastly increase the health, usefulness and value of the noble creature, whjch, run down, simply needs Derby Condition Powder for restoration and strength.

Derby Condition Powder is used in all the great racing stables in the country. We do not know for certain whether it was given to "Persimmons," the splendid creature, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who won the Derby. We simply venture to say that it was highly probable ; for there is nothing in the world so good to produce in the racer, or any other variety, the pink of condition.

And when yon see the glossy coat, the sparkling eye, and the disdainful neck of the carriage horse of the fine gentleman, be sure that Derby Condition Powder is always used in the stable.

The horse is susceptible to changes in food, in climate, in the working conditions by which he is usually bound. He suffers and he makes no outcry. The first thing noticeable about him is, to use the slang of the stable, that he "gets off his feed." He takes no interest in his work; by and by hè ceases to take any interest in life itself. The horse, in good health, has a vital joy in the fact of living.

That is gone when he gets out of condition. There is only one sure cure for him, and that is Derby Condition Powder.

After it has been used for some time you will notice that returning buoyancy, that new light in the eye, that pawing of the ground with the front feet-all the symptoms which denote health and happiness.

This is the triumph of Derby Condition Powder, for only Derby Condition Powder could effect this change.

Use it to keep the system in normal condition; use it, with certain effects, when the system has been allowed to run down.

2ith Month．
DECEMBER．Begins on Wednesday．

| y003t＇s PHASES． |  |  |  |  | St．Joha＇s，WE14． |  | Eallfaz |  | Moztreal．${ }^{\text {Torontp．}}$ |  |  | Winnipeg | Va |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 11 Mo |  |  | 8 | 1.22 m |  |  | M ${ }^{\text {mo．}}$ | H M | v． 11. | ev． | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \mathrm{M} \\ & 10.26 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H M } \\ & 8.45 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ast Qu |  |  | 1 | 0.50 m |  |  | mo． | 11.27 e | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { ev. } & 11 \end{array}$ | ， 55 ev ． | 9.54 ev ． |  |
|  | New Moo |  |  | 23 | 4.23 |  |  | 40 ev． | 3.00 |  | 38 ev． | 1． 1.27 ev ． | $10.46 \mathrm{mo}$ |
|  | First |  |  | $30 \mid$ | 3．55 |  |  | 12 e | 2.32 |  |  | $0.59 \mathrm{ev} \text {. }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.18 \mathrm{mo} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Ys． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR } \\ & \text { AND } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{ov} . \\ & \mathrm{D} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | The | Moo | ON． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { QuEBE } \\ & \text { ONTA } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | AND ARIO． | $\begin{gathered} \text { MA } \\ \text { N. W. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{OBA}, \\ & \text { द B. C. } \end{aligned}$ |  | NDAR |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1} \\ & \frac{0}{6} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 落 | Sun Rises． | Sun Sets． | Rises． | S | ts． | Sun Rises． | Sun Sets． | Sun Rises． | Sun Sets． | WEATHE |  |
|  | We． | $m$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}11 & \text { M } \\ 7 & 28 \\ 7 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}4 & 11 \\ 4 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { H } & \text { M } \\ 0 & 26 \\ 0 & \end{array}$ |  | orn | 4  <br> 7 20 <br> 7  | $\begin{array}{lll}H & M \\ 4 & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}H \\ 7 & 4 \\ 7 & 39\end{array}$ | 400 | Dull |  |
|  | Th．＇ | mw | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 30\end{array}$ | 410 | 048 | 0 | 45 | 721 | 418 | 740 | 359 |  | eatening． |
|  | Fr． | 76 | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 31\end{array}$ | 409 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 04 \\ 1 & 9\end{array}$ | 1 | 55 | 722 | 417 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 41\end{array}$ | 359 | Bleak |  |
|  | Sa． |  | 732 | 409 | 124 | 3 | 03 | 723 | 417 | 743 | 358 |  |  |

