





THE UNION ADVOCATE, WEDNESDAY,

THE CIRCUIT RIDER.

Christianity Owes Much to his Zeal and Endurance.

His Life During the Early Days of Methodism in Canada Was Often One of Great Hardship—The Story of One Now Enjoying a Ripe Old Age.

From the Simcoe Reformer.

In the early days of Methodism in Canada the gospel was spread abroad in the land by the active exertions of the circuit rider. It required a man of no ordinary health and strength; an iron constitution and unflinching determination to fill the arduous duties incumbent on one who undertook to preach salvation to his fellow-men. It was no easy task that these men set themselves to, but they were strong in the faith and hope of ultimate reward. Many fell by the wayside, while others struggled on and prospered, and a few are to-day enjoying a ripe old age happy in the knowledge that a lasting reward will soon be theirs. Most of these old timers are not now engaged in active church work, but have been placed on the supernumerary list, and are now living a quiet life in town or on a farm free from the cares of the world, they await the call to come up higher.

Rev. David Williams, who lives two miles southwest of Nixon, Ont., in the township of Windham, Norfolk County, was one of these early day circuit riders. He was a man of vigorous health and although without many advantages in the way of early education he succeeded by dint of hard and constant study in being admitted to the ministry. He was the first born in the first house built in Glen Williams near Georgetown. Mr. Geo. Kennedy the founder of Georgetown, being a brother of his mother. To-day he is 70 years old and for the past 26 years has lived in this country. For many years he had been a sufferer from kidney and kindred diseases. He tried all kinds of remedies, and although sometimes temporarily relieved he gradually grew worse until in October 1886 he was stricken with paralysis. From this he partially recovered and recovered his power of speech but his mind was badly wrecked, and his memory was so poor that he could not remember the name of the person to whom he wished to speak without thinking it over for several minutes. One day driving to church he recalled the name for an hour or more. In addition to his mental trouble, he had intense bodily suffering; pains in the head, across the forehead, in the temples and behind the ears, across the lower part of the skull and in the joint of the neck. He had great weakness and pains in the back, hips and legs. In fact, so much did he suffer that sleep was almost an impossibility, and he fell away in weight until he weighed only 145 pounds. By this time, Dec. 1886, he became despondent and felt that a cure in the Reformer by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and being seized with a sudden inspiration, at once wrote to Brockville for a supply of that marvelous remedy. Immediately good results followed their use and he has improved wonderfully during the past year. He has recovered his bodily health and strength, is comparatively free from pain and his memory is nearly as good as it ever was and as the improvement continues the prospect is very bright for complete recovery. He has gained 20 pounds in weight since beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Williams says: "I am naturally a thin man, and the many good things said of these pills in the papers, and strongly recommended to me by one of my friends, induced me to try them. I have gained 20 pounds in weight since beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Williams says: "I am naturally a thin man, and the many good things said of these pills in the papers, and strongly recommended to me by one of my friends, induced me to try them. I have gained 20 pounds in weight since beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Williams says: "I am naturally a thin man, and the many good things said of these pills in the papers, and strongly recommended to me by one of my friends, induced me to try them. I have gained 20 pounds in weight since beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

New Advertisements.

To Let.

The field, including marsh next above the property of Mr. W. C. Anslow. For terms apply to

Elizabeth Atchison.

Newcastle, April 26th, 1897.

Fresh Seeds.

My Supply of Seeds is now in stock, comprising, VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds. In the usual varieties. Ensilage Corn and Turnip Seeds. JAMES W. DAVIDSON. Newcastle, April 26th, 1897.

Don't Forget

You can get your Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Whiting, Kalsomine, White wash and Scrub Brushes, Wall Paper, and everything you want for the spring at

Geo. Stables' Grocery Store, Newcastle, April 27th, 1897.

The Union Advocate

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1897.

Newcastle Societies.

MEET AS FOLLOWS—NORTHUMBERLAND LODGE No. 17, A. F. & M., in the Lodge rooms on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION No. 45, S. of T., in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8.00 o'clock.

COURT MIRAMICHI No. 165, L. O. E., in their rooms, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE, in the room in the Bannion building on the evening of the first Monday in each month at 8 o'clock.

Derby.

COURT HAPPY RETREAT No. 150, L. O. E., in Foresters' Hall, Derby, on the evening of the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

Public Meeting.

The meeting called for Friday evening in response to the requisition to Mr. W. P. Harriman, town clerk, was largely attended by the ratepayers.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Harriman read the requisition asking him to call a public meeting and then called the meeting to order. A Chairman, Mr. E. Lee Street was nominated and the motion being carried unanimously. The chairman said that as the meeting originated with the Firewards he would call upon their Secretary, A. A. Davidson, Esq., to address them.

Mr. Davidson referred to the recent fire which destroyed so much property in the town, including the engine house, and also to the disadvantage the people labored under but the river as a reservoir, and the need of better water facilities for fire and other purposes. At present if a fire occurred one thousand feet from the engine house or river they were practically back to the old bucket brigade, and the firewards thought it was high time some steps were taken towards improvement and hence this meeting was called to ascertain the views of the ratepayers in reference to needed expenditures to be made. Mr. Davidson said the financial standing of the Board of Firewards was as follows:—

Amount of debt at close of last year \$1284.65.

Insurance of Engine House \$2000.00

Apr. 23. To paid debt and expenses to date \$1146.14

Dec, 1897, 714.63—1890 77

8139.23

The town wanted water brought into it and in order to do that and other necessary improvements we needed the town to be made. Mr. Davidson said the question of water works brought on the necessity of

INCORPORATION because the town was incorporated and would have money at a much cheaper rate. We might run and manage our own public water works ourselves or we could grant the privilege to a company who might be willing to enter into it as a speculation, as was done in the case of Campbellton, and in that case the bargain proved to be not at all a satisfactory one as the town and the Company had been at loggerheads about the service and its cost. The Firewards would like an expression of opinion from the ratepayers in these matters to guide them in their future course of action. (Applause.)

The Chairman called upon Mr. D. Morrison, a member of the Municipal Council.

Mr. Morrison thought the Firewards should give the ratepayers some estimate as to the probable expense of what they thought was required. As a Councillor he had always been in favor of giving the Firewards what amount of money they asked for, and no doubt they did the best they could with it. It was a fact that the outside of the town was not protected and some action must be taken to protect the people residing therein, and who while they were taxed had no protection in return therefor, and while they had a decided right to it. He thought incorporation would be the best way of getting rid of the penny wise and pound foolish system which exists in all our public enterprises. They would like to hear from the Firewards as to what they proposed to do. There was no doubt we needed better fire protection and unless we had it insurance rates would be very much increased. No insurance was held on the property recently burned simply because the rate of 31 per cent. was considered as too high, and unless we did something towards getting a water supply the premiums would still be increasing. These matters were worthy of consideration and he would strongly advise that they be looked at in a business light. Taxes had been kept down as much as possible in the past, yet when people left the town they remained had to pay the extra taxes to make up the total. He thought incorporation was the right step to take, and even if we did then spend a little more money we would get a better system of fire protection, and the town would not borrow money for a term of years with the probability of being out of office the next year. For necessary expenditures some one had to borrow and they had to pay interest for loans at the rate of 6 or 7 per cent., while if the town was incorporated it could issue bonds at a less rate of interest than 4 per cent. Taking everything into consideration he could not see where there could possibly be any great increase in taxation, if ordinary care was used in the expenditures. At present the firewards and road commissioner could spend what they like and the people had to pay the bills.

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Mr. Morrison said it would be an improvement to be able to get money without having to go to the Banks for it. If water was brought into the town there would be a revenue derived from it.

Mr. W. A. Hickson thought the gentleman who called the meeting should make some suggestions as to what we want. Let them give us an idea of what they propose and then we can intelligently discuss it. He was quite willing to give his opinion, but he did not want to see it could be done and what it was going to cost were the questions to be considered. He referred to the millions of gallons of water in the vicinity of the late fire and yet that would not save the property. Water was to be got, but where and how. Mr. Morrison's cry was money, money, money, but he (Hickson) thought the taxpayers of the town were paying quite enough taxes for what they got. The new Road Commissioner, he understood, started with a debt of \$800. A different system was employed in the country districts. There if they had twenty dollars to expend on a road they sold the adjoining lots to that amount, while in town they were repaired by day's work and in consequence the most of the roads were left in the middle than at the edges of the town. He was not prepared to say we should not do it, but he thought we should know what they want and then we shall have something to intelligently discuss. (Applause.)

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Marriage Bells.