（49）2nd Sunday in Advent．Saturn in Scorpio．

| 5 | Su． |  | 733 | 408 | 47 | 11 | 24 | ， | 744 | 358 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Mo． | $p$ | 734 | 408 | 216 | 515 | 726 | 416 | 745 | 358 | Snow flurries， |
|  | Tu． | $\uparrow$ | 735 | 403 | 253 | 617 | 727 | 415 | 746 | 358 | Stormy，rain ors＇w， |
| 8 | We． | ૪ | 736 | 408 | 334 | 716 | 728 | 415 | 747 | 357 | Conorption b．v．m． |
| 9 | Th． | ¢ | 737 | 408 | 433 | 810 | 729 | 414 | 748 | 357 | Clear |
| 10 | Fr． | II | 738 | 408 | 520 | 856 | 730 | 414 | 749 | 357 | and cold． |
| 11 | Sa ． | II | 739 | 408 | 620 | 936 | 731 | 415 | 750 | 357 | Variable． |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Uranus in Libra， |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Su． | O） | 740 | 09 | 725 | 1009 | 733 | 415 | 751 | 3 57 |  | now and rain． |
| 13 | Mo． | $0_{0}$ | 741 | 409 | 831 | 1037 | 734 | 416 | 752 | 357 |  | ull． |
| 14 | Tu． | 河 | 742 | 409 | 941 | 1057 | 735 | 416 | 753 | 357 |  | ull and cold． |
| 15 | We． | $\Omega$ | 743 | 409 | 1053 | 1115 | 736 | 417 | 754 | 357 |  | le |
| 16 | Th． | SL | 744 | 409 | Morn | 1132 | 737 | 417 | 754 | 357 |  | nd mild． |
| 17 | Fr． | I21 | 744 | 409 | 001 | 1155 | 738 | 418 | 755 | 357 |  | leavy rain． |
| 18 | Sa ． | 奴 | 745 | 410 | 1016 | Eve． | 739 | 418 | 756 | 358 |  | lear，breezy |

（51）4th Sunday in Advent．
Neptune in Taurus．

| 18 | Su． | 112 | 745 | 10 | 36 | 040 |  | 4 | 757 |  | 58 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | Mo． | $\approx$ | 746 | 410 | 357 | 111 | 740 | 419 | 757 | 3 | 58 | Cool，fine． |  |
| 21 | Tu． | $\bumpeq$ | 746 | 411 | 520 | 156 | 741 | 420 | 758 |  | 59 | St．Thomas |  |
| 22 | We． | m | 746 | 411 | 637 | 251 | 741 | 420 | 758 |  | 59 | Clear，cold． |  |
| 23 | Th． | It | 747 | 412 | 746 | 401 | 742 | 421 | 758 |  | 00 | Cold． |  |
| 24 | Fr． | $t$ | 747 | 412 | 839 | 518 | 742 | 421 | 759 |  | 00 | Snow，sleet， | rain |
| 25 | Sar ． | $t$ | 748 | 413 | 921 | 640 | 743 | 422 | 759 |  | 01 | Chaistaras． | Clear． |

（52）1st Sunday after Christmas．
Mercury in Sagittarins，

|  | SU． | 15 | 48 | 4 | 951 | 802 | 743 | 423 | 759 | 401 | S．Smand．Rainy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | Mo． | V9 | 748 | 414 | 1014 | 921 | 743 | 424 | 759 | 4.02 | St．John Evang． |
| 28 | Tu． | m | 749 | 415 | 1030 | 1036 | 743 | 424 | 759 | 403 | Heavy sn |
| 29 | We． | m | 7.49 | 416 | 1153 | 1141 | 742 | 425 | 759 | 404 | Milder． |
| 30 | Th． | \＃ | 750 | 417 | 1111 | Morn | 742 | 426 | 800 | 405 | Mild，wit |
| 31 | Fr． | ） | 750 | 418 | 1130 | 053 | 742 | 426 | 800 | 406 | snow or |

[^7]$W^{18}$don't live as long as our grandfathers. We do a great deal more than our grandfathers. That is what kills us so quickly. It is not the miles we travel but the pace that kills. We compass too much, and the effort exhausts us. A great many people do not live out half their day, because they wear themselves out in work which is large enough for two lives.

Our grandfathers were simple and leisurely, and content with a fair day's work. People are now in such a rush that they have not time to eat their meals. They want to be rich. They want to realize a great ambition. They want, while yet the years are few, and life is full of zest, to achieve whatever the ardent desire of the heart may be.

Very foolish. Nay, criminally foolish. For while the goal is within view, death has taken his abode at the gateway of life.

Now, work is desirable and righteous. And ambition, when it is not selfish, is a noble thing. But what sort of success, it might be asked, is worth the life?

When a man eats his luncheon with his hat on in the restaurant, pulling out his watch the while, and bolting his food, there is something wrong with the conditions which impose such hard necessity upon any creature.

Modern life is exhausting. And we have only a certain amount of strength at best, The strongest becomes enfeebled. Have you noticed the pale cheek, the emaciated body, the lack lustre eye, the step which has lost its buoyancy ? This is debility. And modern life is responsible for debility.
It is too exhausting. The fever of life burns out the vital stamina.

And yet hurry and scurry and scramble is the genius of the age and it is idle to preach.

Better to suggeat a remedy for a state which argues loss of strength and courage.

Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine is a glorious builder up of an enfeebled system. It puts flesh on the bones by stimulating an appetite which has been
lost in the progress of a general "running down" of the system; it puts a new light in the eye, a fresh color in the cheek, a spring to the laggard step.

Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine is a great invigorator, It is, by those who use it, lovingly and familarly called the " great bracer."

This is expressive, It imparts a new tone; it dissipates all hypochondriac symptoms ; it makes a new world for those who have been hopeless.

Care is more fatal than pestilence. Care causes a man to neglect his system; to gulp down his food, heedless of what he eats, and grudging the few minutes in which he must sit at table.

And this neglect at last produces impaired digestion. 'Twas a bad digestion, not Old Scratch, that made Bulwer Lytton strike his wife,

Twas bad digestion which made the First Napoleon lose the battle of Waterloo. He ate all sorts of things in a hurry; at last he could digest nothing. His mind was muddy on that fatal day. Impaired digestion has lost kingdoms. The "I" in all of us stands back of the digestion, which is only an accident, while the " I " is immortal. But the digestion, unhappily, influences the "I" for good or ill.

An impaired digestion produces a dull and muddy brain. Do not think of making a bargain with a bad digestion. No man with a bad digestion ever suc. ceeded in love. It never matters in love what the man looks like. He can be as ugly as the devil, but let him have a manly, direct, olear utterance. With an impaired digestion he cannot say the word that will break down all opposition.

Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine restores digestion to its normal state.

It cures debility and nervousness. It supplies a new store of energy which has been exhausted by the struggles and cares of modern life. It is to the system what phosphate is to the poor soil. By building up the enfeebled system, by eneouraging the appetite, it makes new men and women very literally.


र何HE "world do move." We have chained the lightning-the voice of the dead speaks to us a century after the body has been resolved into the primal elements.

The introduction of the famous Turkish Dyes into Canada marked a revolution in the art of dyeing.

There had, indeed, been so-called dyes in the market, Think of the dingy, shabby colors with which you once put up, and ask yourself, after your experience with Turkish Dyes, if you would tolerate anything so ridiculôus now.

The people of Canada buy every year 600,000 packages of Turkish Dyes.

This eloquent fact testifies to the appreciation of the public when they are offered an article which meets the necessity of the case.

Mark this-you do not need any shading colors when you buy Turkish Dyes. Every package is perfect.

And the range of color is wider than that of any other dyes. Moreover, new colors are always added as they become fashionable.

Every color is perfect ; every color produces an exquisite effect ; and every color can be employed upon silk, wool and cotton.

No ; you do not need shading colors if you use Turkish Dyes. The "shading colors" are an excuse for poor dyes. If you fail with them, you are told that you did not use the proper amount of "shading," and the blame is shifted from the dye to the user of the dye.

Turkish Dyes are perfect in themselves; comprehensive in their range; effectual in their application for all domestic dyeing,

Turkish Black, for example, was the first stocking black ever introduced to Canada that answered its purpose. It was the first black that did not smut. Try it. Other dyes have imitated Turkish Black, just as they have imitated Turkish Rose Pink and Brown. Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery,

Well, it is one thing to imitate and quite another to produce identical effects.

Once more-Turkish Dyes are warranted. If you can discover in any one of the colors comprised in a package of Turkisk. Dyes a defect, the Turkish Dye Company accept the full responsibility.