About eight o'clock last Tuesday evening, April 29th, a very interesting event took place at the residence of Mr. Jas. Troy. This was the marriage of Miss Edith Troy and Mr. Charles Sargent. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Clark of the Methodist Church. The house was tastefully decorated with natural flowers. There was no very large gathering to witness the ceremony, just the immediate relations of the two families. The bride, the centre of attraction, looked very pretty in a dress of white broadcloth trimmed with white silk lace, and pearls. Her hair was styled in a simple and becoming manner. The bridegroom was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and wore a wreath of orange blossoms in his hair. After the ceremony the guests, twenty in number, adjourned to the dining-room where a substantial supper was served. It was evidently intended to be a quiet affair but the town decided otherwise, for the newly-wedded pair were receiving congratulations from an enthusiastic crowd were gathered outside the house. There came a deafening salute from the Newcastle Fire Battery and the crowd of guests and the music of the band. The bride and groom were then congratulated by the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent left by the Quebec express, that night. At the station, where a big bonfire blazed and the band played, hundreds of people gathered to see the bride and groom. The bride's travelling dress was of national blue broadcloth trimmed with velvet and pascamenterie of the same shade, and a cape, parasol and tiny hat to match. She was the recipient of a large number of beautiful presents, amongst which we noticed a handsome Piano Lamp, the gift of Mr. Davidson. Another very handsome gift was from the officers of the Newcastle Fire Battery, a silver sugar bowl and spoon holder combined, with one dozen silver spoons which were presented to the bride. The cover was very handsomely engraved and bears upon it the following inscription—From Commanding Officer and Officers 12th Fire Battery, April 29th, 1897. We are glad that no cloud of parting shadows this happy event as only the smiling Miramichi rolls between us and their future home.

Police Court.

Before John Niven, P. M.

Three important criminal matters came under the consideration of the Police Magistrate last week.

The first case was that of the Queen on the complaint of Patrick Connors against John Thomson, C. C. Clerk of the Peace, committed on the wife of the Complainant.

Mr. Thomson, C. C. Clerk of the Peace, appeared for the complainant. The defence was conducted by Mr. J. J. Thomson for the complainant. The case was adjourned for the complainant to take her trial at the ensuing term of the County Courts for assault to do bodily harm.

The next case was that of the Queen on the complaint of Letitia Trevellick against Letitia Trevellick and Henry Trevellick for abandoning a child under two years whereby its life and health were endangered. Cause was adjourned for want of a copy of the indictment.

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Mr. W. A. Hickson thought the gentleman who called the meeting should make some suggestions as to what we want. Let them give us an idea of what they propose and then we can intelligently discuss it. He was quite willing to give his opinion, but he did not want to see it could be done and what it was going to cost were the questions to be considered. He referred to the millions of gallons of water in the vicinity of the late fire and yet that would not save the property. Water was to be got, but where and how. Mr. Morrison's cry was money, money, money, but he (Hickson) thought the taxpayers of the town were paying quite enough taxes for what they got. The new Road Commissioner, he understood, started with a debt of \$800. A different system was employed in the country districts. There if they had twenty dollars to expend on a road they sold the adjoining lots to that amount, while in town they were repaired by day's work and in consequence the most of the roads were left in the middle than at the edges of the town. He was not prepared to say we should not do it, but he thought we should know what they want and then we shall have something to intelligently discuss. (Applause.)

Mr. J. R. Lawlor, as one of the Firewards, wished to explain the action of the Firewards. They were not prepared to place any plans or estimates before the meeting but were here to listen to a discussion as to the requirements of the town and perhaps be authorized to proceed with some needed improvements. If the people wanted a new engine house and other suggested improvements carried out they should now instruct their officers as to what they wanted.

Mr. John Morrissey briefly referred to remarks of previous speakers. He, as a Fireward, had signed the requisition for a public meeting, and thought he was within his rights in doing so. He did not want any money to expend, but he thought the money expended for several years past had been as well expended as Mr. Hickson could expend it. We were here in the interest of our town. He was not sure, and had no authority to employ a man to prepare them. There was one thing the people would agree with him in, that the Firewards were not paid and the firewards thought it was high time this meeting give us authority to spend money to get an estimate and we would do so, as he thought they should not proceed without such authority. If the people did not want the money, they should not have called this meeting. He thought the people did not want water works or incorporation he supposed they could go on in the same old rut they had been doing in the past, behind towns had been the size of importance to be made. Mr. Davidson said he got out of that rut and put our town in a good position as some other towns on the North Shore then let them work with that end in view. If we wanted better fire service, better streets, and the like, we must expect to pay for them, whether incorporated or not. If the people want a fire engine in proper shape when a service were required they must employ a competent man to estimate the cost of the same. The present carter got \$140 a year. If the people wanted improvements made he was prepared to work with them to attain that object.

Mr. M. Russell had a good deal to say about town matters.

Mr. Morrison replied to Mr. Hickson in reference to the debt of \$800 which he would have money at a much cheaper rate. We might run and manage our own public water works ourselves or we could grant the privilege to a company who might be willing to enter into it as a speculation, as was done in the case of Campbellton, and in that case the bargain proved to be not at all a satisfactory one as the town and the Company had been at loggerheads about the service and its cost. The Firewards would like an expression of opinion from the ratepayers in these matters to guide them in their future course of action. (Applause.)