And every color is absolutely true. Here we have no blurs nor smudges ; no muddiness which is indeterminate, and which cannot be called anything in particular. Every color gives the genuine result-permanent, indelible and beautiful to the eye.

Turkish Dyes come off more than conqueror in any contest with other dyes. They are superior in their character; they are wider in their range ; they can be used for a greater variety of articles; and they give results of permanency and beauty which are simply magical.

If you hear any person utter the depreciatory word, bring that person to the test of experience. There is the record of sales of Turkish Dyes since their introduction in 1888 ; there is the record of what they have accomplished for the householders of Canada; there is the testimony, voluntarily offered, of results obtained by following the directions, and which have never been equalled by any other dye in the market.

The recollection of the poverty and inefficiency of the so-called dyes of the past is still vivid; the advance made by the Turkish Dyes, in beauty and range of color, is appreciated; and the increasing sales from year to year speak, trumpet-tongued, of their worth and efficacy.

Here is a point worth noting-every user of Turkish Dyes becomes an eloquent advocate of them with her friends, Every lady who tries them triumphantly shows her neighbors the results she has secured by following the directions. This is the best of all advertisements. She who has actually seen the 'effects will herself put the dyes to the test.

And this is all that the Turkish Dyes

TURKISH' DYES DO NOT WASH OUT.


[^0]:    PLANETS IN JANUARY, 1897.-The Moon is near Mercury on the 4th, passes Venus on the 6th, near Mars on the 14 th, passes Neptune on the 15 th. Mercury is $90^{\circ}$ from the Sun, and visible after sunset in the Eastern sky on the 10 th, and Yenus is'similarly placed on the 30 th.

[^1]:    PLANETS IN FEBRUARY, 1897.-The Moon is near Mars on the 11th, and passes Neptune on thier same day. Uranus is at Quadrature with the Sun on the 17 th, being overhead at 6 hrs. morning; Saturu is also at Quadrature on the 18th. Jupiter is brightest on the 23 rd , and is overhead at midnight. Mercury is in Aphelion on the 27th.

    TRY TURKISH DYES AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

[^2]:    PLANETS IN JUNE, 1897.-Venus is at Greatest Brilliancy on the 3ril and 4th, and in Aphelion (farthest from the Sun) on the 25th. Saturn is in Conjunction with Uranus on the 18th, and Mercury with Neptune on the 29th.

[^3]:    PLANETS IN JULX, 1897. -The Moon is near Mars on the 3rid, and passes Jupiter on the 4th. Mereury is $90^{\circ}$ from the Sun on the 5th, in Perihelion on the 9 th, and in Soperior Conjunction (behind the Sun) on the 15th. Mars is in Conjunction with Jupiter on the 25th, and with Neptune on the 2sth.

[^4]:    PLANETSIN BEPTEMEER 1897. $\rightarrow$ Venus is $90^{\circ}$ from the Sun on the 11 th, Jupiter is in Confunction on the 13th, and Neptane at Guadrature on the 14th. Mercury is in Inferior Conjunction on the 22 nd , in Conjunction with Jupiter on the 27 th, and $90^{\circ}$ from the Sun on the 30 th .

[^5]:    PLaANETS IN OOTOBER, 1897.-Mercury is in Perihelion on the 5th, in Conjunction with Juplter on the 6th. Venus makes her Perihelion passage on the 15 th, and is in Conjunction with Jupiter on the 19th. The Moon is near Jupiter and Venus on the 23rd, and ptases Mercury on the 25 th.

[^6]:    PLANETS IN NOVEMBER，1897，－Mercury is in Superior Conjunction with the Bun on the 8th，with Mars on the 12th，Uranus on the 16th，in Aphelion on the 18th，and in Conjunction with Saturn on the sameday．Mars is in Conjunction with Uranus and the Sun on the 21st．Saturn is in Oonjunetion with the Bun on the 25 th，and Mars with Saturn on the 27 th．

[^7]:    PLAANETS INEDECEMBER，1897．－Venus is in elose Conjunction with Uranus on the 8th and with Saturi on the $12 t h$ ，and Neptnne is brightest on same day．The Moon is near Uranus and Saturn on the 21st，Venus and Mars on the 22ad，and close to Mercury on the 24th．