The Chairman called upon Mr. D. Morrison, a member of the Municipal Council.

Mr. Morrison thought the Firewards should give the ratepayers some estimate as to the probable expense of what they thought was required. As a Councillor he had always been in favor of giving the Firewards what amount of money they asked for, and no doubt they did the best they could with it. It was a fact that the outside of the town was not protected and some action must be taken to protect the people residing therein, and who while they were taxed had no protection in return therefor, and while they had a decided right to it. He thought incorporation would be the best way of getting rid of the penny wise and pound foolish system which exists in all our public enterprises. They would like to hear from the Firewards as to what they proposed to do. There was no doubt we needed better fire protection and unless we had it insurance rates would be very much increased. No insurance was held on the property recently burned simply because the rate of 31 per cent. was considered as too high, and unless we did something towards getting a water supply the premiums would still be increasing. These matters were worthy of consideration and he would strongly advise that they be looked at in a business light. Taxes had been kept down as much as possible in the past, yet when people left the town they remained had to pay the extra taxes to make up the total. He thought incorporation was the right step to take, and even if we did then spend a little more money we would get a better system of fire protection, and the town would not borrow money for a term of years with the probability of being out of office the next year. For necessary expenditures some one had to borrow and they had to pay interest for loans at the rate of 6 or 7 per cent., while if the town was incorporated it could issue bonds at a less rate of interest than 4 per cent. Taking everything into consideration he could not see where there could possibly be any great increase in taxation, if ordinary care was used in the expenditures. At present the firewards and road commissioner could spend what they like and the people had to pay the bills.

Question by a Ratepayer.—Would it be any better after incorporation?

Mr. Morrison said it would be an improvement to be able to get money without having to







**Relief for Lung Troubles**

**The D.L. EMULSION**

Is consumption and all lung diseases, spitting of blood, coughs, loss of appetite, debility, the breath of this article are most manifest.

By the use of the D.L. Emulsion, I have cured my lungs, and have gained considerably in weight. I have been able to do my work, and I am now as well as ever.

W. H. WILSON, C.E. "The Star"

See and I per bottle

DAVIS & LORING CO., LTD., Montreal

**CHEQUE Bank Cheques**

They are the newest convenient form for carrying money whilst travelling.

Cheque Bank Cheques are an easy way to send money abroad. They pass in every country in the world.

For Sale by

**R. B. CALL, Agent.**

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

**BLOUSES.**

I have opened a large stock of Ladies' Blouses, in fancy Muslin and Cambric. Also a variety of Veilings in the very latest designs.

**MRS. J. DEMERS,**

Power Building, Opposite the Public Square.

Newcastle, March 16.

**Another Trial Trip.**

The Toronto Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer for 3 months. The Union Advocate for 3 months, and a picture of the Liberal Cabinet.

will be forwarded to all remitters of 40 cents to the office of The Union Advocate, Newcastle, N. B. Now is a good time to take advantage of this offer and get these papers for April, May and June. Our clubbing offer for the two for a year for \$1.00 still remains good. We will send the two papers from April 1st to the end of 1897, with a copy of the picture of the Liberal Cabinet for the sum of \$1.25.

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Newcastle Sept., 1892.

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**METEOROLOGICAL.**

Reported for the Dominion Government by J. F. CONNORS

APRIL.

DATE	Hour of Observation	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
Sun. 11	8 a.m.	30.073	21.5	31.5	14.5
"	3 p.m.	30.061	31.0	31.5	28.5
"	8 p.m.	30.061	30.5	31.5	28.5
Mon. 12	8 a.m.	30.157	34.5	38.5	13.0
"	3 p.m.	30.206	34.5	38.5	23.0
"	8 p.m.	30.206	34.5	38.5	23.0
Tues. 13	8 a.m.	30.215	25.0	45.0	11.0
"	3 p.m.	30.231	45.0	45.0	25.0
"	8 p.m.	30.213	40.0	45.0	25.0
Wed. 14	8 a.m.	30.255	37.5	46.0	25.0
"	3 p.m.	30.256	45.0	46.0	35.0
"	8 p.m.	30.267	45.0	46.0	35.0
Thurs. 15	8 a.m.	30.013	37.0	38.5	32.5
"	3 p.m.	30.029	37.0	38.5	32.5
"	8 p.m.	30.028	37.0	38.5	32.5
Fri. 17	8 a.m.	30.171	36.0	42.0	31.0
"	3 p.m.	30.170	36.0	42.0	31.0
"	8 p.m.	30.170	36.0	42.0	31.0
Sat. 17	8 a.m.	30.240	37.0	50.0	28.0
"	3 p.m.	30.254	37.0	50.0	28.0
"	8 p.m.	30.251	36.0	50.0	28.0

The minus sign, thus — at the left hand of the figure denotes below zero, its absence denotes above.

The maximum and minimum columns show the highest and lowest temperature in the 24 hours above.

**Miscellaneous.**

**THE KING'S JOKE.**

King of the Fijis—Say, Arabella, I've discovered a fine new dish for our bill of fare.

Arabella—How do you make it?

King of the Fijis—We put a Chicago man and a Boston man in the pot together.

Arabella—What do you call that?

King of the Fijis—Why, pork and beans of course.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

STRAITFORD, 4th Aug., 1893.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—My neighbors boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water, and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him and I know of several other cases around here almost as remarkably cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had so good a sale or gave such universal satisfaction.

**M. HUBERT,**

General Merchant.

**MR. B. CALL, Agent.**

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**First Class Job Printing**

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**Advocate Office.**

Are you nervous? queried the spiritual adviser during the march to the scaffold. 'Very,' replied the murderer. 'I'm afraid the suspense will kill me.'

**The Very Best.**

Messrs. T. MILBURN & Co.

DEAR SIRS,—I can recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as the very best medicine for coughs and colds, sore throat and weak lungs, which I have ever used.

Yours truly,

**WM. FERRY,**

Blenheim, Ont.

'Now that I have your consent, my charming Bessie, allow me to ask you one question: are you superstitious?' 'Superstitious! Why do you want to know, Frank?' 'I can not tell you before you have answered my question.'

'Well, then, I am not superstitious in the least.' He (overjoyed). 'Then I may tell you with an easy conscience that you are my thirteenth sweetheart.'

**Salt Rheum Cured.**

GENTLEMEN,—Your Burdock Blood Purifier cured me of Salt Rheum three years ago. It was so bad that I lost my finger nails, and I can truly say that I know of no more valuable medicine in the world than B.B.B. I have had no return of Salt Rheum since.

**Mrs. JAS. SANDERS,**

Emmerson, Man.

Guest (Impatiently)—I have found dead flies in every dish I have touched this morning, and I think you might at least make a reduction in your charges.

Hotel Proprietor—I can't reduce your bill, sir; but if you will come with me to the kitchen I'll let you hear me swear at the servants.

Ask for MINARD'S and take no other.

Mamma—Well, Nellie, what did you learn at Sunday School to-day?

'That I must sell three tickets for the concert next week, give a shilling to buy a present for the teacher, and—that Noah built the ark!'

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For it is by all druggists at 60c. and 75c.

**BLANC-MANGE**

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**CANADA**

**PREPARED**

**CORN**

Is an exquisite dish for the table and invaluable for invalids.

**RECIPE.**

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For five tablespoonsful of prepared Corn to one quart of milk; stir the prepared Corn in some of the milk; heat the remainder of the milk; add the prepared Corn; boil fifteen minutes, then add salt to taste, and a dash of nutmeg. Serve with milk and jelly or milk and sugar.

The Edwardsburg Starch Co., Ltd.

WORKS: CARDINAL OT.

OFFICES: MONTREAL, P.Q.

**Pain-Killer.**

(GREAT DASH)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case of Pain, Spasms or too much.

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This is a true statement and it can't be denied. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Croup, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Cholera, Neuritis, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Toothache, and all other pains.

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This is a true statement and it can't be denied. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Croup, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Cholera, Neuritis, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Toothache, and all other pains.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

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One reason why Scott's Emulsion cures weak throats, weak lungs, makes rich blood, and strengthens puny and delicate children is because all its parts are mixed in so scientific a manner that the feeblest digestion can deal with it. This experience has only come by doing one thing for nearly 25 years.

This means, purely ingredients, most evenly and delicately mixed, best adapted for those whose strength has failed or whose digestion would repel an uneven product.

For it is by all druggists at 60c. and 75c.

**BLANC-MANGE**

MADE WITH

**BENSON'S**

**CANADA**

**PREPARED**

**CORN**

Is an exquisite dish for the table and invaluable for invalids.

**RECIPE.**

BLANC-MANGE.

For five tablespoonsful of prepared Corn to one quart of milk; stir the prepared Corn in some of the milk; heat the remainder of the milk; add the prepared Corn; boil fifteen minutes, then add salt to taste, and a dash of nutmeg. Serve with milk and jelly or milk and sugar.

The Edwardsburg Starch Co., Ltd.

WORKS: CARDINAL OT.

OFFICES: MONTREAL, P.Q.

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